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~~BTB. 41. AA7 (2)~~

BERKENHOUT, J.
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Only Vol 1 published
London

BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA;

OR A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

LITERATURE:

CONTAINING THE

LIVES

OF

ENGLISH, SCOTISH, AND IRISH AUTHORS,

FROM THE DAWN OF LETTERS IN THESE KINGDOMS

TO THE PRESENT TIME,

CHRONOLOGICALLY AND CLASSICALLY ARRANGED.

By JOHN BERKENHOUT, M. D.

VOLUME I.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTH TO THE END OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

LONDON:

Printed for J. DODSLEY, in PALL-MALL.

MDCCLXXVII.

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GEORGE III.

KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

THIS VOLUME

OF

LITERARY BIOGRAPHY

IS MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS MAJESTY'S EVER DUTIFUL SUBJECT,

AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE principle of variety, which ſo univerſally pervades that atom of the creation with which we are acquainted, is not more conſpicuous in our faces than in our diſſimilar purſuits of felicity or pleaſure:

Quot capitum vivunt totidem ſtudiorum
Millia—— HOR. Sat.

Horace was ſo forcibly ſtruck with this general diverſity of inclination, that, beſides caſual repetitions in various parts of his works, he has made it the principal ſubject of his firſt ode, his firſt ſatire, and his firſt epiſtle. But the human ſpecies is not more obviouſly characteriſed in the diverſity of our propenſities and purſuits, than in the *bizarrerie*, the whimſical abſurdity, of thoſe propenſities.

That one man ſhould delight in Olympic duſt, another in power, a third in wealth, is quite natural; that ſome men ſhould be pleaſed with crowns of laurel, ſome with crowns of ivy, and others with crowns of thorns, is not at all ſurpriſing; that cards and maſquerades ſhould be the univerſal amuſement

of the preſent moſt rational generation, excites no wonder: theſe are philoſophical purſuits, and worthy of that reaſon in which we boaſt our diſtinction from the brute creation. But what plea can be urged in excuſe for a man, who, in this age of *bon ton*,* ſhould find real amuſement in turning over a parcel of old muſty books? Such a man, however, is the author of theſe volumes of Literary Biography; the compilation of which hath, for many years paſt, been the amuſement of his hours of leiſure and relaxation. To this ſtrange ſpecies of luxury he hath generally appropriated thoſe hours of the day, or rather night, when the pleaſures of high life begin, and men of buſineſs uſually indulge in a total ceſſation from labour.

In

* The general hiſtory of learning produces ſo many inſtances of works of labour ſurviving thoſe of genius, that this volume may poſſibly be read in ſome future period, when the language and manners of the preſent age may want explanation: therefore, leſt this *bon ton* ſhould become unintelligible to remote poſterity, I will inform them, that theſe two comprehenſive monoſyllables belong to the French language, and that they were imported late in the eighteenth century. The Engliſh of the firſt is *good*, and of the ſecond, *tone* or *ſound*. Now, though "good tone," or "good ſound," may ſeem to have but little meaning to you gentlemen of the twentieth century, yet we of the preſent age have annexed very ſublime ideas to the words *bon ton*: beſides, to a modern ear, there is ſomething exceedingly mellifluous in the ſound, eſpecially when pronounced by an Engliſhman. By a gentleman or lady in the *bon ton*, we mean perſons of either ſex, who, conſcious of their own incapacity to think or judge for themſelves, ſacrifice their reaſon to the imitation of fools, whom whilſt they imitate, they heartily deſpiſe.

In this land of univerſal freedom, it were unjuſt if authors alone were moleſted in the choice of their hobby-horſe; but when that hobby-horſe is obtruded on the public, the public have doubtleſs a right to expect ſome apparent utility. Hence it ſeems incumbent on every author to ſhew, that there is either novelty, or, at leaſt, a comparative degree of excellence, in his matter, his manner, or his plan; and hence I am neceſſarily led to a ſhort review of former biographical hiſtorians.

I know of no writer of literary memoirs, in this kingdom, prior to JOHN BOSTON, a monk of St. Edmund's Bury, who, early in the fifteenth century, wrote a catalogue of the principal manuſcripts contained in our univerſities and monaſteries, with ſome account of the lives of the authors. The title of his book, according to Bale and Pits, was, *Catalogus ſcriptorum eccleſiæ*; but neither of theſe writers are to be depended on in point of titles. Boſton's plan was probably more general. Archbiſhop Uſher formerly poſſeſſed a copy of this curious manuſcript, which Dr. Thomas Gale intended to publiſh. This I learn from a manuſcript note of Mr. Oldys, in Fuller's Worthies. I alſo learn, from the ſame writer, that, in the latter end of the reign of king William, there appeared an advertiſement announcing a ſpeedy publication of Boſton's book: it was never printed.

Bp. Nichol. Hiſt. lib. ii. cap. 8.

Bal. viii. 48

Pits, p. 593.

Bp. Tan. p. 114.

JOHN LELAND is our ſecond literary biographer, and the firſt author, in this claſs, whoſe works have been printed. He is

generally ſuppoſed to have taken his facts from Boſton, whoſe accounts of authors were probably very ſhort. Leland, by his diffuſive exuberance of ſtyle, dilated theſe facts ſo as to ſwell his book to the ſize he intended. He makes not the leaſt mention of Boſton. Leland was doubtleſs an induſtrious antiquarian, a ſcholar, and a man of genius. His *Commentarii de ſcriptoribus Britannicis* contain a number of important facts, which however might have been better related in leſs than half the number of pages, and that half might have been ſtill conſiderably abridged, by omitting king Bladud, king Lucius, the emperor Conſtantine, and many others, who had no better title to the rank of authors. Leland wrote before the middle of the ſixteenth century, in the reign of Henry VIII. but his commentaries were firſt publiſhed by Anthony Hall, in the year 1709, in two thin octavo volumes. After Leland's death, his manuſcript fell into the hands of

Hall's Pref. to Leland's Comm.

JOHN BALE, biſhop of Oſſory, *qui id fœdè commaculatum, in ſuas centurias traduxit.* His lordſhip, whom Dr. Fuller emphatically ſtyles *bilious Bale*, was indeed the very reverſe of a poliſhed writer, and ſo implacably inveterate againſt thoſe of the Romiſh church, that there is hardly a Billingſgate phraſe in the Latin language which he has not employed in their abuſe. So prejudiced a writer deſerves no credit. Except what he borrowed from Leland's manuſcript, there is nothing valuable

able in his book. At the end of the life of each author he pretends to give a catalogue of their works, with which he was in general so little acquainted, that he frequently multiplies one book into five or six, by mistaking the title of a chapter for that of a book. Bale was cotemporary with Leland, but survived him several years.

See Bale's Life in this volume, p. 28.

John Pits, whose book *De illustribus Britanniæ scriptoribus* was published at Paris in 1519, was a Romish priest, and not less partial to those of his own religion than his predecessor Bale, from whom he took most of his materials, without acknowledgement; but he was infinitely more polite. His language is generally classical, and frequently elegant. His book however abounds with mistakes, and his lists of works are exceedingly erroneous. He comes down to the year 1614.

Thomas Dempster, a native of Scotland, wrote a book entitled, *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Scotorum*, which was printed abroad in 1627, about two years after his death. This book contains a short account of a number of Scotch authors; but Dempster was so exceedingly desirous of increasing his catalogue, that he makes Scotchmen of many writers, who were certainly born in other countries. *Il crut*, says a French author, *faire honneur à sa patrie, en faisant naître dans son sein une foule d'écrivains étrangers, & il s'en fit très peu à lui-même.*

Nouv. Dict. Historique, art. Dempst.

Sir

SIR JAMES WARE publiſhed his book *De ſcriptoribus Hiberniæ* in 1639. His lives are ſhort, and confined to authors born or preferred in Ireland. He begins with the introduction of chriſtianity into that kingdom, and ends with the ſixteenth century. Such circumſtances as he was able to collect, he relates impartially, and ſeldom gives any character of his authors, or their writings. This volume *de ſcriptoribus* was, with the reſt of Sir James Ware's works, tranſlated into Engliſh by Walter Harris, and publiſhed in the year 1746, with conſiderable additions by the tranſlator.

THOMAS FULLER, doctor of divinity, publiſhed his *Abel Redivivus* in 1651. It is a collection of the lives of about 160 divines, ſome of which were written by himſelf, and the reſt by various authors. About forty of the number were natives of this kingdom. The chief merit of this book is its being the firſt biographical volume publiſhed in the Engliſh language: at leaſt, I know of none of an earlier date. But this is not the only piece of biography for which we are indebted to Dr. Fuller. He wrote alſo a thick folio volume, entitled *The Worthies of England*, which was publiſhed, after his death, by his ſon, in 1662. His accounts of authors are generally taken from Bale and Pits; but the doctor's natural propenſity to be witty was ſo exceedingly prevalent, that he conſtantly ſeems to wiſh rather to make his readers merry than wiſe.

Theatrum

Theatrum poetarum, an Engliſh book, written by Edward Philips, was printed in 1675. It is a ſmall volume, containing a ſhort account of ancient and modern poets in general, among which there are ſome Engliſhmen.

Winſtanley's Lives of Engliſh Poets was publiſhed in 1687; Langbain's Dramatic Poets, in 1691; Gildon, without date; Jacob, in 1719 and 20. They are chiefly tranſcripts from each other, and are all trifling performances. They have been ſince abſorbed in Cibber's Lives of the Poets, which I ſhall mention in its proper place.

William Cave, a learned divine, of the laſt century, publiſhed in Latin, in the year 1688, a very elaborate univerſal hiſtory of ſacred literature, from the birth of Chriſt to the end of the thirteenth century, with this title, *Scriptorum eccleſiaſticorum hiſtoria literaria*. Among theſe writers there are ſome Engliſhmen. The firſt writer in Cave's catalogue is Jeſus Chriſt, whom, ſays he, "I do not number among ec-"cleſiaſtical authors ſo much on account of his words, of "which the goſpels are chiefly compoſed, nor of his ſpirit, "by which they were entirely dictated, but on account of the "celebrated epiſtle which he wrote to Abgarus."* Mr. Cave was

* Not to leave the modern reader entirely in the dark concerning this epiſtolary correſpondence, I will inform him, that Abgarus, or rather Agbarus, was king of Edeſſa,

was a man of great learning and chriſtian piety; but pious credulity is not a recommendatory qualification in an hiſtorian, who ought to be of no country, and of no religion.—I beg leave to explain myſelf.—I mean that an hiſtorian ſhould never conſider himſelf as a native of this or that country, of this or that king's dominions, this or that climate, this or that planet, this or

Edeſſa, a city beyond the Euphrates, between Syria and Meſopotamia; who, having heard of Chriſt's miracles, particularly in healing the ſick, wrote to him for his advice relative to a certain diſeaſe with which he was afflicted. Jeſus in his anſwer promiſed to ſend one of his apoſtles to heal him; which promiſe was performed after the reſurrection: but Agbarus, being informed that Jeſus was in danger of his life, invited him to come to his city, "which," he ſays, "though ſmall, might be ſufficient "for them both." Monſieur Du Pin gives no credit to this ſtory.—"Who," ſays he, "can believe that a king ſhould offer half his kingdom to a ſtranger?"—This queſtion I beg leave to anſwer by another.—Where is the king who would not ſhare his dominions with a man capable of feeding 5000 people with five barley loaves and two ſmall fiſhes? This king of one ſmall city was ſo exaſperated againſt the Jews for crucifying his correſpondent Jeſus, that he had once determined to declare war againſt them, and extirpate them entirely; but he was afraid of the Romans. Du Pin thinks it very improbable that a king of one city ſhould ever have formed ſo extravagant a deſign, and he gives this as another reaſon for diſbelieving the whole ſtory. Here again I muſt beg leave to differ in opinion. I am only ſurpriſed that he was afraid of the Romans, or of any power upon earth; for it appears in his majeſty's letter to Jeſus, that he believed him to be either God, or the ſon of God, on whoſe aſſiſtance, in ſuch a cauſe, he might certainly have depended. Jeſus had ſo great a regard for Agbarus, that he ſent him his picture drawn on a pocket handkerchief. Of this fact there can be no doubt, for the modern Greeks keep the 16th of Auguſt in commemoration of it. *Vide Du Pin's Eccl. Hiſt. p.* 1.

or that planet, this or that ſyſtem; but as a native of the univerſe. Were it not ridiculous for an aſtronomer to imagine, becauſe he happens to be a native of the planet Earth, that it was ever honoured by the creator with a moment's peculiar attention? Were it not ridiculous to ſuppoſe, becauſe I am an Engliſhman, that all our wars are juſt? And were it not equally abſurd to conclude, becauſe I was made to learn a certain creed when I was an infant, that all other creeds are nonſenſe? By "an hiſtorian of no religion," I mean, a writer poſſeſſed of that degree of capacity, which ſees, and feels, and allows full weight to the recollection, that his being born in this or that community is matter of mere accident; and that, ſuppoſing him a Papiſt, the arguments, which now convince him of the truth of his own religion, would have been equally concluſive, though he had been born a Quaker, or a Jew.

ANTHONY WOOD, the Oxford antiquarian, publiſhed his *Athenæ Oxonienſis*, an Engliſh book notwithſtanding the Latin title, in the year 1691, a ſecond edition of which, conſiderably augmented from the manuſcripts which he left, was printed in 1721, in two volumes in folio. It contains the lives of all the authors educated at Oxford, from the year 1500 to 1695. Theſe lives are very numerous, and exceedingly valuable; but his plan confines him to one univerſity, and to two centuries: his manner is cynical, his language antiquated, and his civil and religious opinions illiberal.

WILLIAM NICOLSON, archdeacon of Carliſle, printed the firſt volume of his *Engliſh hiſtorical library* in 1696. It was written on an extenſive and uſeful plan; but it is rather a hiſtory of books than of authors, and is very imperfect, and frequently erroneous.

Doctor THOMAS TANNER, biſhop of St. Aſaph, wrote a Dictionary of Authors in Latin, which was publiſhed in the year 1748, with this title, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, in one volume folio. It was the elaborate reſult of forty years application. His lives of authors are taken chiefly from Leland, Bale, and Pits; the firſt of whom he conſtantly tranſcribes verbatim. We are, however, much obliged to his lordſhip for adding to the life of each author a much more accurate liſt of works than is to be found in any preceding biographer.

The firſt volume of the *Biographia Britannica* appeared in the year 1747, and the ſeventh in 1766. If, in ſpeaking of a work to which I am ſo much obliged, I were to betray the leaſt tinge of critical aſperity, I might equitably be accuſed of ingratitude. I am, on the contrary, inclined to defend it. If there be any apparent inequality in the execution, it is a fault neceſſarily incidental to every performance compoſed by ſeveral authors. If theſe authors have too generally and indiſcriminately exhibited adulatory portraits of our anceſtors, it muſt be aſcribed to an exceſs of philanthrophy, and therefore ought not to

be

be peeviſhly conſidered. If it be true that their language is that of the laſt century, it may be anſwered, that politer men would probably have been deficient in more eſſential knowledge and abilities.

Cibber's Lives of the Poets, in five vol. 12mo. was printed in 1753. It was written by THEOPHILUS CIBBER, the comedian, (ſon of the celebrated Colley Cibber, player, and poet-laureat) and two or three aſſiſtants. It was undertaken on the foundation of a copy of Langbain's Lives, which was bought at the ſale of Coxeter's books. This copy contained ſeveral manuſcript notes written by Oldys and Coxeter, which notes are loſt in the text of theſe biographers, who take very little notice of thoſe to whom they were obliged for their information. It is, to ſay no worſe of it, an inſignificant performance.

A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, written by Mr. HORACE WALPOLE, was publiſhed in the year 1757, in two volumes, 12mo. The matter it contains is curious, and important; the language poliſhed, nervous, and pointed; the ſentiments impartial, liberal, noble. I cannot ſpeak with indifference of a work from which I have received ſo much information and entertainment.

The *Biographical Dictionary*, publiſhed in 1761, in 12 vol. 8vo. contains many lives of Engliſh authors. Whatſoever degree of merit there may be in this compilation, it ſeems due to the bookſellers, who appear frequently to have uſed printed

copies of former publications, without the aſſiſtance of an author, or even a tranſcriber.

The *Companion to the Playhouſe*, in two vol. 12mo. which was printed in 1764, contains a better and more comprehenſive account of our dramatic poets and their works, than any other book in the Engliſh language.

Such were my biographical predeceſſors, to whom I am chiefly indebted for the facts related in the following pages: but my obligations do not end here. I am proud to acknowledge how much I am obliged to Mr. GEORGE STEEVENS, the ingenious editor of Shakeſpeare, for his communication of ſeveral manuſcript notes on the lives of our poets; nor am I leſs ambitious of acknowledging my obligation to my very worthy and amiable friend the Rev. Dr. TAYLOUR, of Iſleworth, for the uſe of his excellent library. I am alſo much obliged to ſeveral literary gentlemen, to whom I have not the honour to be perſonally known, for many articles of information concerning their learned progenitors and themſelves. The fruits of ſuch information will appear in a ſubſequent volume.

If the reader has no objection, we will now, by way of introduction to this volume, proceed to take a conciſe view of the riſe and progreſs of literature in this kingdom. If he be already acquainted with the ſubject, it is an eaſy matter to paſs over a few ſuperfluous pages.

Julius

Julius Cæſar invaded Britain fifty-five years preceding the Chriſtian æra; prior to which invaſion the civil hiſtory of this iſland is fabulous: that of letters does not properly commence till ſeveral centuries later. It hath, however, been generally thought neceſſary to take ſome notice of a certain claſs of men, called Druids, the prieſts and poets of the ancient Britons. It is very eaſy for a luxuriant imagination to produce many plauſible arguments in ſupport of a probability, that theſe Druids were verſed in aſtronomy and other ſciences: but after all, we are obliged to confeſs our total ignorance concerning the nature and extent of their knowledge. From the ſavage ſtate in which the inhabitants of this iſland were found by the Roman invader, one might have ſuppoſed them totally unacquainted with the art of writing; but we are told by Cæſar, that the Druids made uſe of Greek characters. From the ſame writer we alſo learn, that, as prieſts, they were not only poſſeſſed of great power and authority in matters of religion; but that they were the preceptors of youth, and the ſupreme judges in all civil and criminal cauſes. Their pupils were never permitted to note down any part of the inſtructions they received, and were ſworn to ſecrecy; it is therefore no wonder, that with the extirpation of the Druids, their knowledge, their philoſophy, and their religion, ſhould be irrecoverably loſt. But whatſoever theſe might be, the Druids were ſo perfectly ſenſible of the neceſſity for myſtery in ſyſtems of religion, that the *prophanum*

Comment. de bello Gall. lib. vi c. 12.

phanum vulgus were never ſuffered to approach their *ſanctum ſanctorum*, which was always ſituated in the centre of a gloomy foreſt. They ſeem, in ſhort, to have been a fraternity of artful prieſts, who, like the prieſts of ſome other religions, battened on the ignorance and credulity of prince and people.*

When Britain became a province to Rome, the religion, the ſcience, the legiſlation, the policy and influence of the Druids, were together extinguiſhed. The Romans were indeed, at this period, paſt their meridian; nevertheleſs, their decline was ſo gradual, that they continued for many ages to be the only people among whom arts and ſciences were in any degree of cultivation. Hence there can be no doubt that, during more than three centuries of Roman government, the Britons muſt have become perfectly acquainted with that very Roman literature, the attainment of which conſtitutes ſo conſiderable a part of modern education.

CENT. V. When the ſtem of this enormous empire began to decay, the remote branches gradually dropped off. The Saxons ſeized the opportunity, and, in a ſhort time, poſſeſſed themſelves of our fertile iſland. They were an unciviliſed people, and were too buſily engaged in war againſt the Britons, whom they came to aſſiſt, to think of any art or ſcience, but that of conqueſt.

* The reader will find many ingenious conjectures about the learning of the Druids, in *Henry's Hiſtory of England*, book i. c. iv.—but they are mere conjectures.

conqueſt. Pelagius is our only author, in this century, with whoſe hiſtory, or writings, we are acquainted. He had too much underſtanding for the age in which he lived; but as his works were written and promulgated on the continent, they make no part of the literature of Britain.

Hiſtorians confine the learning of the ſixth century, to a little polemical divinity, canon-law, and ſome knowledge of the Latin language. This century, however, was diſtinguiſhed by the converſion of our Saxon anceſtors to chriſtianity by St. Auguſtin, who landed in Britain in the year 597. Bede relates this fact very circumſtantially: nevertheleſs, the ſtory ſeems ſomewhat problematical, when we conſider that it was now near 150 years ſince the arrival of the Saxons, and that the Chriſtian religion had been eſtabliſhed in Britain long before that period. Gildas, who wrote early in this century, tells us, that there were enough of luxurious and profligate biſhops and prieſts. How were theſe *ſavoir-vivres* ſupported, if the Saxons, who were in poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom, were not converted till the arrival of St. Auguſtin? This Gildas *The Wiſe*, notwithſtanding his ſapience and piety, has no other merit, as an author, but that of being our firſt hiſtorian. His book is nothing more than a miſerable pamphlet ſtuffed with quotations from ſcripture. The firſt part contains a vague account of events from the Roman invaſion to his own times: the remainder, which makes three-fourths of the little volume, is a canting

CENT. VI.

a canting lamentation of the profligacy of princes, prieſts, and people.

CENT. VII. The ſeventh century alſo produces but one author: he was however infinitely ſuperior to the *wiſe* Gildas. His name was Adhelm. He was biſhop of Shireburn, a man of ſome claſſical reading, and the firſt Engliſhman who wrote Latin verſes; ſome of which, *de laudibus virginitatis*, he addreſſed to an old woman. In writing to a young one, he might probably have taken the other ſide of the queſtion; for his lordſhip was a polite man, having received part of his education in France. He wrote a thouſand verſes of enigmas; of the dignity of the number *ſeven* collected from ſcripture; a treatiſe of aſtrology, &c. Bede ſays he was *undecunque doctiſſimus*. That Roman literature, ſuch as it then was, ſhould, by this time, have made ſome progreſs in Britain, may be rationally ſuppoſed. Since the arrival of St. Auguſtin, whom the pope appointed archbiſhop of Canterbury, many foreign eccleſiaſtics came hither for preferment. Theodore archbiſhop, and Adrian abbot, of Canterbury, eſtabliſhed ſchools, and formed a library. Bede, who lived in the next century, ſays he had converſed with ſeveral of their ſcholars, who underſtood Greek and Latin as well as their native language.

CENT. VIII. Since the extinction of the Roman empire in the fifth century, by the inundation of Huns, Goths, Vandals, &c. the Southern parts of Europe were gradually covered by theſe barbarous

barbarous nations. In the eighth century ſcarce any veſtiges of literature remained, except in this iſland. Bede and Alcuinus, in point of knowledge, had no rival in any part of Europe. Their application and extent of their ſtudies appear in the catalogue of their works. Alcuinus wrote on a variety of ſubjects, in a ſtyle by no means inelegant. He had the honour of being preceptor to the emperor Charlemagne, who began to ſtudy the ſciences at the age of forty-five.

But our literary triumph was of ſhort duration. Bede died CENT. IX. early in the eighth century, and with him all our learning ſeems to have expired. Alcuinus lived, and wrote, and died, in France. Our Saxon anceſtors, during the ninth century, were ſo continually moleſted by the invaſions of the Danes, a barbarous and illiterate people, that we are not ſurpriſed to find the twinkling lamp of learning now totally extinguiſhed. The reign of Alfred, towards the latter end of this century, produced a tranſient gleam amidſt univerſal obſcurity; but this luminary no ſooner diſappeared, than the cloud of ignorance cloſed again, and continued to over-ſhadow our iſland till the dawn of literature in the eleventh century.

The tenth century did not produce a ſingle writer whoſe CENT. X. works were worth preſerving; but this total dearth of literature was not peculiar to Britain. This *ſeculum obſcurum & plumbeum* is equally ſtigmatiſed by foreign writers; and, in praiſe of learning be it remembered, that this age of ignorance

is equally diſtinguiſhed by a general depravity of manners. Rome, the holy fountain of religion and literature, was in this century in ſo wretched a ſtate of corruption, that the infallible apoſtolical chair was entirely governed by female proſtitutes. *Quam fœdiſſima* (ſays cardinal Baronius) *eccleſiæ Romanæ facies, cum Romæ dominarentur potentiſſimæ æquè ac ſordidiſſimæ meretrices?* The cardinal is ſo totally at a loſs for a reaſon why Chriſt ſhould thus have let his favorite church go to the devil, that he ſuppoſes him to have been aſleep—*Dormiebat tunc plane alto, ut apparet, ſopore Chriſtus in navi, cum hiſce flantibus validis ventis, navis ipſa fluctibus operiretur.* But though their holineſſes were, in general, as ignorant as they were profligate, Sylveſter II. who was elevated to the papal dignity in the laſt year of this century, was a man of ſome learning and genius. His name was Gerbert: he was originally a Benedictine monk of Auvillac in France; but he reſided ſeveral years at Corduba in Spain, where he learned mathematics, and particularly the uſe of Arabian figures in arithmetic. When arts and ſciences fled from Europe, they ſought refuge in Aſia and Africa, and were again brought into Europe by the Moors, who conquered Spain in the eighth century: but the other European nations had ſo little intercourſe with theſe Mahometans, that the ſciences never paſſed the Pyrenean mountains till Gerbert returned to France, late in the tenth century.

About

About the beginning of the eleventh century, the Danes had acquired ſuch power in England, as, with great facility, to execute their deſign of deſtroying every ſeminary of learning in the kingdom. CENT. XI.

William the Conqueror, who landed in the year 1066, tyrannical as he was, had the merit of being, in ſome degree, a patron of literature. The Norman eccleſiaſtics whom he preferred, were, in general, men of knowledge and abilities. Lanfranc, Ingulphus, Anſelm, Godfrey, were claſſical ſcholars. This Godfrey, who was a native of Cambray, and prior of St. Swithin's at Wincheſter, was an excellent Latin epigrammatiſt. There are many of his epigrams, &c. in manuſcript in the Bodleian library, which Mr. Wharton thinks deſerve printing.

See Camden's Remains, ed. 1674, p. 421.

Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry.

Poetry and Muſic are indiſputably the eldeſt ſiſters of the Arts. Every European nation, in their moſt ſavage ſtate, appear to have had their poets, under the different appellations of Bards, Scalds, Troubadours, Minſtrels, &c. That our Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman anceſtors were happy in a conſtant ſucceſſion of theſe inſtruments of mirth and good fellowſhip, there can be no doubt; but at what preciſe period to commence the hiſtory of the twin ſiſters, Muſic and Poetry, in England, is a matter of ſome difficulty, even to thoſe who have ſtudied the ſubject with ſpecial attention. We may, however, in this perplexity, reſt ſatisfied, that whilſt their ſiſter arts were in the cradle, the twins were no better than common ballad-ſingers,

Mr. Wharton.

Sir J. Hawkins.

and that conſequently, in that ſituation, their hiſtory is of little importance. It may, nevertheleſs, in the preſent theatrical age, be thought of conſequence, to diſcover the origin of our drama.

St. Catharine, a dramatic compoſition, written by one Geoffrey, a ſchool-maſter of Dunſtable, and acted by his ſcholars, is generally ſuppoſed to be the firſt theatrical exhibition attempted in this kingdom. Some authors are of opinion that it was acted in the eleventh century; others, not till the year 1110. The latter of theſe opinions is evidently erroneous. *Gaufridus*, or Geoffrey, became abbot of the convent at St. Alban's, in the reign of Henry I. who was crowned in 1100; and this was probably many years after his being ſchool-maſter at Dunſtable.* But though this Dunſtable tragedy, or comedy, or

* Authors tell us, that this anecdote was firſt mentioned by Mathew Paris; but as thoſe which I have conſulted have not been ſo obliging as to inform us, in what part of this huge hiſtorian's works it is to be found, leſt the reader ſhould have as much trouble, as I had, in ſearching for it, I will tranſcribe the paſſage. Mathew Paris is not a common book in private libraries, and the hiſtory of this Gaufridus is but little known.—*Gaufridus, aſſenſu regis Henrici* i. *hanc abbatiam ſuſcepit gubernandam. Iſte de Cœnomania unde oriundus erat, venit vocatus ab abbate Richardo ut ſcholam apud ſanctum Albanum regeret. Et cum veniſſet, conceſſa fuit ſchola alio magiſtro, quia non venit tempeſtive. Legit igitur apud Duneſtapliam, ubi quendam ludum de ſancta Katerina (quem miracula vulgariter appellamus) fecit. Ad quæ decoranda, petiit a ſacriſta ſancti Albani ut ſibi capæ chorales accommodarentur, et obtinuit. Et fuit ludus ille de ſancta Katherina. Caſu igitur nocte ſequenti, accenſa eſt domus cum libris ſuis, et capis memoratis.*

Vita Abbatum St. Albani, p. 56.

or both, or neither, may be our moſt ancient play upon record, there ſeems ſufficient reaſon to date our firſt theatrical entertainments from an earlier period---*Londonia pro ſpectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis ſcenicis, ludos habet ſanctiores, repreſentationes miraculorum, quæ ſancti confeſſores operati ſunt, ſeu repreſentationes paſſionum, quibus claruit conſtantia martyrium.* Theſe are the words of Fitz-Stephen, who wrote in the next century, and from which it ſeems evident, that *miracles* were then a new ſpecies of entertainment; but that ſome other kind of dramatic exhibitions were common, and of earlier invention. Hence, I preſume, we may conclude that plays, or ſomething like plays, were commonly acted in this kingdom in the eleventh century; probably ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. I queſtion whether the hiſtory of any other modern theatre in Europe goes ſo high, by two or three centuries.*

Theſe

memoratis. Neſciens igitur quomodo hoc damnum Deo et ſancto Albano reſtauraret, ſeipſum reddidit in holocauſtum ſancti Albani. Et hæc fuit cauſa quare tantum adhibuit diligentiæ, ut capas chorales in eadem, poſtea in abbatem promotus faceret pretioſas. Beſides the anecdote, on account of which this quotation was tranſcribed, we alſo learn from it, that miracle plays were common when Paris wrote his hiſtory. He died in 1529.

* Ricoboni, in his hiſtory of the different theatres in Europe, in order to prove the antiquity of the Italian ſtage, conſiders it as an uninterrupted continuation of that of ancient Rome: a ridiculous ſuppoſition! Theſe early Italian comedies were nothing more than extemporaneous dialogues accompanied with grimace, and performed in the open ſtreet, in no wiſe ſuperior to the ſcenes exhibited by an Engliſh quack doctor and his merry Andrew, at a country fair. Theſe wretched extemporal

comedies

Theſe *miracles*, or *myſteries*, as they were called, were nothing more than a ſimple repreſentation of ſome ſtory in the Old or New Teſtament. They were commonly exhibited in churches, to the edification of the pious, and amuſement of the ungodly. It is ſuppoſed that they were originally mere dumb ſhew, ſuch as ſtill continue to be repreſented in Romiſh churches, on certain feſtivals.

CENT. XII. Henry I. ſurnamed Beauclerke, began his reign in the firſt year of the twelfth century. Though we have no reaſon to believe him an author, we may, I think, from his ſurname, ſuppoſe him to have been not totally negligent of letters. Hiſtory and even philoſophy had now made ſome progreſs. Alred wrote in good Latin, and John of Saliſbury was not only an

comedies ſtill continue to be a favorite amuſement in Italy. The Italians have indeed a conſiderable number of written comedies, many of which I have ſeen performed; but they are, in general, very contemptible compoſitions. We have no account of myſteries in France before the end of the fourteenth century. The time when they were firſt performed in Spain, is totally unknown. Whether there be any of theſe *miracles*, or *myſteries*, extant in the Spaniſh language, I am ignorant; but of *moralities* there are an incredible number in print, which ſtill continue to be acted. The holy farces of the Italians, on the contrary, are not *moralities*, but *myſteries*. About twenty years ago, I ſaw, at Prague in Bohemia, performed by the ſtudents of the Jeſuits' college, a Latin play, which was neither *miracle*, for the ſtory was not taken from ſcripture; nor *morality*, for it was not allegorical; nor modern comedy, for religion was the ſubject. The ſole intention of the poet, was to ridicule Luther's apoſtacy from the church of Rome, and that ridicule conſiſted chiefly in introducing honeſt Martin with a Bible in his hand, quoting chapter and verſe in ſupport of his doctrine.

an elegant writer, but was well acquainted with the poetry and philoſophy of the ancients. He lived in the reign of Henry II. whoſe name will be for ever remembered as a munificent patron of learning. Our hiſtory of Engliſh, or rather Saxon poetry begins in this century; not becauſe we had no poets in earlier times, but becauſe none of our vernacular poems, which are now extant, can, with certainty, be deduced from an earlier period. There are indeed a great number of manuſcript poems in our public libraries, which are ſuppoſed to have been written ſoon after the Conqueſt; but the dates are uncertain, and beſides, they are too contemptible to deſerve notice. Even thoſe of the twelfth century are in general very ſimple, not to ſay ſilly, compoſitions. Thoſe who have any curioſity to read the poetry of this age, will find ſeveral ſpecimens in Mr. Wharton's *Hiſtory of Engliſh poetry*, many of which are not unintelligible to a modern reader. Vol. i. ſect. i.

On the acceſſion of Richard I. who had reſided ſeveral years in France, and was himſelf a Provençal poet, a number of French minſtrels, called *Troubadours*, viſited this kingdom:* but

* Theſe Troubadours were a ſpecies of amorous poets, who are ſuppoſed to have originated in Provence in the eleventh century. From their hiſtory it appears, that they acquired ſuch importance, as to become a neceſſary part of the houſehold of every nobleman in France; and that, availing themſelves of that importance, they were frequently engaged in gallant adventures with the wives and daughters of their patrons. They afterwards became a kind of itinerant comedians, mimics,

but their language, their poetry, and their muſic, were gradually inſinuated ſince the invaſion of William the Conqueror. Lyric poetry was common in this iſland long before the arrival of theſe French minſtrels; but they tinged our Saxon with their Norman language, and converted the heroic ballads of our harpers into ſonnets of gallantry.

Seneca's epiſtles and tragedies, Terence, Martial, Claudian, Suetonius, and Boëtius, were, in this century, tranſlated into Engliſh, by Henry, a monk of Hyde-abbey, and Benedict, abbot of Peterborough. Thus learning began to dawn apace; but it was again overcaſt by a cloud of ſcholaſtic divinity, which was brought by Engliſh ſtudents from the univerſity of Paris. Lombardo, and the famous Abelard, firſt taught this nonſenſe in France.

CENT. XIII. Our kings in the thirteenth century were John, Henry III. and Edward I. They were not men of letters, nor remarkable for

mimics, and jugglers, and ſunk finally into mere court-jeſters, or fools. Theſe Troubadours (inventors) or minſtrels, are ſuppoſed to have been themſelves the compoſers of the ſonnets they ſung, and that they were frequently extemporal compoſitions. This art will not appear ſurpriſing, when we conſider, that rhime was all that was required. I remember to have met, in the king of Poland's gardens at Dreſden, a crack-brained German poet, who harangued every perſon he met in rhime; and who, with great facility, continued his poetical rhapſody as long as his hearers would attend to him. It was evidently not a repetition of verſes got by heart, as they were immediately applicable to the fortuitous appearance of the perſons whom he addreſſed.

for their encouragement of literature. This century nevertheleſs produced one very extraordinary phenomenon. The hiſtorical reader needs ſcarce be told that I mean Roger Bacon; a man, who in a very ignorant age, and without any aſſiſtance from preceding writers, laid the foundation of modern experimental philoſophy. Mathew Paris was our principal hiſtorian, who wrote in this century. The general literature of this period conſiſted chiefly of extravagant romances, tranſlated from the French. Robert Groſthead, biſhop of Lincoln, who read lectures at Oxford, is ſaid to have promoted the ſtudy of the Greek language. We are told that he wrote 200 books. As few of theſe have been preſerved, they were probably not worth preſerving. Engliſh poetry advanced ſlowly towards perfection;* but Joſeph of Exeter and Hanvill wrote Latin verſes with eaſe and elegance.

It ſeems probable that the Latin claſſics were at this time generally read in the convents; for in that of Glaſtenbury, in 1248, they had a Saluſt, a Cicero, a Seneca, a Perſius, a Claudian, and a Virgil.

Bracton wrote his excellent code of our ancient laws in the reign of Henry III. This century produced alſo a mathe-

 matician,

* The reader will find in *Wharton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry*, (vol. i. ſect. ii) a ſatirical ballad written by an earl of Leiceſter in the reign of Henry III. It is a ſimple performance, but the language much more intelligible than the poetry of the preceding century. See alſo Dr. Percy's *Ancient Ballads*, vol. ii. p. 1.

matician, Holywood, and a phyſician, Gilbert, whoſe writings are ſtill extant.

CENT. XIV. The luminaries of the fourteenth century were only two: Chaucer and Wicliff. Chaucer was our firſt Engliſh poet, who deſerved the name; and Wicliff was the firſt prieſt, who had the capacity, the honeſty, and the reſolution, to reaſon in matters of religion. He was the remote cauſe of that Reformation, by which ſo conſiderable a part of Europe hath been delivered from eccleſiaſtical tyranny, and religious nonſenſe. As to our old Engliſh poems, ſongs, and ſcraps, prior to Chaucer, they are valuable only to an antiquarian: but though they may have little intrinſic merit, they are real curioſities; and we are therefore much obliged to thoſe gentlemen who have taken the pains to collect and preſerve them. It is remarkable that, in this century, Barbour and blind Harry, two Scotch poets, wrote in a language much nearer modern Engliſh, than Gower and Chaucer their cotemporaries.

The hiſtorians who wrote in this century were Aveſbury, Brompton, Higden, Hemmingford, Mathew of Weſtminſter, and Froiſart. The laſt, and beſt of them, wrote in French. He was a native of Valenciennes, who reſided many years in the courts of our Edward III. and Richard II. His *Chronicle* contains the beſt hiſtory of the reigns of thoſe two kings. The progreſs of the law, in this age, was rapid. Several books in that faculty were publiſhed in the reign of Edward III. and the art of

pleading

pleading was brought to ſome degree of perfection. Poor phyſic yet lagged far behind. John of Gaddeſden, the court phyſician, wrote a famous book called *Roſa Anglica.* He was a wretched empiric. Mathematics did not advance much faſter. Biſhop Bradwardin is our only author in that claſs.

As to our drama, whatever improvement there might be in the execution, the plan continued the ſame. *Miracles* ſtill maintained entire poſſeſſion of the ſtage. Chaucer, in his prologue to the Wife of Bath, tells us that *miracles* were the common reſort of idle goſſips. In a play of the Old and New Teſtament, acted at Cheſter in the year 1327, the actors who played Adam and Eve, in order to repreſent theſe principal characters to the life, performed their parts quite naked. What modern manager could have dreſſed, or rather undreſſed, a play with greater propriety? In this century, vagrant players and minſtrels were become ſo licentious and impudent, that the latter were reſtrained by an ordinance of Edward II. and the former, by an act of his ſucceſſor, whipped out of the city of London.

Whart. Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, p. 243.

On entering the fifteenth century, the firſt literary object of our attention is John Lydgate, the poet. He was a man of ſome genius, and had the merit of improving conſiderably on the language and harmony of preceding bards. Sir John Oldcaſtle, lord Cobham, next attracts our notice: not on account of his literary fame, but becauſe he was our firſt author

CENT. XV.

Walp. Cat. of Nob. Auth. p. 55.

and martyr among the nobility. His writings were few, and were never printed. This century produced alſo two great lawyers, and two female authors; Forteſcue and Littleton, Juliana Barnes, and Margaret counteſs of Richmond.

The art of printing was invented about the middle of this century, and the taking of Conſtantinople by Mahomet II. about the ſame time, drove many learned men from Aſia to Italy. Theſe events neceſſarily produced a revival of arts and literature in Europe. They ſeem however to have been ſomewhat dilatory in their progreſs to England. Caxton, our firſt printer, brought his art into this kingdom in the year 1474; but the firſt book printed in the Engliſh language was *The Recuyel of the Hiſtoryes of Troy*, tranſlated by Caxton himſelf from the French of Raoul le Feure, who compiled it from the Latin of Guido de Colonna, and others. This book Caxton tranſlated and printed in Flanders at the command of Margaret, ducheſs of Burgundy, ſiſter to our Edward IV. Caxton, after his return to England, was patroniſed and employed by Widville earl Rivers, and Tiptoft earl of Worceſter; two noblemen, whom, whilſt we lament their cataſtrophe, we remember with gratitude, as our firſt patrons of that art which hath gradually emancipated the human mind from the bondage of ignorance and ſuperſtition. The productions of theſe noblemen were indeed only tranſlations from the French, as were moſt of our firſt publications: but it was not long before

the

the works of Chaucer, Saxon chronicles, ancient ſtatutes, and other original works, iſſued from the preſs. In the year 1480 Caxton printed a folio volume of 200 pages, tranſlated by himſelf from the French, and entitled, *The Mirror of the World.* It treats of grammar, logic, rhetoric, geometry, aſtronomy, geography, muſic, &c. Who was the original author, does not appear; but he tells us that it was tranſlated from the Latin into French, about the year 1240. It was twice printed by Caxton, and muſt, at this time, have been a valuable acquiſition. *Littleton's Tenures*, in Law-French, were printed in 1481, and Higden's *Polychronicon* in the following year. Before the concluſion of this century were alſo printed Gower's *Confeſſio Amantis*, Æſop's fables in Latin verſe, Caxton's tranſlation from the French of Virgil's Æneid, and ſeveral French romances tranſlated into Engliſh. With regard to the ſtage, the *Miracles* of preceding times had now given way to a ſpecies of compoſition called *Moralities*, of which the *dramatis perſonæ* were allegorical. They required poetical invention, and were not far diſtant from our modern ſerious comedy. Some of them are preſerved in our collections of old plays.

Like a traveller who began his journey whilſt the ſun was yet far beneath the horizon, I rejoice to find myſelf at laſt in the daylight of the ſixteenth century. There is, I confeſs, ſome pleaſure, and perhaps ſome utility, in tracing the ſtream of ſcience to its ſource: it is nevertheleſs but a dreary journey, through CENT. XVI.

through a dubious country, and with only now and then the tranſient light of a Sirius, a Jupiter, a Venus, to guide us on our way. And indeed the moſt diligent enquirer will find among our Engliſh authors, previous to the invention of printing, very few books that will afford him either pleaſure or inſtruction. In the ſixteenth century we are dazzled with a multiplicity of authors in various branches of literature. Kings, queens, and many of our nobility, honoured the preſs with their productions. Linacre, in 1519, founded the college of phyſicians. Collet, Grocyn, Latimer, and Lilly, revived the learning of Greece and Rome. Spenſer, by his example, taught our poets melody. But the reader probably now wiſhes to diſmiſs his guide. The writers of this century are too well known to require an officious index. I muſt however take the liberty to add a few words concerning Shakeſpeare, whoſe genius I ſhall ever contemplate with ſome degree of enthuſiaſm. I addreſs myſelf particularly to the celebrated Monſieur de Voltaire, whoſe comprehenſive abilities and repeated effuſions of univerſal philanthropy, I ſhall always honour and applaud. As the ſcourge of ſanctified tyranny, and the advocate of oppreſſed innocence, be his opinions what they will, he deſerves the thanks of all mankind.* Mr. de Voltaire has

* The horrible hiſtories of Calas, Sirven, and Barre, whilſt they fix infamy on modern France, and on every form of government capable of ſuffering ſuch execrable enormities,

has more than once, but particularly in a late publication, endeavoured to ridicule our enthuſiaſtic admiration of Shakeſpeare. His

enormities, cannot fail to reflect a glow of humanity on the name of Voltaire, which muſt tranſmit him to poſterity in an amiable light. The infernal judges of Calas, Sirven, and Barre, were pious Chriſtians; Voltaire is an unbeliever! Some of our countrymen have taken great pains to expoſe this monſter of Infidelity to public deteſtation. With humble ſubmiſſion to the religious caſuiſts of the preſent age, I will take the liberty to offer a few reflections for their conſideration. I have always been weak enough to imagine that no crime can be committed by a mere machine: *crime* therefore ſuppoſes a power to do, or not to do, the criminal act. Religious belief is the involuntary aſſent of the mind to the truth of a certain ſtory. If the arguments in ſupport of this ſtory appear to me concluſive, I aſſent, abſolutely and totally independent of my will: if, on the contrary, theſe arguments ſeem inſufficient, I remain a ſceptic, and cannot confeſs myſelf a believer, without a lye. Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that Dr. Beattie, Dr. Oſwald, or any other learned Scotiſh or Engliſh doctor, were an inhabitant of Turkey, and that, after the utmoſt honeſt exertion of all his *common* and *un*common *ſenſe*, he ſtill found the arguments in ſupport of Mahometaniſm inſufficient to convince him of the truth of that religion; would it be juſt in the prieſts of Mahomet therefore to repreſent our doctor as a monſter of impiety? Were it not equally juſt to cenſure him for the colour of his beard? But, ſays the zealous Chriſtian, if Mr. Voltaire be a *free-thinker*, why does he not keep his opinions to himſelf? Why does he diſturb the peace of Europe with his doubts? There is, I confeſs, ſome weight in this argument; but we ought nevertheleſs to remember, that if eſtabliſhed religions had never been controverted, we, the preſent inhabitants of Europe, ſhould have been, at this hour, ſtill enveloped in the dark cloud of Paganiſm. If there be any weight in the above conſiderations, we are certainly not juſtifiable in ſuppoſing, that Voltaire wants virtue, becauſe he wants faith: nor are we authoriſed to pronounce his want of faith in the leaſt degree criminal, unleſs we can demonſtrate, beyond a doubt, that his belief is ſubject to his will; or, that an involuntary opinion may conſtitute a crime. It will alſo incontrovertibly follow, that, if incredulity be no vice,

credulity

His opinions are univerſally diffuſed, and deſervedly regarded; it is therefore of importance to convince him of his error: and this I think may be done without attempting to vindicate any of the paſſages which he has quoted as ridiculous or abſurd. The firſt general objection to Shakeſpeare, is, his total diſregard of the three unities of time, place, and action. I allow the charge, and am convinced that Shakeſpeare was perfectly right; becauſe I never ſaw, or read, a tragedy, or comedy, fettered by theſe unities, which did not ſeem improbable, unnatural, and tedious. Can any thing be more ridiculous than to imagine, becauſe the Greeks thought fit to preſcribe certain arbitrary rules for the compoſition of tragedy and comedy, that therefore every other nation, to the end of time, was bound to obſerve theſe rules, and precluded from inventing any other ſpecies of dramatic entertainment? Many of Shakeſpeare's beſt plays are neither tragedies, nor comedies, but *hiſtories*, properly and deſignedly ſo called by the firſt editors of his works; a ſpecies of dramatic compoſition, in which the leaſt regard to theſe fooliſh unities would have been abſurd. A dramatic hiſtory, or hiſtorical tragedy, is the exhibition of a ſucceſſion

credulity can be no virtue; and that, though a man may thank his ſtars that he happens to have been born within the pale of the *only true church*, yet in his faith there cannot be the leaſt degree of merit. Belief is the reſult of irreſiſtible conviction. Where is the merit of yielding to what we cannot reſiſt? If ſome of our modern metaphyſical divines had logically diſcuſſed this point in their firſt chapter, probably they would not have given themſelves the trouble to write a ſecond.

ceſſion of pictures, repreſenting certain intereſting events in a regular ſeries. Every ſcene is a ſeparate picture, and the real interval of time between each, is of no importance to the ſpectator. Hogarth's *Mariage à la mode* is an hiſtorical tragedy upon canvas, againſt which, I preſume, no critic will urge the want of the three unities. If Hogarth had painted Shakeſpeare's hiſtory of Hamlet, would he have omitted the obnoxious ſcene of the grave-diggers? Or did any man of real taſte, fine feelings, and ſound judgement, ever wiſh, in reading Hamlet, that this ſcene had not been written? The more I conſider theſe Greek unities, the more I am convinced of their abſurdity. It were infinitely better for the Engliſh ſtage, if their chimerical exiſtence in Nature had never been ſuppoſed. Who, that ſhould ſee a Slingſby dance in chains, would doubt that he would have danced better without them? Was there ever a reader, capable of enjoying Sterne's excentricity, who wiſhed that he had written by rule? Or, to come nearer to the point, was there ever a man of even common underſtanding, who wiſhed that Shakeſpeare's ghoſts and witches had been ſacrificed to any rules whatſoever? If theſe *unities* had exiſted in Nature, Shakeſpeare was ſo well acquainted with her, that I truſt he would have found them out: but Nature is ſo far from preſcribing *the unities* to a dramatic writer, that if he means to accompliſh the principal deſign of the theatre, amuſement, they muſt be carefully avoided. They

were the invention of dullneſs, and are only leading-ſtrings for puny poetaſters. As to ſome particular ſcenes, or ſpeeches, which have been ridiculed becauſe they are too low or vulgar for modern delicacy, it is quite ſufficient to obſerve, that they were properly adapted to the taſte and manners of at leaſt a part of the audience for whom they were written. This is an argument of ſo much weight, that it ought for ever to preclude all attempts to ridicule Shakeſpeare on that account.

I have nothing more to add to this long, and, I fear, tedious preface, except to inform the reader, that the ſecond and third volume will comprehend the ſeventeenth century, and that the fourth will complete the work to the preſent time.

Any information relative to authors, or their works, if ſent to Mr. Dodſley, will be tranſmitted to the author of this volume.

Richmond, in Surrey,
March 13, 1777.

HISTORIANS

AND

ANTIQUARIANS.

GILDAS,

K. ARTHUR

Surnamed *The Wiſe*, and by ſome writers *Badonicus*, to diſtinguiſh him from another Gildas, ſurnamed Albanius.(*a*)

LELAND ſays he was born in Wales, in the memorable year in which Aurelius Ambroſius, king of the Britons, defeated the Saxons on the mountain of Bath.(*b*) Conſequently he was born in the year 511.(*c*) Where he was educated is uncertain; but probably in one of the ſeminaries eſtabliſhed by Dubricius and Iltutus. Leland ſuppoſes it to have been in the convent of Bangor. Be this as it may, it appears from his own writings that he was a Monk. Some writers ſay that he went over to Ireland; others, that he

Leland de Script. Brit. p. 51.

Ib. 63.

Pits, p. 102.

(*a*) *Albanius.* This Gildas Albanius, we are told, was of royal extraction, and a diſciple of St. Patrick in Ireland, where he founded an academy at Armagh. Thence he returned to Britain, founded a monaſtery at Lhancarvan, retired to the iſland of *Echni*, was driven thence by pirates, and at laſt built a church on the banks of the Ax, near Glaſtenbury, where he died in the year 512. Bale makes him the author of ſeveral books. *Bal.* i. 50. Bp. *Tanner*, 318.

(*b*) *Bath.* Eſt autem Badonicus mons, quamvis aliter ſomniet Polydorus, ea civitas quam Britanni *Cair Badune*, noſtra vero ætas lingua vernacula *Bath* appellat. *Leland*, *ut ſupra*.—This battle was not fought by Ambroſius, but by Arthur, who ſucceeded him as king of the Britons. Ambroſius was killed in a battle with the Saxons, in the year 508. This miſtake of Leland's is the more extraordinary, as he pretends to write on the authority of Gildas himſelf, who probably knew in what reign he was born. But the truth of the matter is, Gildas ſays not a word of Ambroſius. Theſe are his words—*Ex eo tempore nunc cives, nunc hoſtes vincebant, uſque annum obſeſſionis Badonici montis noviſſimæque fermè de furciferis non minimæ ſtragis, quique quadrageſimus quartus, ut novi, orditur annus menſe jam uno emenſo, qui et meæ nativitatis eſt.* Now, in the opinion of our moſt authentic hiſtorians, the Saxons landed in Britain in the year 449: ergo Gildas was born in 493.

(*c*) Cave and Du Pin fix this famous battle, and conſequently the birth of our author, in the year 520. According to our beſt hiſtorians, it was fought in 511. *Vide Rapin*, p. 37.

viſited France and Italy. They agree however in aſſerting, that after his return to England, he became a celebrated and moſt aſſiduous preacher of the goſpel. Leland, confounding this Gildas with Gildas Albanius, relates that he retired to one of the ſmall iſlands, in the Briſtol channel, called the Holms; but that, being diſturbed by pirates, he removed thence to the monaſtery at Glaſtenbury, where he died.(*d*) Du Pin ſays he founded a monaſtery at Venetia in Britain. Gildas is the only Britiſh author of the ſixth century, whoſe works are printed; they are therefore valuable on account of their antiquity, and as containing the only information we have concerning the times of which he wrote. His hiſtory is however a very flimſy performance, and his ſtyle obſcure and inelegant.

Du Pin's Hiſt. Cent. vi. p. 63.

Henry, Hiſt. of Brit. vol. iii. p. 316.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola de excidio Britannæ, et caſtigatio ordinis eccleſiaſtici.* Lond. 1525, 8vo. Baſil. 1541, 8vo. Lond. 1567, 12mo. Paris, 1576. Baſil. 1568, 12mo. Oxon. cura Gale, 1691. fol. inter 15 ſcript.

Many other works are aſcribed to Gildas; but this is probably all that remains in our poſſeſſion.

(*d*) *Died.* When and where he died are equally uncertain. Du Pin ſays poſitively he died in 570. Polydor Virgil, Bale, &c. tell us, that he died in the monaſtery of Bangor, aged 90, and conſequently, if we are right as to the time of his birth, in the year 601.

Heptarchy

BEDA,

Commonly called *Venerable Bede*, one of our moſt ancient Hiſtorians,

Biogr. Brit.

Leland de Script. Brit. cap. 87.

WAS born in the year 672, in the neighbourhood of Weremouth, in the biſhoprick of Durham.(*a*) He was educated by the abbot Benedict in the monaſtery of St. Peter, near the mouth of

(*a*) *Durham.* Some of the Italian hiſtorians aſſert, that Beda was a native of Italy, and that he was buried at Genoa. Dempſter makes him a Scotchman; but there is no foundation for either of theſe opinions. See *Leland de Script. Brit.* p. 118. alſo *Bp. Stillingfleet's Origin. Britannicæ.*

of the river Wyre. At the age of nineteen he was ordained deacon, and prieſt in the year 702. About this time he was invited to Rome by pope Sergius; but there is no ſufficient reaſon to believe that he accepted the invitation: on the contrary, it is pretty evident, that he never quitted his monaſtery at Jarrow for any conſiderable time.(*b*) It appears indeed, from his epiſtle to Egbert, biſhop of York, that he ſpent part of the year 633, or 634, with that prelate; and ſome writers have affirmed, that he taught in the univerſity of Cambridge;(*c*) but they were certainly miſtaken. In the year 731 he publiſhed his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; a work of ſo much merit, notwithſtanding the legendary tales it contains, that it were alone ſufficient to immortaliſe the author. He died in the year 735, of a lingering conſumption, probably occaſioned by a ſedentary life, and a long uninterrupted application to ſtudy and literary compoſitions, of which he left an incredible number. He was buried in the church of his convent at Jarrow; but his bones were afterwards removed to Durham, and there depoſited in the ſame coffin with thoſe of St. Cuthbert.

Bale, Cent. II. p. 94.

Epiſt. ad Egb. apud Opuſcula Bedæ, p. 252.

Bede was undoubtedly a ſingular phenomenon in an ignorant and illiterate age. His learning, for the times, was extenſive, his application incredible, his piety exemplary, and his modeſty exceſſive. He was univerſally admired, conſulted, and eſteemed during his life; and his writings are deſervedly conſidered as the foundation of our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. His language is neither elegant nor pure, but perſpicuous and eaſy.

WORKS.

(*b*) *Time.* Both this monaſtery at Jarrow, and that of Weremouth, in which Bede was educated, were founded by Benedict, and have therefore often been miſtaken for one convent. They were about ſix miles from each other. The former was founded by king Ecfred ſome years after the latter, and ſituated near the river Tyne, about four miles from Newcaſtle. *See Leland, collect. vol.* ii. *p.* 303.

(*c*) *Cambridge.* Bede's having reſided at Cambridge is alledged by the author of a book entitled *De antiquitate Cantab. academiæ*, as a proof of the antiquity of that univerſity; but nothing can be more certain, than that when Bede lived, the univerſity of Cambridge did not exiſt.

WORKS.

1. *De rerum natura.*

2. *De temporum ratione.* In the ſecond volume of his works; but there is a more correct edition of it, publiſhed in Germany in 1729.

3. *De ſex ætatibus mundi,* written in 726. Paris, 1507, 4to. alſo at Cologne, and in vol. ii. of his works.

4. *De temporibus, ad intelligendam ſupputationem temporum S. ſcripturæ.*

5. *Sententiæ ex Cicerone et Ariſtotele.*

6. *De Proverbiis.*

7. *De ſubſtantia elementorum.* Certainly not written by Beda; but it is among his works.

8. *Philoſophiæ* lib. iv. In his works, but not his.

9. *De paſchate, ſive equinoctio.* Interpolated by a tranſcriber.

10. *De divinatione vitæ et mortis.*

11. *De arca Noë.*

12. *De linguis gentium.*

13. *Oracula Sibyllina.* Evidently ſpurious.

14. *Hiſtoriæ eccleſiaſticæ gentis Anglorum* libri v. Antverp. 1550. Heidleb. 1587. Cologn, 1601. Cambr. 1644. Paris, 1681. Cambr. 1722, fol.

15. *Vita S. Cuthberti.*

16. *Vitæ S. S. Fælicis, Veduſti, Columbani, Attalæ, Patricii, Euſtaſii, Bertolfi, Arnolphi, Burgondoforæ.* Except the firſt, theſe lives were certainly not written by Bede.

17. *Martyrologium.*

18. *Carmen de Juſtino Martyrio.* Probably ſpurious.

19. *De ſitu Hieruſalem et locorum ſanctorum.* Spurious.

20. *Interpretatio nominum Hebraicorum et Græcorum in ſacris ſcripturis occurrentium.*

21. *Exerpta et collectanea.* Unworthy of Bede.

22. *In hexameron, ſeu de creatione ſex dierum.*

23. *Explanatio in Pentateuchum et libros Regum.*

24. *In Samuelem explanationum allegoricarum, &c.*

25. *Explanationes in Eſdram, Tobiam, Job, &c.*

26. *De tabernaculo ac vaſ. &c.*

27. *Commentaria in quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apoſtolorum.*

28. *De nominibus locorum qui in Actis Apoſtolorum leguntur.*

29. *Expoſitio*

29. *Expoſitio in ſeptem epiſtolas canonicas.*
30. *Retractationes et queſtiones.*
31. *Commentaria in omnes epiſtolas S. Pauli.* Spurious.
32. *Homiliæ de tempor.*
33. *De muliere forti.*
34. *De officiis.* Not authentic.
35. *Scintillæ, ſive loci communes.* Very doubtful.
36. *Fragmenta in libros Sapientiales et Pſalterii verſus.*
37. *De templo Salomonis.*
38. *Queſtiones in Octateuchum et 4 lib. Regum.*
39. *Commentarii in Boëthii libros de Trinitate.*
40. *Meditationes paſſionis Chriſti per ſeptem diei horas.*

Theſe ſeveral works above enumerated, together with many other tracts on mathematical and other ſubjects, are printed in the general collection of his writings, firſt publiſhed at Paris, in 1544, 3 vol. fol. Afterwards, Paris, 1554, 8 vol. fol. Baſil, 1563, 8 vol. fol. Cologne, 1612, 1688.

Beſides theſe, the following works of Bede were collected and publiſhed by Mr. Warton, in 1693, 4to.

1. *Acta S. Cuthberti.* In heroic verſe.
2. *Ariſtotelis axiomata expoſita.*
3. *Epiſtola apologetica ad Plegwinam monachum.*
4. *Epiſtola ad Egbertum Ebor. Antiſt. de Chriſtiani præſulis officio.*
5. *Vitæ quinque abbatum priorum Weremuthenſium et Gervic.*
6. *Epiſtola ad Albinum.*
7. *In principium Geneſis uſque ad nat. Iſaac. et Iſmaelis reprobationem.*
8. *In Canticum Habaccuc.*

There are alſo ſeveral manuſcripts aſcribed to Bede, which are preſerved in different libraries in Oxford and Cambridge. There is a head of Bede in Lupton's Lives of the Fathers, 1640, 4to. It is engraved by G. Glover; and is doubtleſs fictitious. *Vide Granger's Supplement*, p. 16.

JOHN

K. ALFRED.

JOHN ASSER,

Asserius Menevensis,(*a*) Bishop of Shirburn in the reign of Alfred the Great.

Biogr. Brit. HE was born in Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, and educated in the monastery of St. David's, by the archbishop Asserius, who, Leland, p. 155. according to Leland, was his kinsman. In this monastery he became a Monk, and by his assiduous application soon acquired universal Pits, p. 171. fame as a person of profound learning and great abilities. Alfred, the munificent patron of genius, about the year 880, sent for him to court. The king was then at Dean in Wiltshire. He was so charmed with Asser, that he made him his preceptor and companion. As a reward for his services, he appointed him abbot of two or three different monasteries, and at last promoted him to the episcopal see of Shirburn,(*b*) where he died, and was buried, in the year 910. He Chron. Sax. p. 102. was, says Pits, a man of a happy genius, wonderful modesty, extensive learning,

(*a*) *Menevensis.* That is, Asser of St. David's. I have christened this man *John*, on the authority of Pits. Leland and Bale call him simply Asserius. Bishop Tanner, in a note, says that Asserius, to whom Pits has given the name John, was a disciple of Johannes Scotus Erigena. Another Asserius is mentioned by Leland and others, who was bishop of St. David's. The *Biographia Britannica* proves pretty clearly that these three persons were identically the same: and yet Giraldus certainly mentions an Asserius, archbishop of Menevia: he also appears in an old catalogue among the manuscripts in the Cotton library, where it is said he was afterwards bishop of Shirburn.

(*b*) *Shirburn.* I cannot resist my inclination to transcribe Leland's exclamation on this promotion of Asserius by Alfred.—*O fortunatum juxta ac cordatum principem, qui potuit et voluit hujusmodi sortis hominem evangelico operi præficere! O fortunatiorem pontificem, cui contigit sub tam pio principe sancto fungi officio! Quid multis moror? Erat elegans episcopus dignissimus qui elegantem regem patronum haberet.* ib. p. 156.

The *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique* makes our Asserius a bishop of *Salisbury* instead of *Shirburn*. It is very extraordinary, that French writers should hardly ever mention this nation, or its inhabitants, without a blunder.

learning and integrity of life. He is ſaid to have been principally inſtrumental in perſuading the king to reſtore the univerſity of Oxford to its priſtine dignity and luſtre.

WORKS.

1. *De vita et rebus geſtis Alfredi, &c.* Lond. 1574, publiſhed by archbiſhop Parker, in the old Saxon character, at the end of *Walſinghami hiſt.*—— Francf. 1602, fol. Oxf. 1722, 8vo.

Many other works are aſcribed to this author by Gale, Bale, and Pits, but all doubtful.

INGULPHUS

K. WIL. I.

WAS born at London in the year 1030, and educated in grammar learning at Weſtminſter, and in philoſophy at Oxford, where Ariſtotle and Tully were his favorite authors. His father, having ſome employment at the court of king Edward the Confeſſor, introduced his ſon Ingulphus to queen Editha, with whom he frequently converſed. In 1051 he went over to Normandy, where he was graciouſly received by William, duke of that country, who made him his ſecretary.(*a*) In 1064, in the phrenzy of the times, he embarked on an expedition to the Holy Land, and after his return retired to the monaſtery of Fontanelle in Normandy, where he became a Benedictine monk, and was ſoon after elected prior of that convent. In the year 1076, William duke of Normandy, being now king of England, ſent for Ingulphus, and appointed him Abbot of Croyland. In this ſituation he continued many years in high favour with the king, and the archbiſhop Lanfranco. He rebuilt the monaſtery, and obtained many privileges to the fraternity. Du Pin

Pits, p. 193.

Bp. Tanner, p. 429.

Cave Hiſt. Lit. 620.

DuPin, Cent. xi p. 103.

 ſays

(*a*) *Secretary.* Du Pin tells us, that Ingulphus had acquired ſo great a reputation for learning, that William, duke of Normandy, paſſing into England, brought him back in his retinue, and made him his principal miniſter. *Cent.* xi. *p.* 103.

ſays that, ſome time before his death, he obtained leave to retire from the abbey. Be that as it may, he died in the year 1109.

WORKS.

1. *Hiſtoria monaſterii Croylandenſis ab an.* 664 *ad* 1091, inter 5 ſcriptores, publiſhed by Sir H. Savile, Lond. 1596, fol. Francof. 1601, fol. Oxf. 1684, fol. This laſt is much more complete than either of the preceding editions.

K. HEN. I.

ALREDUS,

ALURED, or ALFREDUS, of Beverley,

One of our moſt ancient and beſt Engliſh hiſtorians.

Biogr. Brit.

Bale de Script. Cent. ii. n. 74.

Pits de Ill. An. Scrip. p. 204.

HE wrote in the reign of Henry I. There are no circumſtances of his life known with any degree of certainty.(*a*) It is generally believed that he was educated at Cambridge, and that he afterwards became one of the canons and treaſurer of St. John's at Beverley. He died in the year 1128, or 1129.

WORKS.

1. *The Annals of Alured of Beverley.* Oxford, 1716. Publiſhed by Mr. Hearne, from a manuſcript belonging to Thomas Rawlinſon, eſq. It contains an abridgement of our hiſtory from Brutus to Henry I. written in good Latin, and with great accuracy.

2. *Libertates eccleſiæ S. Johannis de Beverlac. &c.* a manuſcript in the Cotton library. It is a collection of records relative to the church at Beverley, tranſlated by our author from the Saxon language.

The *Biographia Britannica* evidently proves theſe to be all that were written by Alredus.

WILLIAM

(*a*) *Certainty.* That I may add ſomething to this ſhort account of the life of Alredus, I muſt inform the reader that I learn in a note of biſhop Tanner's, that, for the ſake of improvement, he travelled through France and Italy, and that at Rome he became domeſtic chaplain to cardinal Othoboni.

WILLIAM OF MALMSBURY, K. STEPH.

An Hiſtorian of conſiderable merit:

BUT, though Leland, Bale, and Pits, have ſucceſſively written his life, I am able to collect ſo few facts concerning him, that he hardly deſerves a ſeparate article. The two laſt-mentioned of his biographers inform me, that he was ſurnamed *Somerſetus*, from the county in which he was born; and from Twyn I am led to conjecture that he was educated at Oxford in a college of Benedictine monks. From his own preface to his ſecond book *De regibus Anglorum*, I learn, that he was addicted to learning from his youth; that he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of logic, phyſic, ethics, and particularly to hiſtory. He retired to the Benedictine convent at Malmſbury, became a monk, and was made precentor and librarian; a ſituation which eſpecially favoured his intention of writing the hiſtory of this kingdom. In this monaſtery he ſpent the remainder of his life, and died in the year 1142.(*a*) This honeſt monk is one of our moſt ancient and moſt faithful hiſtorians.(*b*) His capital work is that entitled *De regibus Anglorum*. It is a judicious collection of whatever he found on record relative to England, from the invaſion of the Saxons to his own times.(*c*)

Leland de Script. p. 195.

Apol. lib. ii. § 282.

Pits, p. 208.

Balæus, ii. 73.

WORKS.

(*a*) 1142. Leland, when he viſited Malmſbury about four hundred years after the death of this celebrated hiſtorian, enquired for his tomb; "but, ſays he, he "was ſo totally unknown to the preſent "monks, that not above one or two of "them remembered his name." *De ſcript.* p. 195.

(*b*) *Hiſtorians.* Monachus proſa et carmine eruditus erat: cujus libros quoties in manus ſumo (ſumo autem cum frequentiſſime tum lubentiſſime) toties vel admirari cogor hominis diligentiam, felicitatem, judicium. *Ib.*

(*c*) *Times.* Inter autores rerum Anglicarum fuit, ſi Baronio credideris, Gulielmus poſt Bedam præcipuus. *Annal.* 1027. —Imo ante Bedam; nam quantum hic antiquitate Gulielmum anteiret, tantum ille Bedam prudentia et judicii ſeveritate, ideoque et auctoritate antecelluit. *Bp. Tann. bibl.* p. 360. n. r.

WORKS.

1. *De regibus Anglorum*, lib. v. Lond. 1596. Francof. 1601, fol. Three books of this work were publiſhed by Comelinus in 1587, under the title of *Continuatio hiſtoriæ Bedæ.*

2. *Novellæ hiſtoriæ*, i. e. *Henricianæ*, lib. iii. printed with the former.

3. *De geſtis pontificum Anglorum*, lib. iv. Francof. 1601.

4. *De antiquitate Gleſſoburgenſis monaſterii.* Galæi hiſt. Brit. Oxon. 1691. f. p. 291.

5. *Vita S. Aldelmi.* It makes the fifth book of the *geſtis pontificum.* Galæi hiſt. Brit. tom. i. p. 337. alſo Whart. Angl. Sacr. tom ii. p. 1.

Theſe, I think, are all the writings of William of Malmſbury, that have been printed. Many others are aſcribed to him by Leland and Pits.

K. STEPH. HEN. II.

AILRED, OR EALRED,

Abbot of Reveſby in Lincolnſhire, in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.

Biogr. Brit.

Leland Com. de Script. c. 169.

Pits de Illuſt. Angl. Script. 1166.

HE was born in 1109, of a noble family, and educated in Scotland with Henry the ſon of king David. On his return to England he became a monk of the Ciſtertian order, in the monaſtery of Reveſby, of which he afterwards was made abbot. He died on the 12th of January, 1166, aged 57, and was buried in his monaſtery.(*a*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Monaſtery.* "He was, (ſays Leland) "in great eſteem in the reigns of king "Stephen and Hen. II; celebrated for the "miracles wrought after his death, and "admitted into the catalogue of ſaints. "In the convent at Reveſby I have ſeen "his tomb, which was ornamented with "gold and ſilver. Whilſt I am writing "this account, I have had great reaſon to "ſuſpect that he was a native of Scot-"land."

Dempſter makes no doubt of his being a Scotchman. Bale and Pits ſay that, whilſt in Scotland, he refuſed a biſhoprick. The latter of theſe writers compares him to the moon among the leſſer ſtars. He adds, that he was a great admirer of the writings of St. Auſtin, a diligent imitator of St. Bernard, and, after aſcribing to him every virtue under heaven, cloſes his panegyric with theſe words—*Tam in omnibus et cum omnibus pacificus, ut eo nomine meritò beatus dici, et optimo jure filius Dei poſſet vocari.* Pits, p. 229.

WORKS.

1. *De bello ſtandardi, tempore Stephani regis. Anno* 1138. Inter 10 ſcript. Lond. 1652.

2. *Genealogia regum Anglorum,* inter 10 ſcript. 1652.

3. *Hiſtoria de vita et miraculis S. Edwardi regis et confeſſoris,* inter 10 ſcript. Lond. 1652.

4. *Hiſtoria de ſanctimoniali de Watthun.* Ibid.

5. Another Life of Edward the Confeſſor, in verſe.

6. *Sermones de tempore et de ſanctis.*

7. *In Iſaiam prophetam ſermones* 31.

8. *Speculum charitatis,* libris iii.

9. *Tractatus de puero Jeſu.* Publiſhed by Camerario. Paris, 1631, 4to.

10. *De ſpirituali amicitia* lib. iii. in Biblioth. Patr.

11. *Regulæ ad incluſas, &c.*

12. *Tractatus de dominica infra octavas Epiphaniæ, et ſermones* xi. *de oneribus Iſaiæ,* inter St. Bernard. Opera.

Leland, Bale, and Pits, mention ſeveral manuſcripts which never were publiſhed.

Moſt of the writings above mentioned were publiſhed by Gilbo the Jeſuit, at Douay, 1631: part of them may be alſo found in the *Bibliotheca Ciſtercienſis,* and *Bibliotheca Patrum.* Vid. *Du Pin,* cent. xii. p. 173.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, K. STEPH.

Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

HE is called by our ancient biographers, *Gallofridus Monumetenſis,* dictus *Arturius.*(a) Leland conjectures that he was educated in a Benedictine convent at Monmouth, where he was born, and that he became a monk of that order. Bale, and after him Pits, Leland de Brit. p. 189. Bale, ii. 86.

(a) *Arturius.* Bale ſays he was called Arturius, or rather Arthurius, from his having written many things concerning king Arthur.

Pits, 217. Pits, call him archdeacon of Monmouth; and it is generally aſſerted
Bp. Tanner, Bibl. that he was made biſhop of St. Aſaph in the year 1151, or 1152, in the reign of king Stephen. His hiſtory was probably finiſhed after the year 1138. It contains a fabulous hiſtory of Britiſh kings from
Nicolſon's Hiſt. Lib. Vol. i. p. 94. the Trojan Brutus to the reign of Cadwallader in the year 690. But Geoffrey, whatſoever cenſure he may deſerve for his credulity, was not the inventor of the ſtories he relates. It is a tranſlation from a manuſcript written in the Britiſh language, and brought to England from Armorica by his friend Gualter, archdeacon of Oxford. But the atchievements of king Arthur, Merlin's prophecies, many ſpeeches and letters were chiefly his own addition. In excuſe for this hiſtorian,
Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry. Mr. Wharton judiciouſly obſerves, that fabulous hiſtories were then the faſhion, and popular traditions a recommendation to his book.

WORKS.

1. *Chronicon vel hiſtoria Britonum*, lib. xii. Paris, 1517. Heidleb. 1587. Lond. 1717. There are ſeveral Britiſh manuſcripts of this book in different libraries, which are evidently tranſlated from Geoffrey's Latin tranſlation.

Bale and Pits aſcribe many other works to this author, none of which were ever printed.

K. HEN. II. K. RICH. I.

GIRALD BARRY,

Commonly known by the name of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, an hiſtorian and eccleſiaſtic, in the reigns of king Henry II. and Richard I.

Biogr. Brit. WAS born about the year 1146, in the caſtle of Mainarpir, near Pembroke in South Wales, and deſcended of a noble family in that country.(*a*) From ſchool he was ſent over to Paris, to complete

(*a*) *Country.* In his book *De rebus à ſe geſtis*, he gives us his own genealogy in theſe words—*Pater natus Willielmo de Barri, viro egregio, matre Angareth filia Neſtæ, nobilis filiæ Rhæſi principis Sudwalliæ, ſcilicet, filii Thodori.*

complete his education, where he continued ſome years, and, having acquired great reputation as a rhetorician, was appointed rector of the public ſchools in that univerſity, Returning to England in 1172, he obtained ſeveral eccleſiaſtical livings in Wales, and was alſo made canon of Hereford.(*a*) In 1176 he was elected by the chapter of St. David's, biſhop of that ſee; but the king not having iſſued his *congé d'élire*, he declined the offer. Henry II. nominated another biſhop, and Giraldus returned to Paris, where, he has the vanity to ſay, he acquired prodigious fame, particularly for his knowledge in the canon law, of which he was, in 1179, elected profeſſor in that univerſity; but declined the honour. In 1180 he returned to Wales, where he found the whole country in a flame, the canons of St. David's having ejected their biſhop. During theſe commotions the archbiſhop of Canterbury committed the adminiſtration of that ſee to Giraldus, which he accordingly governed about three or four years; the biſhop being at length reſtored.

Epiſt. Girald. ad cap. Heref.

Whart. Angl. Sacr. Preface to Vol. ii. p. 23.

In the year 1184 the king ſent for Giraldus, and appointed him one of his chaplains, and the year following ſent him to Ireland with his ſon John, in the capacity of ſecretary and counſellor. During his reſidence in that kingdom, he collected materials for his *Topographia Hiberniæ* and *Hiſtoria Vaticinalis*, which he wrote after his return to England in 1187. The next year he accompanied Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in a tour through Wales, preaching to the people the neceſſity of embarking in the intended cruſade to the Holy Land. The ſame year he attended Henry II. to France, and, on the death of the king, was ſent over by Richard I. to preſerve peace in Wales, which was then in great confuſion.

Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 315, ed. 1745.

When

(*a*) *Hereford.* One of his Welſh preferments was the archdeaconry of Brechin, which he obtained, as he himſelf tells the ſtory, by convicting the aged incumbent of keeping a concubine, a crime not very uncommon among the clergy of thoſe times.

Sir James Ware ſays he was firſt made archdeacon of Brecknock, and afterwards archdeacon of St. David's.

When Richard ſet out on his romantic expedition to Paleſtine, he intruſted the government of his kingdom to Longchamp his chancellor, and joined Giraldus with him in the commiſſion.(*b*) In 1190 he was offered the ſee of Bangor, and in the following year, that of Landaff, but refuſed them both, in expectation of St. David's, to which he had ever aſpired. But at length diſguſted with the court, in 1192, he retired to Lincoln, where he ſtudied divinity, and wrote ſome books. Giraldus ſeems to have continued in this retirement till the year 1198, when Peter, the biſhop of St. David's, dying, he was nominated by the canons to that ſee; but was rejected by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Giraldus appealed to the pope, and immediately ſet out for Rome, where alſo the prior of Lhanthony, his competitor, appeared in perſon. After about three years agitation of this matter, during which time Giraldus made three ſeveral journeys to Rome, his Holineſs, in 1203, gave a definitive ſentence in favour of the prior. From this period he retired from the world, and ſpent the remainder of his life in obſcurity. He was living in the year 1220; but the preciſe time of his death is not known. Giraldus was undoubtedly a man of learning and abilities; but his writings ſhew him to have been exceſſively vain and credulous.

De Rebus a ſe geſt. lib. iii. c. i.

WORKS.

1. *Topographia Hiberniæ.* Francf. 1602.

2. *Hiſtoria Vaticinalis de expugnatione Hiberniæ,* Francf. 1602. Both publiſhed by Mr. Camden.

3. *Itinerarium Cambriæ.* Publiſhed, with annotations, by David Powel.

4. *De laudibus Cambrorum.* Publiſhed alſo by David Powel, with annotations.

5. *Gemma eccleſiaſtica.* Publiſhed at Mentz, in 1549, under the title of *Gemma animæ,* without the author's name.

6. *Giraldi*

(*b*) *Commiſſion.* This fact reſts ſolely on the authority of Giraldus himſelf, and is therefore ſuſpected to be a mere effuſion of his vanity. See *De rebus à ſe geſtis,* lib. iii. cap. i.

6. *Giraldi Cambrenſis liber ſecundus de deſcriptione Walliæ.* Publiſhed by Wharton.

Theſe, to the beſt of my knowledge, are all the works of Giraldus that have been printed. A catalogue of all his writings may be ſeen in Sir James Ware, and in the *Biographia Britannica.* Bale, according to cuſtom, has multiplied the books of Giraldus into a long liſt of titles, many of which are only the heads of chapters.

MATTHEW PARIS, K. HEN. III.

One of our beſt Hiſtorians from William the Conqueror, to the latter end of the reign of Henry III.

I HAVE now no leſs than ſeven different lives of this author open before me; nevertheleſs I can give the reader but little information concerning him. Leland, his original biographer, without determining whether he was born in France or England, informs us, that he was a monk of St. Alban's,(*a*) and that he was ſent by pope Innocent to reform the monks of the convent at Holm in Norway. Leland de Script. Brit. p. 269.

Biſhop Bale, the next in point of time, adds to the above relation, that, on account of his extraordinary gifts of body and mind, he was much eſteemed, particularly by king Henry III. who commanded him to write the hiſtory of his reign. He then gives us, as uſual, a very erroneous liſt of his works, and concludes the article with informing us that, according to Leland, Paris was employed by the Roman pontiff in reforming the monks of the dioceſe of Norwich. Bale miſunderſtood his author.(*b*) Bale, iv. 26.

(*a*) *St. Alban's.* He took the habit in this monaſtery in the year 1217, and he was ſent to Holm in Norway in 1248. *Cave.*

(*b*) *Author.* It is time the character of theſe Norfolk monks ſhould be reſcued from the obloquy under which they have ſo long laboured, by the inattention of Bale. Theſe are Leland's words——Canutus Magnus, Danorum ſimul et Anglorum princeps, duo præclariſſima monachorum cœnobia

Pits, p. 337. Pits copies this blunder from Bale, and adds nothing to the hiſtory, except a character of our author, which the reader will find in the note.(*c*)

Worthies of Cambridge. Fuller makes him a native of Cambridgeſhire, becauſe there was an ancient family of his name in that county. He alſo mentions his being ſent by the pope to viſit the monks in the dioceſe of Norwich. Biſhop Tanner, biſhop Nicolſon, Monſieur du Pin, and the *Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique*, add not a ſingle fact to thoſe above related. Matthew Paris died in the monaſtery of St. Alban's in the year 1259. He was doubtleſs a man of extraordinary knowledge for the 13th century; of an excellent moral character, and, as an hiſtorian, of ſtrict integrity. His ſtyle is unpoliſhed; but that defect is ſufficiently atoned for by the honeſt freedom with which he relates the truth, regardleſs of the dignity or ſanctity of the perſons concerned.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *Hiſtoria ab Adamo ad conqueſtum Angliæ*, lib. i. manuſcript. col. C. C. Cantab. c. ix. Moſt of this book is tranſcribed, by Matthew of Weſtminſter, into the firſt part of his *Florilegium*.

2. *Hiſtoria*

cœnobia a fundamentis erexit: quorum unum apud Fennicolas octo, aut eo amplius, paſſuum millibus a Nordovico, principe non modo Nordovolgiæ, verum etiam, excepto Londino, totius Britanniæ civitate, diſtans; hodie floret, et vulgo fanum Benedicti appellatur; quanquam antiquitus Holmus, quod inſulæ ſitum referret, dicebatur: alterum vero ejusmodi nominis in Noruvegia conſtruxit. *Holmus Britannicus religionis normam quam diligentiſſime obſervabat*, Noruvegiano paulatim ad luxum declinante: id quod cum Innocentio, pontifici Romano, innotuiſſet, ſtudebat morbo quotidie invaleſcenti opem ferre.—Scripſit igitur ad Albanenſis cœnobii præſidem, ut Matthæum in Nordovegiam ad Holmenſes monachos tranſmitteret.

(*c*) *Note.* Manuarius, ſcriptor, pictor non vulgaris, omnes denique mechanicas artes quantum et qua parte liberale ingenium decere poſſunt, ſufficienter didicit. Artes autem liberales accurate calluit. Poeta elegans, orator facundus, dialecticus acutus, philoſophus ſubtilis, mathematicus non contemnendus, hiſtoricus percelebris, theologus ſolidus, et quod omnium caput eſt, morum integritate purus, vitæ innocentia clarus, ſimplex, candidus.

(*d*) *Concerned.* There is a whole-length print of Matthew Paris, engraved by T. Cecill, in 4to. *Granger.*

2. *Hiſtoria major, ſeu rerum Anglicanarum hiſtoria a Gul. Conqueſtoris adventu ad annum* 43 *Henrici* III. &c. Lond. 1571. Tiguri, 1589, 1606. and with the lives of the Offas, &c. Lond. 1640, fol. 1684. fol. Paris, 1644. The firſt part of this hiſtory, viz. to the year 1235, is tranſcribed almoſt verbatim from the chronicle of Roger Wendover; and the appendix, from the year 1260, is the work of William Riſhanger, who was alſo a monk of St. Alban's.

3. *Vitæ duorum Offarum, Merciæ regum, S. Albani fundatorum.* Lond. 1640. 1684.

4. *Geſta* 22 *abbatum S. Albani.* Lond. 1640. 1684.

5. *Additamenta chronicorum ad hiſt. majorem.* Lond. 1640. 1684.

6. *Hiſtoria minor, ſive epitome majoris hiſtoriæ.* Manuſcript.

Beſides many other things in manuſcript.

ROBERT OF AVESBURY, K. EDW. III.

An ancient Engliſh Hiſtorian;

OF whom little more is known, than that he was keeper of the regiſtry of the court of Canterbury in the reign of Edward III. and conſequently, that he lived in the fourteenth century.(*a*) He is univerſally allowed to be an accurate and faithful hiſtorian.(*b*) His book continued in manuſcript till the year 1720, when it was printed by the induſtrious Thomas Hearne, at Oxford, from a manuſcript belonging to Sir Thomas Seabright. It is now become very ſcarce.

Biogr. Brit. Pits, p. 899. Bp. Tanner.

(*a*) *Claruiſſe dicitur*, ſays Pits, *circa annum* 1340. His hiſtory, however, comes down to the battle of Poictiers, about 1356.

(*b*) *Hiſtorian.* Auctor hic ſua etate tum eruditionis tum induſtriæ titulo celebris, accurate regis Edwardi III. facta tranſmarina ex autographis magne auctoritatis hominum, qui iis interfuerunt, regemque comitati ſunt, perſtrinxit et in ordinem redegit, nervis omnibus contendens ut hæc authentica ſummæ fidei monumenta poſteritati victurisque chartis commendarentur. *Bp. Tan. Bibl. præf.* p. 44.

WORKS.

1. *Mirabilia geſta magnifici regis Angliæ domini Edwardi tertii poſt conqueſtum, procerumque; tactis primitus quibuſdam geſtis de tempore patris ſui domini Edwardi ſecundi, quæ in regnis Angliæ, Scociæ et Franciæ, ac in Aquitannia et Britannia non humana ſed Dei potentia, contigerunt, per Robertum de Aveſbury, &c.* Oxon, 1720, 8vo. The book ends with the battle of Poictiers, about the year 1356.

K. HEN. VI. K. EDW. IV.

JOHN HARDING,

An hiſtorical Poet, born in the year 1378.

Bale, viii. 30. Pits, p. 653. Tan. Bibl. Winſtanley's Lives of the Poets, p. 37. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, p. 26.

BALE ſays he was a gentleman of the north of England, and of a good family.(*a*) From his twelfth year he was educated in the family of Percy, earl of Northumberland, with whom he continued till he was twenty-five years old. His firſt military atchievement, we are told, was in the defence of Roxborough caſtle againſt the Scots;(*b*) after which, it is ſaid, he ſerved under the famous duke of York, afterwards king Edward IV.(*c*) and that he faithfully adhered to that prince

(*a*) *Family.* Bale's words are—*ex ſeptentrionali patria natus, ſpectabilis generis armiger.* Hence Winſtanley, and after him Cibber, conjecture that he was a Yorkſhire man. There ſeems to be no other reaſon for this conjecture, than the odds in favour of the largeſt county againſt any other of leſs extent.

As to the time of his birth, all his biographers are ſilent, except biſhop Tanner, who indirectly fixes the year in the following words—*Ab anno ætatis* xii. *in familia dom. Henrici Percy educatus erat uſque ad prælium Salop. cui interfuit anno ætatis* xxv. The battle of Shrewſbury was fought in 1403. Tanner quotes no authority for this anecdote.

(*b*) Scots. *Militavit hic primum ſub Roberto Umfreuyle, Roxburgenſis caſtri præfecto*—Theſe are the words of Bale, which are tranſcribed by Pits and Tanner, and from them the fact is related by Winſtanley and Cibber. But Roxborough caſtle was beſieged by James II. king of Scotland, ſoon after the battle of Northampton, which was fought in the year 1460. So that, according to this account, our bard muſt have been 82 when he commenced ſoldier.

(*c*) *Edward* IV. This circumſtance is alſo related by Bale, Pits, and Tanner. But the famous duke of York, who oppoſed the houſe of Lancaſter in the reign of Henry VI. was Richard, not Edward. He was indeed very near the crown, but never

prince in his utmoſt diſtreſs.(*d*) But his hiſtorians inform us, that Harding's principal exploit was a ſecret expedition to Scotland, with an intention to procure copies of certain records of their kings, having frequently, from their firſt exiſtence, done homage to the crown of England for their dominions. This commiſſion he is ſaid to have executed at the hazard of his life, and thereby to have become a favorite at court.(*e*) According to the authors above quoted, he died about the year 1461.(*f*) Whatever might be his military and chronological abilities, he was certainly a wretched poet.(*g*)

WORKS.

1. *Chronicle of England unto the reigne of king Edward* IV. *in verſe: with a continuation in proſe.* Lond. 1543, 4to.

never wore it. He was killed at the battle Wakefield on the laſt day of December, 1460, and his ſon, the earl of March, was proclaimed king, on the fifth of March following, by the title of Edward IV.

(*d*) *Diſtreſs.* King Edward's diſtreſs began in 1470, in which year Henry VI. was reſtored to the crown; but Edward recovered the poſſeſſion of his crown and dignity about ſix months after: it muſt therefore have been in 1471 that our poet adhered to king Edward in diſtreſs, at which time, according to the above dates, he was 93 years old.

(*e*) *Court.* According to Bale, Harding communicated his tranſcripts from the Scottiſh archives to Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward IV. Now Henry V. died in 1422; ſo that this expedition to Scotland muſt have been previous to that time.

(*f*) 1461. But from note *d* we have ſeen that he was living at leaſt ten years later. In ſhort, from a compariſon of the hiſtory of this poet with the general hiſtory of the times in which he lived, it appears that his firſt biographer knew very little about him, and that his ſubſequent hiſtorians did not give themſelves the trouble to examine and compare the dates of the principal incidents of his life.

(*g*) *Poet.* The following few lines, which are taken from the 193d chapter of his Chronicle, will, I dare ſay, ſatisfy the reader. He is ſpeaking of the houſhold of Richard II.

Truly I herd Robert Ireleffe ſay
Clarke of the Green-cloth, and that to the houſhold
Came every day, forth moſt part alway
Ten thouſand folke, by his meſſes told,
That followed the houſe aye as thei wold;
And in the kichin three hundred ſervitours,
And in eche office many occupiours
And ladies faire, with their gentleweomen.
Chamberers alſo and Lavenders
Three hundred of them were occupied then.

HENRY

K. HEN. VII.
K. HEN. VIII.

HENRY BRADSHAW,

A Benedictine Monk,

Baleus, p. 710. WAS born at Cheſter, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Diſcovering an early propenſity to religion and literature, he

Pits, p. 690. was received, whilſt a boy, into the monaſtery of St. Werberg in that city; and having there imbibed the rudiments of his education, he

Bp. Tanner. was afterwards ſent to Gloceſter college in the ſuburbs of Oxford, where, for a time, he ſtudied theology with the novices of his order, and then returned to his convent at Cheſter; here, in the latter part of his life, he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of hiſtory, and wrote

Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 9. ſeveral books. He died in the year 1513, the fifth of the reign of Henry VIII.(*a*) His poetry is not inferior to that of any of his cotemporaries.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *De antiquitate et magnificentia urbis Ceſtriæ.*

2. *Chronicon.*

3. *The life of the glorious virgin St. Werberg.* Lond. 1521, 4to, in verſe. The life of St. Werberg makes only part of this work; for it contains alſo a deſcription of the kingdom of Mercia, life of St. Etheldred, life of St. Sexburg; the foundation and hiſtory of Cheſter, and the chronicles of ſome kings. Poſſibly this work may include the two firſt. Biſhop Tanner (ſee *Bibl. Brit. Hibern.*) ſays, that he wrote a chronicle in Engliſh verſe, extracted from Bede, Malmſbury, Giraldus, and others. Probably this is the chronicle above mentioned.

ROBERT

(*a*) *Henry* VIII. In *Winſtanley's Lives of the Poets*, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Oldys, I find the following manuſcript note in the margin—"Bradſhaw died in "1508, as appears in the ballad at the "end of the Life of St. Werberg, printed "in 1521, by Pynſon."

(*b*) *Cotemporaries.* The following ſpecimen is tranſcribed from his hiſtory of Cheſter.

The founder of this city, as ſaith Polychronicon,
Was Leon Gawer, a mighty ſtrong gyant
Which builded caves and dungeons many a one,
No goodly building, ne proper, ne pleaſant.

But king Leir, a Britain fine and valiant,
Was founder of Cheſter by pleaſant building,
And was named Guer Leir by the king.

ROBERT FABIAN, K. HEN. VIII

An Hiſtorian of ſome reputation,

WAS born in London; of which city, being bred a merchant, he became an alderman, and ſheriff in the ninth year of Henry VII. anno 1493. He died in the year 1512, and was buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill, where a monument was erected to his memory.(*a*) He was not only an hiſtorian, but is alſo celebrated as having ſome ſkill in Engliſh, Latin, and French poetry.(*b*)

Biogr. Brit.
Pits, Æt. 16. An. 1512.
Stow's Survey, 1720. vol. ii. p. 126.
Bale, Cent. viii. No. 62.

WORKS.

1. *Chronicle, or concordance of hiſtories.* Lond. 1516. fol. 1533. fol. on a neat ſmall black type, by Raſtell. The firſt edition was printed by Pynſon. At the end of each part is a hymn to the Virgin Mary. Alſo, Lond. 1559, &c. The firſt volume begins with Brute, and ends with the death of Henry II. and Philip II. of France. The ſecond volume concludes with the end of the reign of Charles IX. of France, and the 20th of our Henry VII. It contains ſeveral curious particulars relative to the city of London, not elſewhere to be found.

POLYDORE

(*a*) *Memory.* Bale and Pits ſay he was buried in All Saints; but Stow informs us, that it was in St. Michael's, and gives us the following inſcription, which was formerly to be ſeen on his tomb.

" Like as the day his courſe doth conſume,
" And the new morrow ſpringeth againe as faſt,
" So man and woman by nature's cuſtome,
" This life to paſſe, at laſt in earth are caſt;
" In joy and ſorrow, which here there time doe
" waſt;
" Never in one ſtate, but in courſe tranſitorie,
" So full of change is of this world the glorie."

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, ſays he died in 1511.

(*b*) *Poetry.* If the reader be deſirous of ſeeing a ſpecimen of our author's poetry, he will find, in the *Biographia Britannica*, ſeveral lines, quoted from the prologue to his chronicle, ſufficient to prove that his talents that way were by no means extraordinary. Biſhop Tanner, nevertheleſs, gives him the following character. *Præ laicis ſui temporis doctiſſimus habebatur, linguarum Latinæ et Gallicæ peritus, et in hiſtoriis patriis verſatiſſimus, ac poëta haud infelicis ingenii.*

K. HEN. VIII.

POLYDORE VIRGIL,

An Engliſh Hiſtorian, born at Urbino in Italy,

Biogr. Brit. Suppl.

WAS ſent, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, by pope Alexander VI. as ſub-collector of the papal tax, called *Peter-pence*, in this kingdom. He had not been long in England before he obtained preferment in the church; for in 1503 he was preſented to

Bp. Tan. Bibl.

the rectory of Church-Langton in the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. In 1507, he was collated to the prebend of Scamleſby in the church of Lincoln, and in the ſame year was made archdeacon of Wells, and

Wood, Faſti, Vol. i. p. 5.

prebendary of Hereford.(*a*) In 1513, he reſigned his prebend of Lincoln, and was collated to that of Oxgate, in St. Paul's, London. We are told that, on his preferment to the archdeaconry of Wells, he reſigned the office of ſub-collector to the pope, and determined to ſpend the remainder of his life in England, the hiſtory of which kingdom he began in the year 1505, at the command of Henry VII. That work coſt him twelve years labour. In 1526, he finiſhed his Treatiſe on Prodigies. Polydore continued in England during the whole reign of Henry VIII. and part of that of Edward VI. whence it is concluded that he was a moderate Papiſt. In 1550, being now an old man, he requeſted leave to reviſit his native country. He was accordingly diſmiſſed with a preſent of 300 crowns, together with the privilege of holding his preferments to the end of his life. He died

Bayle's Dict.

at Urbino, in the year 1555. As an hiſtorian, he is accuſed by ſome as a malignant ſlanderer of the Engliſh nation; yet *Jovius* remarks, that the French and Scotch accuſe him of having flattered us too much. *See his Elog.* cap. 135. p. 179.

WORKS

(*a*) *Hereford.* Ant. Wood ſays, that Polydore Virgil was naturalized in the year 1510. *Faſti*, vol. i. p. 5.

WORKS.

1. *Adagiorum ad Guidonem Paceam ducem Urbini*, lib. i. 1498. Baſil. 1524, 1532, 1541, 8vo.

2. *De rerum inventoribus*, 1499. Argent. 1509, 4to. Baſil. 1524, 1545, 1550, 1554, 8vo. Franc. 1599, 12mo. Genev. 1604, 8vo. 1606, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1644, 8vo. Amſtel. 1671, 12mo.—In Engliſh, tranſlated by Langley, Lond. 1663, 8vo.—In Italian, Venet. 1545, 12mo.—In Spaniſh, Medin. 1551, 4to.

3. *The Hiſtory of England.* Baſil. 1534, 1546, 1556, 1557, 1570, 1634, fol. Gandav. 1556, 2 vol. 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1551, 8vo.

4. *In Horatium.* Baſil. 1580, fol.

5. *De prodigiis et ſortibus.* Lond. 1526. Baſil. 1533, 1545, 1553, 8vo. Lugd. 1553, 1589, 1644, 8vo. Amſt. 1671, 12mo.

6. *In orationem dominicam.* Baſil. 1554, 8vo.

7. *Epiſcoporum Angliæ catalogus.* Manuſcript.

8. *De patientia et ejus fructu.* Baſil. 1545, 1553, 8vo.

9. *De vita perfecta.* Baſil. 1545, 1553, 8vo.

10. *De veritate et mendacio.* Baſil. 1545, 1553, 8vo.

11. *Epiſtolæ eruditæ*, lib. i.

12. *De jurejurando et perjurio.* Baſil. 1553, 8vo.

JOHN MAJOR, K. HEN. VIII.

A ſcholaſtic Divine and Hiſtorian,

WAS born at Haddington, in the province of Eaſt Lothian in Scotland.(*a*) It appears from ſome paſſages in his writings, that he reſided a while both at Oxford and Cambridge. He went to Paris Bal. xiv. 218. Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 51.

(*a*) *Scotland.* Mackenzie ſays he was born in the year 1478; but from a memoir which he received from the regiſter of the univerſity of Paris, and which he inſerted in his preface, it appears that Major was born in 1469, not at Haddington, but at a village in the pariſh of North Berwick, called Gleghorn.

Paris in 1493, and ſtudied in the college of St. Barbe, under the famous John Boulac. Thence he removed to that of Montacute, where he began the ſtudy of divinity under the celebrated Standouk. In the year 1498, he was entered of the college of Navarre. In 1505, he was created doctor in divinity; returned to Scotland in 1519, and taught theology during ſeveral years in the univerſity of St. Andrew. But, at length, being diſguſted with the quarrels of his countrymen, he went back to Paris, and reſumed his lectures in the college of Montacute, where he had ſeveral pupils, who afterwards became men of great eminence. About the year 1530, he returned once more to Scotland, and was choſen profeſſor of theology at St. Andrew's, of which he afterwards became provoſt; and there he died in 1547, aged 78. Du Pin ſays, that "of all the "divines, who had written on the works of the maſter of the ſen- "tences, Major was the moſt learned and comprehenſive." Launoy, in his hiſtory of the univerſity of Paris, and other French writers have given him much the ſame character. His hiſtory of Scotland is written with a good deal of commendable freedom, but in a barbarous ſtyle, and often fabulous.

Du Pin, Cent. xvi. b. 3. p. 428.

Mackenzie, Vol. ii. p. 309.

WORKS.

1. *Libri duo fallaciarum.* Lugd. 1516. fol. This contains his *Opera Logicalia*, which Mackenzie, after enumerating the ſeveral treatiſes therein contained, ſays were printed together, Lugdun. 1514. According to A. Wood, the ſecond part was printed at Paris 1516.
2. *In quatuor ſententiarum commentarius.* Paris, 1516, 1519, 1521.
3. *Commentarius in phyſica Ariſtotelis.* Par. 1526.
4. *In primum et ſecundum ſententiarum commentarii.* Par. 1510.
5. *Commentarium in tertium ſent.* Par. 1517.
6. *Literalis in Matthæum expoſitio, &c.* Par. 1518.
7. *De hiſtoria gentis Scotorum, ſeu hiſtoria majoris Britanniæ.* Par. 1521, 4to.
8. *Luculentæ in quatuor Evangelia expoſitiones, &c.* Par. 1529. fol.
9. *Placita theologica, &c.*
10. *Catalogus epiſcoporum Lucionenſium.*

HECTOR

HECTOR BOETHIUS,

K. HEN. VIII.

A Scotiſh Hiſtorian, deſcended of an ancient family,

WAS born at Dundee, about the year 1470. He was educated in the town in which he was born, and afterwards removed to the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he was a profeſſor in 1497. Thence he went to Paris, where he ſtudied philoſophy and read lectures in the college of Montacute. At Paris he became acquainted with Eraſmus, and ſeveral other men of eminence in literature. In 1500 he was recalled to Aberdeen by biſhop Elphinſton, who made him principal of that univerſity, where he died about the year 1550. He was an elegant writer, but abominably credulous.(*a*)

Biogr. Brit.

Mackenzie, Vol. ii. p. 376.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Credulous.* The antiquary Humph. Lhuyd characteriſes Boethius in the following epigram.

Hectoris hiſtorici totquot mendacia quæris :
Si vis numerem, lector amice, tibi ;
Idem me jubeas fluctus numerare marinos,
Et liquidi ſtellas dinumerare poli.

Nevertheleſs, Eraſmus, who was intimately acquainted with him, ſays, that he knew not what it was to lye. If this be true, he was, with all his learning, an ignorant and credulous old woman.

In the French *Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*, I find the following account of *Boethius (Hector) Ecoſſois, au* xvi. *ſiecle, né a Dundée, d'une famille noble, ſe fit aimer et eſtimer des ſavans de ſon ſiecle. Eraſme en parl avec éloge. On a de lui des ouvrages hiſtoriques.*

His hiſtory of Scotland, in the firſt edition, conſiſted only of 17 books, ending with the death of James I. But in that of 1574, book xviii. and part of xix. were added. It was afterwards continued to James III. by T. Ferrerius, a Piedmonteſe, who in his epiſtle dedicatory ſpeaks thus of the xviiith book—*In quo omni ita ſcribendo conſecutus eſt, ut nihil plenius aut ſignificantius à quopiam in re perſimili fieri poſſe credam.* fol. 355.

As to his credulity, his ſtory, which was told him by Sir Duncan Campbell, of the otter of Loch Garloil, which ſtruck down great oaks with its tail, is a ſpecimen quite ſufficient.

WORKS.

1. *Vitæ epiſcoporum Murthlacenſium et Aberdonenſium.* Paris, 1522, 4to. A lame and imperfect work. *See biſhop Nicolſon's Scot. hiſt. lib.* p. 38.

2 *Scotorum hiſtoria ab illius gentis origine.* Paris, 1526, fol. Lauſan. & Paris, 1574, fol. It was tranſlated into the Scotch language by Bellenden, and publiſhed at Edinb. 1536. Holinſhed publiſhed it in Engliſh; but it was tranſlated by W. Harriſon.

K. HEN. VIII
K. EDW. VI.

JOHN BALE,

Biſhop of Oſſory, in Ireland,

Biogr. Brit.

Abel Rediv. p. 502.

WAS born at Cove, near Dunwich in Suffolk, in the year 1495. At twelve years of age he was entered in the monaſtery of Carmelites at Norwich, and was thence ſent to Jeſus-college in Oxford. He was educated a Roman-catholic, but was converted to the Proteſtant religion by Thomas lord Wentworth.(*a*) On the death of Lord Cromwell, favorite of Henry VIII. who protected him from the perſecutions of the Romiſh clergy, he was obliged to retire into the Low Countries, where he continued eight years. Soon after the acceſſion of Edward VI. he was recalled, and being firſt preſented to the living of Biſhop's-Stocke in Hampſhire, in 1552 he was nominated to the ſee of Oſſory. During his reſidence in Ireland he was remarkably aſſiduous in propagating the Proteſtant doctrines; but to very little purpoſe, and frequently at the hazard of his life.(*b*) On the acceſſion of queen Mary, the tide of oppoſition became

(*a*) *Wentworth.* Biſhop Nicolſon is of opinion, that an inclination for matrimony was a principal motive to Bale's converſion. *See Engl. Hiſt. lib.* part. ii. c. 8.

(*b*) *Life.* Once, in particular, they murdered five of his domeſtics, who were making hay in a meadow near his houſe, and would probably have done the ſame by him, if the ſovereign of Kilkenny had not come to his aſſiſtance with 100 horſe and 300 foot. *See his Vocacyon*, p. 28.

became ſo powerful, that, to avoid aſſaſſination, he embarked for Holland, and thence travelled to Baſil in Switzerland, where he continued till queen Elizabeth aſcended the throne.(*c*) After his return to England he was, in 1560, made prebendary of Canterbury, probably not chuſing to return to his former flock of wolves. He died in November, 1563, at Canterbury, in the 68th year of his age. Bale's character as an author is founded chiefly on his *Catalogus ſcriptorum*, &c. the reſt of his works being at preſent little known. The book has ſome merit, as it contains ſome information which is not elſewhere to be found; but he has deſtroyed his credit by his intemperate Billingsgate abuſe of all thoſe who differed from him in religion. The authentic part of his work is tranſcribed from Leland.

Rymer's Fœd. T. xv. p. 563.

WORKS.

1. *Illuſtrium majoris Britanniæ ſcriptorum catalogus, a Japheto ſanctiſſimi Noah filio ad an. dom.* 1557. Gippeſwici in Anglia, 1548, per Joannem Overton, 4to. Baſil. 1557, 1559, fol.

Written whilſt he was a Papiſt.

2. *A bundle of things worth knowing.*
3. *The writers from Elias.*
4. *The writers from Berthold.*
5. *Additions to Trithemius.*
6. *German collections.*
7. *French collections.*
8. *Engliſh collections.*
9. *Catalogue of generals.*
10. *Diverſe writings of diverſe learned men.*
11. *The ſpiritual war.*
12. *The caſtle of peace.*
13. *Sermons for children.*
14. *To the ſynod of Hull.*
15. *Addition to Polaonydorus.*
16. *The hiſtory of patronage.*
17. *An*

(*c*) *Throne.* Bale was very unfortunate in his eſcape from Ireland. Firſt he was taken by a Dutch man of war, and robbed by the captain of all his effects. Then, being forced by ſtreſs of weather into St. Ive's in Cornwall, he was confined on ſuſpicion of treaſon. Being however releaſed after a few days confinement, the ſhip anchored in Dover road, where he was again ſeized on a falſe accuſation. After his arrival in Holland he was kept priſoner for three weeks, and at length obtained his liberty on paying £30. *See his Vocacyon*, p. 40.

17. *An anſwer to certain queſtions.*
18. *The ſtory of Simon the Engliſhman.*
19. *The ſtory of Francis Sinenſis.*
20. *The ſtory of St. Brocard.*
21. *A commentary on Mantuan's preface to his Faſti.*

Written after he had renounced Popery.

In Latin.

1. *The Heliades of the Engliſh.*
2. *Notes on the three tomes of Walden.*
3. *On the bundle of tares.*
4. *On Polydore de rerum inventionibus.*
5. *On Textor's officina.*
6. *On Capgrave's catalogue.*
7. *On Barne's lives of the popes.*
8. *The acts of the popes of Rome.*
9. *Tranſlation of Thorp's examination.*

In Engliſh, in Verſe.

1. *The life of John Baptiſt.*
2. *Of John Baptiſt's preaching.*
3. *Of Chriſt's temptation.*
4. *Two comedies of Chriſt's baptiſm and temptation.*
5. *A comedy of Chriſt at twelve years old.*
6. *A comedy of the raiſing of Lazarus.*
7. *A comedy of the high-prieſt's council.*
8. *A comedy of Simon the leper.*
9. *A comedy of the Lord's ſupper, and waſhing the diſciples' feet.*
10. *Two comedies of Chriſt's paſſion.*
11. *Two comedies of Chriſt's burial and reſurrection.*
12. *A poem of God's promiſes.*
13. *Againſt thoſe that pervert God's word.*
14. *Of the corrupting of God's laws.*
15. *Againſt carpers and traducers.*
16. *A defence of king John.*
17. *Of king Henry's two marriages.*
18. *Of popiſh ſects.*
19. *Of popiſh treacheries.*
20. *Of Thomas Becket's impoſtures.*
21. *The image of love.*
22. *Pammachius' tragedies, tranſlated into Engliſh.*
23. *Chriſtian ſonnets.*

In Engliſh Proſe.

1. *A commentary on the apocalypſe.*
2. *Locupletation of the apocalypſe.*
3. *Wickliffe's war with the papiſts.*
4. *Sir John Oldcaſtle's trials.*

5. *An*

5. *An apology for Bernes.*
6. *Defence of Grey againſt Smith.*
7. *John Lambert's confeſſion.*
8. *Ann Aſkew's martyrdom.*
9. *Of Luther's deceaſe.*
10. *The biſhop's Alcoran.*
11. *The man of ſin.*
12. *The myſtery of iniquity.*
13. *Againſt antichriſts.*
14. *Againſt Baal's prieſts.*
15. *Againſt the clergy's ſingle life.*
16. *Diſpatch of popiſh vows, and prieſthood.*
17. *The acts of Engliſh votaries.*
18. *Of hereticks indeed.*
19. *Againſt the popiſh maſs.*
20. *The drunkard's maſs.*
21. *Againſt popiſh perſuaſions.*
22. *Againſt Standiſh the impoſtor.*
23. *Againſt Bonner's articles.*
24. *Certain dialogues.*
25. *To Elizabeth, the king's daughter.*
26. *Againſt cuſtomary ſwearing.*
27. *On Mantuan of death.*
28. *A week before God.*
29. *Of his calling to a biſhoprick.*
30. *Of Leland's journal.*
31. *Tranſlation of Sebald Heyden's apology.*
32. *Tranſlation of Gardiner's oration, and Bonner's epiſt.*

EDWARD HALL, K. HEN. VIII

A Lawyer and an Hiſtorian, the ſon of John Hall, of Northall in Shropſhire.(*a*)

WAS born in St. Mildred's pariſh, in the city of London, probably in the laſt year of the fifteenth century. From Eaton ſchool he was ſent, in 1514, to King's-college, Cambridge, where he continued till he became a junior fellow, and then removed to Oxford on account of the lectures founded in that univerſity by cardinal Wolſey.(*b*) How long

Bale, ix. 51. Pits, 735. Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 72.

(*a*) *Shropſhire.* This John Hall, the father of our hiſtorian, was deſcended from Sir Francis van Halle, knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III. which Sir Francis was the ſon of Frederic de Halle, of Halle in the county of Tyrol, who was the natural ſon of Alber, king of the Romans, and archduke of Auſtria. *Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.*

(*b*) *Wolſey.* Cardinal Wolſey, about the year 1518, founded ſeveral lectures at Oxford, and took great pains to procure able profeſſors in different branches of literature—"Oxford (ſays Wood) became "as

long he continued there, or whether he took any degree, is not known. From thence he went to London, and became a member of the ſociety of Gray's inn. Being called to the bar, he was appointed one of the common ſerjeants of the city of London, and afterwards under-ſheriff. In 1533 he became ſummer-reader of Gray's inn, and about the year 1540, double-reader in Lent, and one of the judges in the ſheriff's court. He died in 1547, and was buried in St. Bennet's Sherhog. He had, ſays the Oxford antiquary, a great command of his tongue and pen.(*c*)

Bp. Tanner.

WORKS.

1. *The union of the two noble and illuſtrious families of York and Lancaſter.* Lond. 1542. It was continued to the death of Henry VIII. by Grafton, a printer, from Hall's manuſcripts. Lond. 1548. fol. 1550.

" as it were a common mart for all that " would come to hear and learn: and all " perſons, that pretended to ingenuity or " curioſity, eſteemed themſelves not com- " plete unleſs they then retired to Oxon, " to be improved by theſe lectures, eſpe- " cially thoſe of the Greek, Rhetoric, " and the Mathematics. The chief per- " ſons that flocked to Oxon, were thoſe " from Cambridge, eſpecially the juniors; " and among them was this Edward " Halle." *Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.*

(*c*) *Pen.* Pits gives the character of Edward Hall in theſe words—" Vir in " litteris humanioribus benè eruditus, et " in ſtudiis municipalium Angliæ legum " diu multumque utiliter verſatus. Elo- " quens etiam et diſertus. Quibus no- " minibus magnam famam, gratiam, auc- " toritatem ſibi conciliavit. *Ib. ut ſupra.*

K. HEN. VIII
K. EDW. VI.

SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

Deſcended of an ancient and honourable family,

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born about the year 1505, the ſecond ſon of Thomas Cavendiſh, of Cavendiſh in Suffolk, clerk of the pipe in the reign of Henry VIII. Having had a liberal education, he was taken into the family of the great cardinal Wolſey, whom he ſerved in the capacity

capacity of gentleman-uſher of the chamber, when that ſuperb prelate maintained the dignity of a prince. In 1527 he attended his maſter on his ſplendid embaſſy to France, returned with him to England, and was one of the few who continued faithful to him in his diſgrace. Mr. Cavendiſh was with him when he died, and delayed going to court till he had performed the laſt duty of a faithful ſervant, by ſeeing his body decently interred. The king was ſo far from diſapproving his conduct, that he immediately took him into his houſhold, made him treaſurer of his chamber, a privy counſellor, and afterwards conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners for taking the ſurrender of religious houſes. In 1540 he was nominated one of the auditors of the court of augmentations, and ſoon after obtained a grant of ſeveral conſiderable lordſhips in Hertfordſhire. In the reign of Edward VI. his eſtates were much increaſed by royal grants in ſeven different counties, and he appears to have continued in high favour at court during the reign of queen Mary. He died in the year 1557. Sir William Cavendiſh was thrice married. His third wife, by whom he had three ſons and as many daughters, was a lady remarkable in hiſtory for the beauty of her perſon, and ſingular good fortune.(*a*) He was the founder of Chatſworth, and anceſtor of the dukes of Devonſhire.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Fortune.* This lady was the daughter of John Hardwick, eſq. of Hardwick in Derbyſhire. She firſt married Robert Barley, of Barley in the ſame county, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. After continuing twelve years a widow, ſhe married Mr. Cavendiſh, by whom ſhe had ſix children, viz. Henry, who ſettled at Tutbury in Staffordſhire; William, anceſtor of the dukes of Devonſhire; Charles, anceſtor of the dukes of Newcaſtle; Frances, who married Sir Henry Pierpoint, anceſtor of the dukes of Kingſton; Elizabeth, who married Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, uncle to king James I. and Mary, who married the earl of Shrewſbury.

After the death of Sir William, being a ſecond time a widow, ſhe eſpouſed Sir William Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, who, like her firſt huſband, ſettled his entire fortune upon her. This third huſband alſo dying, ſhe then married George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, one of the greateſt ſubjects in the kingdom, who was afterwards intruſted with the cuſtody of Mary, queen of Scots.

WORKS.

1. *The life and death of Cardinal Wolſey.* Lond. 1667. Reprinted under the title of, *Memoirs of the great favorite Cardinal Wolſey*, &c. 1706.

Him ſhe alſo ſurvived. She finiſhed Chatſworth, and built likewiſe the magnificent ſeats of Hardwick and Oldcates, all in Derbyſhire, and endowed an hoſpital at Derby for the maintenance of twelve poor people.

K. HEN. VIII

JOHN LELAND,

The great Engliſh Antiquary,

Biogr. Brit. Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, Oxf. 1772.

WAS born in London, about the year 1507. Having loſt his parents when a child, he had the good fortune to find a friend and patron in one Mr. Thomas Miles,(*a*) who placed him in St. Paul's ſchool, of which the grammarian Lillye was maſter. From that ſchool he was ſent to Chriſt's college, Cambridge; whence, after ſome years reſidence, he removed to All-Souls, Oxford. From Oxford he went to Paris, chiefly with a deſign to ſtudy the Greek language, which, at that time, was but little underſtood in this kingdom.(*b*) On his return to England he took orders, and was ſoon appointed chaplain to king Henry VIII. who alſo gave him the rectory of Poppeling, in the marſhes of Calais, appointed him his librarian, and in 1533, granted to him, by commiſſion under the great ſeal, the office of king's antiquary; an office never born by any other perſon, before or ſince. By this commiſſion he was impowered to

(*a*) *Miles.* In his *Encomia* (ſee the catalogue of his works) the reader will find an elegant copy of Latin verſes, expreſſive of his gratitude to this benefactor.

(*b*) *Kingdom.* It is certain the Greek language was not at this time taught in our ſchools, owing partly to an opinion, that ſuch prophane learning might be of diſſervice to chriſtianity—*Cave à Græcis, ne fias hæreticus*, was a maxim in thoſe days of ignorance and ſuperſtition.

to ſearch for ancient writings in all the libraries of colleges, abbeys, priories, &c. in his majeſty's dominions. We are told by his laſt biographer, that he renounced popery ſoon after his return to England; but he quotes no authority.(*c*) Be this as it may, in 1536, he obtained a diſpenſation to keep a curate at Poppeling, and ſet out on his journey in ſearch of antiquities. In this employment he ſpent ſix years, during which time he viſited every part of England where monuments of antiquity were to be expected. Ibid.

After his return, in the year 1542, he was preſented by the king to the rich rectory of Haſeley in Oxfordſhire, and in the following year he gave him a prebend of King's-college, now Chriſt's church, in Oxford, beſides that of eaſt and weſt Knowle, in the cathedral of Saliſbury.(*d*) Being thus amply provided for, he retired to a houſe of his own in the pariſh of St. Michael le Querne in London, where he ſpent ſix years more in digeſting the materials which he had collected. King Henry VIII. died in 1547; and in a ſhort time after, poor Leland loſt his ſenſes. He was at firſt ſeized with a deep melancholy, which was ſucceeded by a total deprivation of his reaſon. In this dreadful ſtate he continued till the beginning of the year 1552, when he was happily releaſed by death. He was buried in the church of St. Michael le Querne, which was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666. Mr. Leland is remembered as a man of great learning, an univerſal linguiſt, an excellent Latin poet, and a moſt indefatigable and ſkillful antiquary.(*e*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Authority.* The writer of Leland's life, in the *Biographia Britannica*, takes no notice of his having changed his religion. Biſhop Tanner is alſo ſilent on this head. Anthony Wood juſt mentions it, but ſays nothing as to the time when. Pits acknowledges that he wavered in his faith, but ſays it was near the end of his life, and aſcribes his madneſs to this cauſe.—*Una videlicet cum fide labefactata, labefactavit intellectum*, &c. Pits, p. 743.

(*d*) *Saliſbury.* Thoſe who have the curioſity to peruſe the writings of this author, will find him frequently acknowledging his obligations to his royal patron, particularly in his poetical compoſitions.

(*e*) *Antiquary.* On the death of Mr. Leland, king Edward VI. gave all his papers

WORKS.

1. *Nænia in mortem Thomæ Viati equitis incomparabilis.* Lond. 1542, 4to. et cura Tho. Hearne, in Itiner. vol. 2do. Oxon. 1711, 1745, 1770.

2. *Genethliacon illuſtriſſimi Edverdi principis Cambriæ, &c.* Lond. 1543, 4to. et cum notis T. Hearne, Itiner. vol. ix. Oxon. 1712, 1745, 1770.

3. *Syllabus et interpretatio antiquarum dictionum, quæ paſſim per libellum, lectori occurrunt.* Ibid.

4. *Aſſertio inclytiſ. Arturii regis Britanniæ.* Lond. 1544, 4to. et cura Th. Hearne, una cum Lelandi Codrus. Oxon. 1715. Lond. 1770.

5. *Elenchus antiquorum nominum.* Ibid.

6. *Nænia in mortem equit. Hen. Duddelegi Somarigani, Inſulani, Verovicani.* Lond. 8vo. 1545. et a Th. Hearne in Roſſi Warwic. hiſt. Oxon. 1715, 1745, in Itin. vol. ii. Ox. 1770.

7. *Bononia Gallo-maſtyx in laudem feliciſſ. victoris Henrici* viii. *carmen elegiac.* Lond 1545, 4to. et a Th. Hearne collect. Ox. 1715. Lond. 1770.

8. Κυκνειον Ασμα. *Cygnea cantio.* Lond. 1545, 4to. 1558, 12mo. et cum notis Th. Hearne, Itiner. vol. ix. Ox. 1712, 1745, 1770.

9. *Commentarii in cygneam cantionem indicis Britan. antiq. locuplet.* Ibid.

10. *Laudatio pacis.* Lond. 1546, 4to. et a Th. Hearne collect. Ox. 1715. Lond. 1770.

11. *Strena Henrico* viii. *oblata. A new-year's gyfte to king Henry* viii. *in the 37th year of his raygne.* Lond. 1546, 4to. iterum cum comment. J. Bale. Lond.

papers to Sir John Cheeke, his tutor and Latin ſecretary of ſtate. The king dying, and Sir John being obliged to leave the kingdom, he gave four folio volumes of Leland's collections to Humphrey Purefoy, eſq. which, in 1612, were by his ſon given to William Burton, author of the hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire. This gentleman alſo became poſſeſſed of the *Itinerary* in 8 vol. fol. which, in 1632, he depoſited in the Bodleian library. Many other of Leland's manuſcripts, after the death of Sir John Cheeke, fell into the hands of lord Paget, Sir William Cecil, and others, which at laſt fortunately came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Cotton. Theſe manuſcripts were of great uſe to all our ſubſequent antiquarians, particularly Camden, Sir William Dugdale, Stowe, Lambard, Dr. Batteley, Ant. Wood, &c.

There is a fine print of Leland, engraved by Grignion from his buſt at All-Souls college, prefixt to his life lately publiſhed. Mr. Granger thinks there is no reaſon to believe it original.

Lond. 1549, 8vo. à Th. Hearne in Itin. vol. i.—In R. Brooke's Diſcovery of Errors—Weever's Fun. Mon.—Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood. Ox. 1772.

12. *Principum ac illuſtrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia virorum encomia*, &c. Lond. 1589, 4to. et à Tho. Hearne in collect. Ox. 1715. Lond. 1770.

13. *Commentarii de ſcriptoribus Britannicis.* Ox. 1709. 2 vol. 8vo.

14. *An Itinerary throughout moſt part of England and Wales*, à Th. Hearne, Ox. 1710. ſeq. an. 9 vol. 8vo. 1745, 1770.

15. *Collectanea de rebus Britanicis*, à Th. Hearne, 6 vol. 8vo. Ox. 1715. Lond. 1770.

16. *Codrus, ſive laus et defenſio Gallofredi Arturii Monumetenſis*, &c.

17. *Collectanea de Britannia, ejusque populis et moribus, deſumpta ex antiquis et recentiorib. autorib.* MS. Cotton. Jul. c. 6.

Bale and Pits have favoured us with the titles of ſeveral other works aſcribed to this author; but we have no proof of their having ever exiſted.

JOHN RHESE, K. EDW. VI.

Or Ap-rise, or Prise,

WAS born in Wales, about the beginning of the ſixteenth century, of an ancient and honourable family in that principality. He was educated at Oxford, but in what hall or college is uncertain: probably in the ancient hoſtel now called Pembroke college, in which ſeveral of his name were educated about this period. In 1534 he was admitted batchelor of civil law. Patroniſed by William earl of Pembroke, he purſued his ſtudies with alacrity, and became eminently learned, particularly in the hiſtory and antiquities of his own country. The Oxford antiquary ſays, in the year 1546,(*a*) that

Bale, ix. 47.

Pits, p. 378.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 89.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

(*a*) 1546. It is well known that Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, and afterwards duke of Somerſet, became protector on the acceſſion of Edward VI. who ſucceeded his father Henry VIII. Now Henry is generally known to have died in 1547. This date therefore of 1546 appears a palpable blunder. But Henry VIII. died in January, 1546-7, according to the old fooliſh way of beginning the year; and theſe knights were, I ſuppoſe, created in March, 1546-7.

that he with many others was knighted by Edward lord protector of England, and that he died in the reign of queen Mary. Pits gives him the character of a learned and elegant writer.

WORKS.

1. *Fides hiſtoriæ Britanniæ, contra Polyd. Virgilium.* MS. Cotton. Titus, F. iii.

2. *Defenſio regis Arthuri.*

3. *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ defenſio . . .* 1573.

4. *Cambriæ deſcriptio.* Corrected and augmented by Humph. Lhuyd: tranſlated into Engliſh by David Powel . . . . 1584. Oxon. 1663, 4to.

K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

GEORGE LILYE,

The ſon of the celebrated Grammarian,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 126.

Bal. ix. 68.

Pits, p. 740.

Bp. Tanner, p. 481.

WAS born in London, and educated in Magdalen college, Oxford. He left the univerſity without a degree, and travelled to Rome, where, under the protection of cardinal Pole, he was diſtinguiſhed for his learning and abilities. After his return to England, in 1556 he was collated to the prebend of Kentiſh-town in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and in the following year was made a canon of Canterbury, being then domeſtic chaplain to cardinal Pole.(*a*) He died in the year 1559, and was buried, as Wood ſuppoſes, near the body of his father, in St. Paul's church-yard. Pits ſays that he imitated his father almoſt in every thing; that he was an excellent rhetorician, hiſtorian, coſmographer, and that his Latin ſtyle was peculiarly learned and elegant.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Pole.* I uſe biſhop Tanner's words in calling him a *prebendary* of St. Paul's, and a *canon* of Canterbury. Anthony Wood, on the contrary, ſays, *canon* of St. Paul's, and *prebendary* of Canterbury. If, with propriety, they are called *canons* of collegiate churches only, the term is equally miſapplied by both writers.

WORKS.

1. *Anglorum regum chronices epitome.* Venet. 1548, 4to. Francof. 1565, 4to. Baſil. 1577.... 1560.
2. *Lancaſtriæ et Eboracenſis de regno contentiones.* Printed at the end of the former. Francof. 1565.
3. *Regum Angliæ genealogia,* lib. i.
4. *Elogia virorum illuſtrium,* lib. i.
5. *Tabula Britanniæ graphice depicta.*
6. *Catalogus Cæſarum et pontificum Romanorum.*
7. *Vita Joh. Fiſheri, epiſc. Roffen.* Wharton. ſpec. error.

JOHN TWYNE, Q. ELIZ.

A learned Antiquarian, the ſon of William Twyne, who was the great-grandſon of Sir Brian Twyne, of Long-pariſh in Hampſhire.

HE was born at Bolingdon in that county, and educated in New-inn at Oxford; where, ſtudying the civil law, he was admitted bachelor in that faculty in the year 1524. After he left the univerſity he became ſupreme moderator of the free-ſchool at Canterbury, and in 1533 was elected mayor of that city.(*a*) The ſchool at Canterbury being then in conſiderable repute, Mr. Twyne acquired a fortune ſufficient to enable him to purchaſe lands at Preſton and Hardacre in Kent, which he bequeathed to his poſterity. He died in the year 1581, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Paul in the city above mentioned. He was reputed a good claſſic ſcholar,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 202.

Bp. Tanner, p. 729.

(*a*) *Religioni*, ſays biſhop Tanner, *pontificiæ videtur addictiſſimus*; *in collectaneis enim, p.* 6. *Henricum* viii; *et p.* 71, *Mathæum Parkerum*; *p.* 168, *Foxum non minus acerbe quam injuſte conſpurcavit. In viſitatione eccleſiæ cathed. Cantuar. A.* 1560. Mr. Twyne, ſchoolmaſter, was ordered to abſtain from riot and drunkenneſs, and not to intermeddle with any public office in the town. *Bibl.* p. 729.

ſcholar, and an induſtrious and intelligent antiquarian. Camden calls him a learned old man. Biſhop Nicolſon conſiders him as a perſon of extraordinary knowledge in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom; and Leland, who was his intimate friend, extolls him highly in his *Encomia*.

Engl. hiſt. lib. vol. i. p. 8.

WORKS.

1. *De rebus Albionicis, Britannicis atque Anglicis commentariorum lib. duo.* Lond. 1590, 8vo.

2. *Collectanea varia ad antiquitates Britan. ſpectantia.* MS. in bibl. C. C. C. Oxon. vol. i. Twyne, iii.

Q. ELIZ.

NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD,

A Civilian, Prieſt, and Church-Hiſtorian,

Pits, p. 780.

WAS born in London, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool; from whence he was ſent to New college in Oxford, of which in the year 1536 he was admitted fellow, being at that time an aſſiduous ſtudent of the civil law. In 1543 he took the degree of bachelor in that faculty, and the year following was admitted principal of Whitehall, an ancient hoſtel where now ſtands Jeſus college. In 1546 he was appointed regius profeſſor of Greek.(*a*) In 1553 he quitted his fellowſhip, took the degree of doctor of civil law, and, ſettling in London, had conſiderable practice in the court of Arches. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, prebendary of St. Paul's, and alſo admitted to the living of Layndon. In 1558 he was prolocutor for the province of Canterbury in convocation, and after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, was appointed one of the ſeven popiſh diſputants.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 214.

Tan. Bibl. p. 580.

Strype, Eliz. 56.

(*a*) *Greek.* Pits ſays that in the year 1550, in the reign of Edward VI. he went into voluntary exile for conſcience ſake.

diſputants; but denying the queen's ſupremacy, he was committed to priſon, where, after twenty-three years confinement, he expired in 1583.(*b*) According to his biographer Pits, his learning was univerſal, and his moral character without a blemiſh.

WORKS.

1. *Dialogi ſex contra ſummi pontificatus, monaſticæ vitæ, ſanctorum ſacrorum imaginum, oppugnatores et pſeudo-martyres.* Antverp. 1566, 1573, 4to. Publiſhed under the name of Alan Cope, Harpsfeld being in priſon, and apprehenſive of worſe puniſhment. At the end of the book are theſe initials; A. H. L. N. H. E. V. E. A. C. which are thus interpreted by Pits; *Auctor Hujus Libri Nicolaus Harpesfeldus: Edidit Vero Eum Alanus Copus.*

2. *Hiſtoria Anglicana eccleſiaſtica.* Duaci, 1622. The original manuſcript is in the Cott. lib. Vitel. C. ix. 12. in which are many paſſages not in the printed book, ſuppoſed to have been expunged by the licenſer. Wood gives it the character of a learned and laborious performance. As it was written purpoſely *againſt* the Reformation, it cannot be *ſuſpected* of impartiality. It is beſides an inaccurate and immethodical performance.

3. *Hiſtoria hæreſis Wicleviane.* Publiſhed at the end of the foregoing, and in the Lambeth library.

Beſides ſeveral other things in manuſcript.

G JOHN

(*b*) 1583. This circumſtance of his confinement, and indeed almoſt every other circumſtance of his life, is tranſlated from his cotemporary Pits. But biſhop Nicolſon (*Hiſt. lib. part* ii. *cap.* 4.) denies his ever having been at all impriſoned: "ſo "far from it, (ſays he) that archbiſhop Par-"ker took him into his own particular "care, and gave him all the aſſiſtance he "could wiſh for, in compiling what he "calls his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory." This however proves only the humanity of the archbiſhop, into whoſe cuſtody he was committed. Biſhop Tanner relates the matter thus—"*Cuſtodiæ mandatus fuit, adeo* "*liberæ tamen, ut ſtudiis operam daret non* "*minus ſedulam; labori etiam et ingenio* "*favens eruditiſſimus præſul M. Parkerus:* "*omnium ſedis ſuæ regiſtrorum copiam ei* "*fecit, quorum opera adjutus hiſtoriam ſuam* "*eccleſiaſticam contexuit.*

JOHN FOX,

The Martyrologiſt,

Biogr. Brit. His Life, prefixt to his Acts and Mon. ed. 1641. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 230.

WAS born at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1517. At the age of ſixteen he was entered a ſtudent of Brazen-noſe college in Oxford. In 1543 he proceeded maſter of arts, and was choſen fellow of Magdalen college. He diſcovered an early genius for poetry, and wrote ſeveral Latin *comedies*, the ſubjects taken from ſcripture, which his ſon aſſures us were written in an elegant ſtyle. Forſaking the Muſes, he now applied himſelf with uncommon aſſiduity to the ſtudy of divinity, particularly church-hiſtory; and, diſcovering a premature propenſity to the doctrine of reformation, he Life, ut ſupra. was expelled the college as an heretic. His diſtreſs on this occaſion was very great; but it was not long before he found an aſylum in the houſe of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickſhire, who employed him as a tutor to his children. Here he married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry. Sir Thomas's children being now grown up, after reſiding a ſhort time with his wife's father, he came to London, where finding no immediate means of ſubſiſtence, he was reduced to the utmoſt degree of want; but was, at length, miraculouſly relieved,(*a*) and ſoon after taken into the family of the ducheſs of Richmond, as tutor to the earl of Surrey's children, who, when their father was ſent to the tower, were committed to her care. In this family he lived, at Ryegate in Surrey, during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. the entire reign of Edward VI. and part of that of queen Mary: but

(*a*) *Relieved.* This miraculous relief, as related by his ſon, is in ſubſtance as follows. As he was one day ſitting in St. Paul's church, emaciated with hunger, a ſtranger accoſted him familiarly, and, bidding him be of good chear, put a ſum of money into his hand, telling him at the ſame time that, in a few days, new hopes were at hand. He was ſoon after employed by the ducheſs of Richmond.

but at length, perſecuted by his implacable enemy biſhop Gardiner, he was obliged to ſeek refuge abroad. Baſil in Switzerland was the place of his retreat, where he ſubſiſted by correcting the preſs. On the death of queen Mary, he returned to England, where he was graciouſly received by his former pupil the duke of Norfolk, who retained him in his family as long as he lived, and bequeathed him a penſion at his death. Mr. ſecretary Cecil alſo obtained for him the rectory of Shipton, near Saliſbury; and we are aſſured that he might have had conſiderable church preferment, had it had not been for his unwillingneſs to ſubſcribe to the canons. He died in the year 1587, Ath. Oxon. in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He was a man of great induſtry and conſiderable learning; a zealous, but not a violent reformer; a nonconformiſt, but not an enemy to the church of England. He left two ſons; one of which was bred a divine, the other a phyſician.

WORKS.

1. A panegyrick on the queen, in Latin, on her indulgence of ſome divines. Written in 1564.

2. A Latin letter to the queen, in behalf of two Anabaptiſts, condemned to be burnt; but without effect, for burnt they were. O Elizabeth! Elizabeth!

3. *Syllogiſticon admonitio ad parliamentum.*

4. *De lapſis per errorem in eccleſiam reſtituendis.*

5. A Latin tranſlation of the diſpute between biſhops Cranmer and Gardiner, about the euchariſt. This he wrote at Baſil; a part of it only was printed.

6. *De cenſura, ſeu excommunicatione eccleſiaſtica,* &c. Lond. 1551, 8vo.

7. *Sermon,* preached at St. Paul's croſs. Lond. 1570, 4to. 1609.

8. *Tables of grammer.* Lond. 1552.

9. *Articuli ſive aphoriſmi aliquot Joh. Wiclevi,* &c.

10. *Collectanea quædam ex Reginaldi Pecocki epiſc. Ciceſt. opuſculis exuſtis conſervata,* &c.

11. *Opiſtographia ad Oxonienſes.*

12. *Com-*

12. *Commentarii rerum in eccleſia geſtarum.* Straſb. 1554, 8vo. Baſil. 1559, fol.

13. *Locorum communium logicalium,* &c. Baſil. 1557, 4to.

14. *Probationes et reſolutiones de re et materie ſacramenti euchariſtici.* Lond. 1563.

15. *De oliva evangelica; concio in baptiſmo Judæ habita.* Lond. 1578.

16. *De Chriſto triumphante*; a comedy. Lond. 1551, 1579, 1607, 1672. Baſil. 1556.

17. *Concerning man's election to ſalvation.* Lond. 1581, 8vo.

18. *Certain notes of election, added to Beza his treatiſe of predeſtination.* Lond. 1581, 8vo.

19. *De Chriſto gratis juſtificatione, contra Jeſuitas.* Lond. 1583.

20. *Diſputatio contra Jeſuitas,* &c. Rupell. 1585, 8vo.

21. *Eicaſmi, ſeu meditationes in apocal.* &c. Lond. 1587. fol.

22. *Papa confutatus.* Tranſlated by Bell.

23. *Brief exhortation, fruitful and meet to be read in time of God's viſitation,* &c. Lond. 8vo.

24. *Acts and monuments of the church,* &c. commonly called Fox's Book of Martyrs. Lond. 1563, fol. 1583, 4th ed. 1632, 3 vol. folio. and ſeveral times reprinted ſince. His facts are not always to be depended on, and he often loſes his temper; which, conſidering the ſubject, is not much to be wondered at.

He likewiſe tranſlated ſeveral theological pieces from the Latin.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN HOOKER, *alias* VOWELL,

Biogr. Brit.

Art. Holinſhed, note E.

WAS born in Exeter, about the year 1524, the ſecond ſon of Robert Hooker, who in 1529 was mayor of that city. He was inſtructed in grammar learning by Dr. Moreman, vicar of Menhinit in Cornwall, and thence removed to Oxford; but to what college is uncertain. Having left the univerſity, he travelled to Germany, and reſided ſome time at Cologn, where he kept exerciſes in law, and probably graduated. Thence he went to Straſburg, where

where he ſtudied divinity under the famous Peter Martyr. He now returned to England, and ſoon after viſited France, intending to proceed to Spain and Italy; but was prevented by a declaration of war. Returning therefore again to England, he fixed his reſidence in his native city, where, having married, he was in 1554 elected chamberlain, being the firſt perſon who held that office, and in 1571 repreſented his fellow citizens in parliament. He died in the year 1601, and was buried in the cathedral church at Exeter.

WORKS.

1. *Order and uſage of keeping of parliaments in Ireland.* Lond. 1572, 4to.

2. *The events of comets or blazing ſtars, made upon the ſight of the comet Pagonia, which appeared in Nov. and Dec.* 1577. Lond. 8vo.

3. *An addition to the chronicles of Ireland from* 1546 *to* 1568. Lond. 1587, fol. In the ſecond volume of Holinſhed's chronicle.

4. *Catalogue of the biſhops of Exeter.* In vol. iii. of Holinſhed's chron.

5. *A deſcription of the city of Exeter, and of the ſondrie aſſaults given to the ſame.* Holinſh. chron. vol. iii.

6. A tranſlation from the Latin into Engliſh of the epiſtle of St. Auguſtin to Dardanus.

7. A tranſlation of *Eraſmi detectio præſtigiarum.*

8. A book of enſigns.

9. A book of the order of orphans.

10. A pamphlet of the government of the city of Exeter.

11. Tranſlation of the hiſtory of the conqueſt of Ireland from the Latin of Giraldus Cambrenſis. In Holinſh. chron. vol. ii.

12. *Synopſis chorographical; or an hiſtorical record of the province of Devon.* Never printed.

JOHN

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN STOW,

The induſtrious Hiſtorian, ſon of Thomas Stow, merchant-taylor, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, in London,

Biogr. Brit.

Strype's Life of Stow.

WAS born about the year 1525. Of the early part of his life we know very little, except that he was bred to his father's buſineſs,(*a*) which in the year 1560 he relinquiſhed, devoting himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of our ancient hiſtorians, chronicles, annals, charters, regiſters, and records. Of theſe he made a conſiderable collection, travelling, for that purpoſe, to different parts of the kingdom, and tranſcribing ſuch manuſcripts as he could not purchaſe. But this profeſſion of an antiquary being attended with no preſent emolument, he was obliged for ſubſiſtence to return to his trade. It happened, however, that his talents and neceſſities were made known to Dr. Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, being himſelf an antiquary, encouraged and enabled Mr. Stow to proſecute his darling ſtudy. In theſe times of perſecution, though Elizabeth was then upon the throne, honeſt John Stow did not eſcape danger. His collection of popiſh records were deemed cauſe of ſuſpicion. His younger brother Thomas preferred no leſs than 140 articles againſt him before the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion; but the proof being inſufficient, he was acquitted. In 1565 he firſt publiſhed his Summary of the Chronicles of England. About the year 1584 he began his Survey of London. In 1585 he was one of the two collectors for a great muſter of Lime-ſtreet ward: in the ſame year he petitioned the corporation of London to beſtow on him the benefit of two freemen, to enable him to publiſh his ſurvey; and in 1589 he petitioned again for a penſion. Whether he ſucceeded is not known. He was principally concerned in

(*a*) *Buſineſs.* Speed, his brother hiſtorian, was alſo a taylor.

in the ſecond edition of Holinſhed's chronicle, publiſhed in 1587. He alſo corrected, and twice augmented, Chaucer's works, publiſhed in 1561, and in 1597. His ſurvey of London was firſt publiſhed in 1598. To theſe laborious works he would gladly have added his large chronicle, or hiſtory of England; but he lived only to publiſh an abſtract of it under the title of *Flores Hiſtoriarum*. The folio volume, which was printed after his death with the title of Stow's Chronicle, was taken from his papers by Edmond Howes.

Having thus ſpent his life and fortune in theſe laborious purſuits, he was at laſt obliged to ſollicit the charitable and well-diſpoſed for relief. For this purpoſe king James I. granted him, in 1603, a brief, which was renewed in 1604, authoriſing him to collect in churches the benefactions of his fellow citizens. He died in April, 1605, aged 80, and was buried in his pariſh-church of St. Andrew's Underſhaft, where his widow erected a decent monument to his memory.(*b*) John Stow was a moſt indefatigable antiquarian, a faithful hiſtorian, and an honeſt man.

WORKS.

1. *Summarie of Engliſh chronicles.* Lond. 1565. often reprinted with additions, viz. 1570, 1575, 1590, 1607, 1610, 1611, 1618. An abridgement, in 1566, 1567, 1573, 1579, 1584, 1587, 1598, 1604.

2. *Survay of London.* Lond. 1598, 1603, 4to. 1618, 4to. 1633, fol. By Strype in 1720, 2 vol. fol. 1756. On this ſurvey are founded the ſubſequent hiſtories of London by Hatton, Seymour, Maitland, and Noorthouck.

3. *Flores hiſtoriarum*, or annals of England. Lond. 1600, 4to. black letter.

4. Stow's chronicle. Publiſhed from his papers after his death by Edmond Howes. Lond. 1615, 1631, black letter.

5. Notes upon Chaucer, in Speight's edition, 1597.

6. He tranſlated into Engliſh, Giraldus' itinerary of Wales, Aſſer Meneven. Alured Rieval. Nic. Trevet, &c. MSS.

JOHN

(*b*) There is a half-ſheet print of Stow, by Vertue, taken from the buſt on this monument. *Granger.*

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN LESLY,

Biſhop of Roſs in Scotland, the ſon of Gavin Leſly, an eminent lawyer,

Mackenzie, Vol. ii. p. 502.

WAS born in the year 1526, and educated at the univerſity of Aberdeen; of which dioceſe he was made official, when but a youth. He was ſoon after created doctor of civil and canon law; but being peculiarly addicted to the ſtudy of divinity, he took orders, and became *parſon* of Urie.

When the Reformation began to ſpread in Scotland, and diſputes about religion ran high, Dr. Leſly, in 1560, diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Edinburgh as a principal advocate for the Romiſh church,(*a*) and was afterwards deputed by the chief nobility, of that religion, to condole with queen Mary on the death of her huſband, the king of France, and to invite her to return to her native dominions. Accordingly, after a ſhort reſidence with her majeſty, they embarked together at Calais in 1561, and landed at Leith. She immediately made him one of her privy council, and a ſenator of the college of juſtice. In 1564 he was made abbot of Lundores, and, on the death of Sinclair, was promoted to the biſhoprick of Roſs.

In 1568, queen Mary having fled to England for refuge, and being there detained a priſoner, queen Elizabeth appointed certain commiſſioners at York to examine into the cauſe of the diſpute between Mary and her ſubjects. Theſe commiſſioners were met by others from

(*a*) *Church.* Mackenzie ſays, that in 1560 there was a ſolemn diſpute at Edinburgh between the Reformers and Roman-catholics; on which occaſion Dr. Leſly was a principal champion. But biſhop Nicolſon (*Hiſt. lib. cap.* ii.) gives us a very different idea of the ſolemn diſputation. His words are theſe—"John Leſly was one of "thoſe profeſſors, who, in 1560, were "convened before John Knox and other "of the new diſciplinarian miniſters, who "magiſterially required them to give an "account of their faith, in preſence of "ſome lords of the congregation."

from the queen of Scots. The biſhop of Roſs was of the number, and pleaded the cauſe of his royal miſtreſs with great energy, though without ſucceſs: Elizabeth had no intention to releaſe her.(*b*)

Mary, diſappointed in her expectations from the conference at York, ſent the biſhop of Roſs embaſſador to Elizabeth, who paid little attention to his complaints. He then began to negotiate a marriage between his royal miſtreſs and the duke of Norfolk; which negotiation, it is well known, proved fatal to the duke, and was the cauſe of Leſly's being ſent to the Tower. In 1573 he was baniſhed the kingdom, and retired to Holland, where he wrote his treatiſe entitled *Afflicti animi conſolationes, &c.* for the conſolation of the captive queen.(*c*) The two following years he ſpent in fruitleſs endeavours to engage the powers of Europe to eſpouſe her cauſe. His laſt application was to the pope; but the power of the heretic Elizabeth had no leſs weight with his holineſs, than with the other Roman-catholic princes of Europe. Finding all his perſonal applications ineffectual, he had recourſe to his pen in queen Mary's vindication; but Elizabeth's *ultima ratio regum* was too potent for all his arguments.

Biſhop Leſly, during his exile, was made coadjutor to the archbiſhop of Rouen. He was at Bruſſels when he received the account of queen Mary's execution, and immediately retired to the convent of Guirternberg near that city, where he died in the year 1596. He was a faithful ſervant to his miſtreſs, and a learned and judicious hiſtorian.(*d*)

WORKS.

(*b*) *Her.* Queen Elizabeth's treatment of the queen of Scots was inhuman, unjuſt, tyrannical. "There was between them "(ſays Camden, in his Hiſt. of Eliz. "p. 117.) a womaniſh emulation, where-"with that ſex is much tranſported."

(*c*) *Queen.* This I have aſſerted from Mackenzie; but he was certainly miſtaken: the book is dedicated to his queen, and was written in the Tower, in the year 1572.

(*d*) *Hiſtorians.* "John Leſly, though "differing from us in religion, is worthy to "be remembered for his fidelity to the "queen his miſtreſs, and the extra-"ordinary pains he took to procure her "liberty.—The hiſtory of his country, "from the beginning of the nation to theſe

WORKS.

1. *Afflicti animi consolationes*, &c. Paris, 1574, 8vo.
2. *De origine, moribus, et gestis Scotorum.* Rom. 1578, 4to.
3. *De titulo et jure serenissimæ Mariæ Scotorum reginæ, quo regni Angliæ successionem sibi juste vindicat.* Rhem. 1580, 4to. In French the same year, and in English in 1584.
4. *Paræneſis ad Anglos et Scotos.* Rhem. 1580.
5. *De illust. fœminarum in republ. administranda*, &c. Rhemis. 1580, 4to.
6. *Oratio ad reginam Elizabetham pro libertate impetranda.* Par. 1574, 8vo.
7. *Parenesis ad nobilitatem populumque Scoticum.* Rom. 1578, 4to.
8. *An account of his proceedings during his embassy in England from* 1568 *to* 1572. Manuscript. Oxon.
9. *Apology for the bishop of Ross, concerning the duke of Norfolk.* Manuscript. Oxon.
10. Several letters. Manuscript.

" last times, doth witness both his learning " and judgement." *Bp. Spotswood, hist. lib.* vi. *p.* 442.

" Bishop Lesly writes like a person of " quality and business, and one that un- " derstood the world and himself too well " to be swayed by his own passions, or the " groundless reports of others." *Bp. Nicolson, Scot. hist. lib. cap.* 1.

Q. ELIZ.

HUMPHREY LLUYD,

Or LLOID, or LHUYD,

A celebrated Antiquarian, the son of Robert Lluyd, of Denbigh in Wales,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 164.

WAS educated in Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where in 1547 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of master in 1551. After leaving the university he settled at Denbigh, and practised physic, living mostly, says Wood, within the walls of the castle; who

who likewiſe informs me, that he died about the year 1570, and was buried at Whitchurch near Denbigh.(*a*)

Mr. Lluyd, beſides a perfect acquaintance with the antiquities of his country, was a muſician, an orator, a philoſopher, and a polite gentleman. Camden calls him, "a learned Briton, who for know-"ledge in antiquities was reputed to carry, after a ſort, with him, all "the credit and honour.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *An almanack and kalender, containing the day, hour, and minute of the change of the moon for ever.* . . . . 8vo.

2. *Commentarioli Britannicæ deſcriptionis fragmentum.* Dedicated to his friend Ortelius, of Antwerp, in 1568. Col. Arip. 1572. Tranſlated by Twyne, under the title of, *The Breviary of Britain.* Lond. 1573, 8vo.

3. *De Mona Druidum inſula, antiquitati ſuæ reſtituta.* In an epiſtle to Ortelius. Lond. 1543, 1570, 1573, 4to. Alſo at the end of *Theatri Ortelii.* Antw. 1592, fol.

4. *De armamentario Romano.* This, with the foregoing, is printed at the end of Priſe's *Hiſtoriæ Britaniæ defenſio.* 1573.

5. *Chronicon Walliæ, a rege Cadwalladero, uſque ad an.* 1294. Manuſcript. Cot. lib. Calig. A. 6.

6. *Tractatus deſcriptionis maritimi Scotiæ.* Delineated by himſelf. Mentioned in his *Epiſt. de Mona.*

7. *Angliæ tabula, et Cambriæ chorographia.* In Ortelii Theatro, 1569.

He tranſlated from the Latin into Engliſh—*Vaſſæi judicium urinarum,* 1551, 1553, 8vo.—*Caradoci Lancarvanenſis, et aliorum, hiſtoria Cambriæ,* publiſhed by

(*a*) *Denbigh.* In a manuſcript calendar belonging to Robert Davies of Llanerth, was the following note—*Humphredus Lloyd, armiger, unus alderman. de Denbigh, obiit* 21 *Aug.* 1568. Biſhop Tanner.

(*b*) *Honour.* "Perſons of greateſt emi-"nence in this ſort of learning (geography "and antiquity) under queen Elizabeth, "were Humphrey Lhuyd, John Twyne, "William Harriſon, and William Cam-"den. The firſt of theſe was born at "Denbigh, where he afterwards prac-"tiſed phyſic, and wrote many excellent "treatiſes. He was an intimate acquaint-"ance of Ortelius, whom he aſſiſted in "the edition of his ancient geography, "furniſhing him with maps of England "and Wales," &c. *Bp. Nicolſon's hiſt. lib.* vol. i. p. 8.

by Powel. Lond. 1582, 1584, 4to. Afterwards by Wynn, Lond. 1697, 8vo.—*Theſaurus ſalutis, per Pet. Hiſpanum.*——*Aphoriſmata Hippocratis, et ſummula medicinarum comp. ex Meſua per Jac. de Partibus collecta.* Lond. 1585, 8vo.

Q. ELIZ.

DAVID CHAMBERS,

A Scotch Hiſtorian, Prieſt, and Lawyer,

Mackenz. Lives, vol. iii. p. 380.

WAS born in the ſhire of Roſs, about the year 1530, and educated in the univerſity of Aberdeen. From thence he went to France and Italy, where he continued ſome time, particularly at Bologne, where in 1556 he was a pupil of Marianus Sozenus.

After his return to Scotland he was appointed, by queen Mary, parſon of Suddy, and chancellor of Roſs. He was ſoon after employed in digeſting the laws of Scotland, and was principally concerned in publiſhing the acts of parliament of that kingdom by authority in 1566. He was alſo appointed one of the lords of ſeſſion, and continued her majeſty's faithful ſervant, till her declining fortune obliged her adherents to ſeek refuge in other kingdoms. Chambers went firſt to Spain, where he was graciouſly received by king Philip; and thence he travelled to Paris, where he was no leſs kindly received by Charles IX. of that kingdom, to whom, in 1572, he preſented his *Hiſtory of Scotland*, &c. He died at Paris in the year 1592, much regretted, ſays Mackenzie, by all that knew him. His writings were chiefly calculated to aſſiſt his royal miſtreſs, and to extol the wiſdom of the Scotch nation.

WORKS.

1. *Hiſtoire abregée de tous les roys de France, Angleterre, et Eſcoſſe*, &c. Par. 1572.

2. *La recherche des ſingularitez plus remarkables concernant le eſtat d' Eſcoſſe.* Par. 1579, 8vo.

3. *Diſcours*

3. *Diſcours de la legitime ſucceſſion des femmes aux poſſeſſions de leurs parens, et du government des princeſſes aux empires et royaumes*, &c. Par. 1579, 8vo. The deſign of this piece was to prove queen Mary's right to the crown of England.

WILLIAM HARRISON,

Q. ELIZ.

An Hiſtorian,

WAS born in London, and educated at Weſtminſter under Mr. Alexander Nowell: thence he was ſent to Oxford, but to what college is uncertain. He alſo reſided ſome time at Cambridge, and became domeſtic chaplain to Sir William Brook, knight, baron of Cobham, warden of the cinque ports; by whom, in 1558, he was preſented to the rectory of Radwinter in Eſſex, and in 1570 was admitted to the adjacent vicarage of Wimbiſh. He died in 1593.(a)

Biogr. Brit. Art. Holinſh. note D.

Ath. Oxon. col. 234.

WORKS.

1. *An hiſtorical deſcription of the iſland of Britain.* Publiſhed in Holinſhed's chronicle. Lond. 1577, 1587.

2. A chronology, &c. Never printed.

(a) 1593. Ant. Wood ſays, that he finds a William Harriſon inſtalled canon of Windſor in 1586, who was about that time rector of Radwinter. Probably this was the ſame perſon.

ARTHUR AGARD,

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

A famous Antiquarian, born in the year 1540, at Toſton in Derbyſhire.

HE ſtudied the law, was made clerk in the exchequer, and, at the age of thirty, was appointed deputy chamberlain in that office; which place he held forty-five years. He was a leading member

Biogr. Brit. Nicolſon's Hiſt. Lib. p. 9, 208, 213

Wood's Ath. Vol.i.col. 19.

ber of the celebrated ſociety of Antiquarians, and intimately acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton, and moſt of the learned men of his time. He died the 22d of Auguſt, 1615, and was buried near the chapter-door, in the cloiſter of Weſtminſter abbey.

WORKS.

In Hearne's collection of the eſſays written by the members of the Antiquarian ſociety, thoſe compoſed by Mr. Agard are,

1. *Opinion touching the antiquity, power, order, manner, ſtate, perſons, and proceedings, of the high court of parliament in England.*
2. *Of what antiquity ſhires were in England.*
3. *On the dimenſions of the lands in England.*
4. *The authority, office, and privileges, of heralds.*
5. *Of the antiquity and privileges of the inns of court.*
6. *Of the diverſity of names of this iſland.*
7. He compoſed a learned treatiſe, entitled *Tractatus de uſu et obſcurioribus verbis libri de Domeſday.* A manuſcript preſerved in the Cotton library.

He left many other valuable manuſcripts in the office to which he belonged, for the uſe of his ſucceſſors.

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

RICHARD STANYHURST,

An Iriſh Hiſtorian, Poet, and Divine, the ſon of James Stanyhurſt, eſq. recorder of Dublin,(*a*)

Ath. Oxon. Vol.i.col.442.

WAS born in that city about the middle of the ſixteenth century, and entered a commoner of Univerſity-college in Oxford, in the year 1563. Such was his early application to letters, that

(*a*) *Dublin.* James Stanyhurſt, our author's father, was ſpeaker of the Iriſh houſe of commons in ſeveral parliaments. He wrote *Pias orationes—Ad Corcagienſem decanum epiſtolas plures*—Three ſpeeches, in Engliſh, ſpoken at the opening of parliaments in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. He died in 1573. One of his daughters was married to the father of archbiſhop Uſher, who conſequently was nephew to our author.

that when he had but two years ſtanding in the univerſity, he wrote a commentary on Porphyry, by which he acquired conſiderable reputation.(*b*) After taking one degree in arts he quitted Oxford, and became a ſtudent of Furnival's inn in London, where he applied diligently to the law. From thence he removed to Lincoln's inn, and continued there ſome time. He returned afterwards to Ireland, where he married, and turned Roman-catholic; ſome time after which he went abroad; "and (ſays Ant. Wood) in France, the Low Countries, "and other nations, he became famous for his learning, and noted to "princes." After the death of his wife he took orders, and was made chaplain to Albert, archduke of Auſtria, at Bruſſels, who was at that time governor of the Spaniſh Netherlands. He died at Bruſſels in the year 1618. He was eſteemed an excellent theologiſt, Grecian, philoſopher, hiſtorian, orator, and poet.

Ware, vol. ii. p. 98.

WORKS.

1. *Harmonia, ſeu catena dialectica in Porphyrium.* Lond. 1570, 1579, fol.
2. *De rebus in Hibernia geſtis,* lib. iv.
3. *Deſcriptio Hiberniæ.* In Holinſhed's chron. Lond. 1586, fol.
4. *De vita S. Patricii Hiberniæ apoſt.* lib. ii. Antw. 1587, 12mo.
5. *Hebdomada Mariana.* Antw. 1609, 8vo.
6. *Hebdomada Euchariſtica.* Duac. 1614. 8vo.
7. *Brevis præmunitio pro futura concertatione cum Jacobo Uſſerio.* Douay, 1615, 8vo.
8. *The principles of catholic religion.*
9. *Poetical conceits.* Lond. 1583. In Latin and Engliſh.
10. Epitaphs. He tranſlated the four firſt books of Virgil's *Æneis.* Lond. 1583, 8vo. to which are added the four firſt Pſalms of David: they are all in heroic verſe, without rhyme.

WILLIAM

(*b*) *Reputation.* Edmund Campion, the Jeſuit, who was then a ſtudent of St. John's, having ſeen this book, ſpeaks thus of the author—*Mirifice lætatus ſum, eſſe adoleſcentem in acad. noſtra tali famelia, eruditione, probitate; cujus extrema pueritia cum multis laudabili maturitate viris certare poſſit.*

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

WILLIAM CAMDEN,

The great Antiquarian,

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 480.

WAS born in London in the year 1551,(*a*) and educated firſt at Chriſt's hoſpital, and afterwards at St. Paul's ſchool. From thence he was ſent, in 1566, to Oxford, and entered ſervitor of Magdalen college; but being diſappointed of a demy's place, he removed to Broad-gate hall, and, ſomewhat more than two years after, to Chriſt-church, where he was ſupported by his kind friend and patron Dr. Thornton. About this time he was a candidate for a fellowſhip of All-Souls, but loſt it by the intrigues of the papiſt party. In 1570 he ſupplicated the regents of the univerſity to be admitted bachelor of arts; but in this he alſo miſcarried. The following year Mr. Camden came to London, where he proſecuted his favorite ſtudy of antiquity, under the patronage of Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, by whoſe intereſt he was made ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, in 1575. From the time of his leaving the univerſity to this period, he took ſeveral journeys to different parts of England, with a view to make obſervations and collect materials for his *Britannia*, in which he was now deeply engaged. In 1581 he became intimately acquainted with the learned preſident Briſſon, who was then in England, and in 1586 he publiſhed the firſt edition of *Britannia*. In 1593 he ſucceeded to the head-maſterſhip of Weſtminſter ſchool, on the reſignation of Dr. Grant. In 1597 he publiſhed his Greek grammar, and the ſame year was made Clarenceux king

Smith, Vit. Camd. p. 2.

Memorab. de ſeipſo.

(*a*) 1551. His father was a native of Litchfield in Staffordſhire, who, ſettling in London, became a member of the company of painter-ſtainers, and lived in the Old Bailey. His mother was of the ancient family of Curwen, of Wirkington in Cumberland. *See Britan. in Cumbr. Wirkingt.*

king at arms.(*b*) In the year 1600, Mr. Camden made a tour to the north, as far as Carliſle, accompanied by his friend Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Cotton. In 1606 began his correſpondence with the celebrated preſident de Thou, which continued to the death of that faithful hiſtorian. In the following year he publiſhed his laſt edition of the *Britannia*, which is that from which the ſeveral Engliſh tranſlations have been made; and in 1608 he began to digeſt his materials for a hiſtory of the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1609, after recovering from a dangerous illneſs, he retired to Chiſlehurſt in Kent, where he continued to ſpend the ſummer months during the remainder of his life. The firſt part of his Annals of the Queen did not appear till the year 1615, and he determined that the ſecond volume ſhould not be publiſhed till after his death.(*c*) The work was entirely finiſhed in 1617, and from that time he was principally employed in collecting more materials for the farther improvement of his *Britannia*. In 1622, being now upwards of ſeventy, and finding his health decline apace, he determined to loſe no time in executing his deſign of founding an hiſtory-lecture in the univerſity of Oxford. His deed of gift

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 482.

Bp. Gibſon's Life of Camden.

I.

(*b*) *Arms.* Mr. Camden obtained this extraordinary preferment by means of his intimate friend Sir Fulk Grevile, who requeſted it of queen Elizabeth. The lord treaſurer Burleigh, it ſeems, was offended that he had not been applied to; but being aſſured by Mr. Camden, that it was entirely a thought of Sir Fulk Grevile, and that he himſelf was no leſs ſurpriſed at his promotion than his lordſhip, they were reconciled.—*See Bp. Gibſon's life of Camden.* Mr. Camden was not only patroniſed by the treaſurer, but being honoured with his friendſhip, was conſiderably aſſiſted in his ſtudies by the uſe of the library and converſation of that learned ſtateſman, who was himſelf well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom.

(*c*) *Death.* The reign of queen Elizabeth was ſo recent when the firſt volume of the Annals was publiſhed, that many of the perſons concerned, or their immediate deſcendants, were ſtill living. It was no wonder therefore that the honeſt hiſtorian ſhould offend thoſe whoſe actions would not bear enquiry. Some of his enemies were clamorous and troubleſome; which determined him not to publiſh the ſecond volume during his life: but, that poſterity might be in no danger of diſappointment, he depoſited one copy in the Cotton library, and tranſmitted another to his friend Dupuy at Paris. It was firſt printed at Leyden in 1625.

gift was accordingly tranſmitted by his friend Mr. Heather, to Mr. Gregory Wheare, who was, by himſelf, appointed his firſt profeſſor. He died at Chiſlehurſt, in 1623, in the 73d year of his age, and was buried with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey, in the ſouth iſle, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory. Camden was a man of ſingular modeſty and integrity; profoundly learned in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom, and a judicious and conſcientious hiſtorian. He was reverenced and eſteemed by the literati of all nations, and will be ever remembered as an honour to the age and country in which he lived.(*d*)

Smith's Vit. Camd. p. 66.

WORKS.

1. *Britanniæ, ſive florentiſſimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et inſularum adjacentium ex intima antiquitate chorographica deſcriptio.* Lond. 1586, 8vo. It was ſeveral times reprinted. The laſt edition, publiſhed by the author, was in 1607. Firſt tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Holland in 1611, fol. Reprinted in 1636. Biſhop Gibſon's tranſlation was firſt publiſhed in 1695.

2. *Grammatices Græcæ inſtitutio compendiaria.* Lond. 1597, 8vo. Very often reprinted.

3. *Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica, à veteribus deſcripta, &c. plerique nunc in lucem editi ex bibliotheca Gulielmi Camdeni.* Francof. 1603, fol.

4. *Remains of a greater work concerning Britain,* &c. Lond. 1605, 4to.

5. *Annales rerum Anglicanarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha ad annum ſalutis* 1589. Lond. 1615. fol. Francof. 1616, 8vo. The ſecond part was firſt printed at Leyden, 1625, 8vo. Lond. 1627, fol. Leyden, 1639, 8vo. The whole publiſhed by T. Hearne, in 1717.

6. Several tracts in Hearne's collection of diſcourſes, &c.

SIR

(*d*) *Lived.* There is a print of him in Fuller's *Holy State*, engraved by Marſhall; another prefixt to his *Remains*, engraved by White. In painters' hall there is an original picture of him. *Granger.*

SIR FRANCIS VERE, Q. ELIZ.

The ſecond ſon of Geffrey de Vere, a branch of the ancient family of that name, earls of Oxford,(*a*)

WAS born in the year 1554. Concerning his education we are uninformed. About the age of thirty-one he embarked, with the troops ſent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leiceſter, to the aſſiſtance of the ſtates of Holland; in which ſervice his courage and military genius became immediately conſpicuous: but his gallant behaviour in the defence of Berghen-op-Zoom, in the year 1588, when beſieged by the prince of Parma, eſtabliſhed his reputation. After the ſiege was raiſed, he received the honour of knighthood from lord Willoughby, who ſucceeded the earl of Leiceſter in the command. He continued in the ſervice of the ſtates till about the year 1595; during which time, namely, in 1593, he was elected member of parliament for Leominſter in Herefordſhire.

Biogr. Brit.

Camden's Annals, 1587.

Commentaries of Sir F. Vere.

The famous expedition againſt Cadiz being reſolved upon, Sir Francis Vere was called home, and appointed to a principal command under the earl of Eſſex. The ſucceſs of this enterpriſe is univerſally known. In 1597 I find him again in Holland, preſent at the battle of Turnhout, of which he has given a particular deſcription in his Commentaries. In the ſame year he embarked, with the earl of Eſſex, in the expedition to the Azores, and at his return was appointed governor of the Briel in Holland, with the command of the Engliſh troops in the ſervice of the ſtates. In 1600 he was one of the three generals at the battle of Newport, and had the honour of having the victory univerſally

Camden Ann. year 1596. p. 72.

(*a*) *Oxford.* Created earls of Oxford by the empreſs Maud, in the year 1137, and continued the title in ſucceſſion for twenty generations, till 1703: an honourable circumſtance, peculiar to this family.

univerſally aſcribed to his conduct and reſolution.(*b*) But the laſt and moſt glorious atchievement of his life, was his gallant defence of Oſtend, with about 1600 men againſt an army of 12,000, from July 1601, until March 1602, when he reſigned the government, and returned to Holland.(*c*)

Queen Elizabeth died in the year 1603; the peaceful James acceded to the throne, and Sir Francis Vere, with all the heroes of his time, ſheathed his ſword. He died in 1608, in the 54th year of his age, and was buried in St. John's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where a ſplendid monument was erected to his memory. He married the daughter of ——— Dent, a citizen of London, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters, none of which ſurvived him. He will ever be remembered by poſterity as one of our greateſt heroes of our moſt heroic age.

WORKS.

1. *The commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverſe pieces of ſervice wherein he had command; written by himſelf in way of commentary.* Cambridge, 1657, fol. It is elegantly printed, and adorned with prints of Sir Francis, Sir Horace Vere, Sir John Ogle, maps, and plans of battles, &c.

(*b*) *Reſolution.* The ſtates of Holland, then at war with Spain, marched their army with an intention to beſiege Newport in Flanders. The commanders were, count Erneſt of Naſſau, count Solmes, and Sir Francis Vere. The Spaniards marched to intercept them, and this battle enſued. Sir Francis was ſhot firſt through the leg, and then through the ſame thigh; notwithſtanding which, he rallied the flying army, and led them on to victory. The Spaniards loſt 120 enſigns, and moſt of their foot were ſlain. Queen Elizabeth on this occaſion declared him the *worthieſt captain of her time.* See *Letters of the Sidney family*, vol. ii. p. 104. See alſo, *Vere's Comment.* p. 102.

(*c*) *Holland.* For an account of the memorable ſiege of Oſtend, which laſted above three years, to the deſtruction of the beſt troops of Holland, Spain, France, England, Scotland, and Italy, ſee Vere's Commentaries, with the Continuation at the end.

SIR

SIR ROGER WILLIAMS, KNT. Q. ELIZ.

A brave Officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

HE was the ſon of Thomas Williams, of Penroſe in Monmouthſhire, and educated at Oxford, probably in Brazen-noſe college. Camd. Eliz. p. 507. After leaving the univerſity, he became a ſoldier of fortune, and ſerved under the duke d' Alva; but in the year 1581, I find him in the Engliſh army commanded by general Norris in Frieſland, where, Ib. 263. Camden ſays, the enemy's troops were defeated by Sir Roger Williams at Northorn.(*a*) In 1586 he appears again in the army commanded by the earl of Leiceſter in Flanders. When the prince of Parma laid ſiege to Venlo in Gelderland, this intrepid Welſhman, with one Skenk, a Frieſlander, undertook to pierce through the enemy's camp at midnight, and enter the town. They penetrated, without much difficulty, as far as the prince of Parma's tent, but were then repulſed. The

(*a*) *Northorn.* Wood ſays he was knighted in 1586; but Camden calls him *Sir Roger* in the year 1581; and proceeds to relate the following ſtory—"How "captain Thomas, a captain of the Epirots, "at this time challenged general Norris to "a ſingle combat, and Sir Roger Williams, "his lieutenant, accepted the challenge, "(becauſe he, being general, might not "accept it by the law of arms) I know not "whether it be worth the mentioning, con-"ſidering that, after they had tried their "ſkill a little while in the view of both "armies, and neither of them received a "wound, they drank a hearty cup toge-"ther, and ſo parted friends."

The ſame judicious hiſtorian, from this circumſtance, makes an obſervation relative to the morals of our anceſtors, which I do not remember to have met with in any other writer, and which therefore deſerves notice. "The Engliſh (ſays he) "who of all the northern nations had "been till now the moſt moderate "drinkers, learned, in theſe Netherland "wars, to drown themſelves with im-"moderate drinking, and, by drinking "others healths, to impair their own; and "ever ſince, the vice of drunkenneſs hath ſo "diffuſed itſelf over the whole nation, that "in our days firſt it was fain to be re-"ſtrained by ſevere laws." *Camd. Elizab.* p. 263.

The attempt however gained them great reputation in the army. What other military exploits he performed, I know not; but it is probable he continued in the ſervice of his country during the war in the Low-countries, of which war he wrote a valuable hiſtory. He died in London in the year 1595, and was buried in St. Paul's, attended to his grave by the earl of Eſſex, and other officers of diſtinction. "He might (ſays Camden) have been compared with "the moſt famous captains of our age, could he have tempered the "heat of his warlike ſpirit with more warineſs and prudent diſcretion." What rank he attained in the army, I cannot, from the authors before me, determine. Wood calls him a colonel. From his writings, however, which are highly extolled by Camden, he appears to have been a man of ſtrong natural parts, and ſound judgement.

Camd. 507.

Ath. Oxon. Vol.i.col.282.

WORKS.

1. *The actions of the Low-countries.* Firſt printed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and in 1618, 4to.
2. *A brief diſcourſe of war.* Lond. 1590, 4to.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN PITS,

The Biographer,

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born in 1560, at Aulton in Hampſhire, and educated at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, till he was about eighteen years of age, when he was ſent to New-college in Oxford, and admitted probationer fellow. Having continued in that univerſity not quite two years, he left the kingdom as a voluntary Romiſh exile, and retired to Doway: thence he went to the Engliſh college at Rheims, where he remained about a year, and then proceeded to Rome, where he continued a member of the Engliſh college near ſeven years, and was made a prieſt. In 1589 he returned to Rheims,

Pits, p. 817.

Ath. Oxon. Vol.i.col.405.

and

and there, during two years, taught rhetoric and the Greek language. He now quitted Rheims, on account of the civil war in France, and retired to Pont à Mouſſon in Loraine, where he took the degrees of maſter of arts and bachelor in divinity. Hence he travelled into Germany, and reſided a year and a half at Triers, where he commenced licentiate in his faculty. From Triers he viſited ſeveral of the principal cities in Germany, and continuing three years at Ingolſtadt in Bavaria, took the degree of doctor in divinity. Thence, having made the tour of Italy, he returned once more to Loraine, where he was patroniſed by the cardinal of that duchy, who preferred him to a canonry of Verdun; and about two years after he became confeſſor to the ducheſs of Cleves, daughter to the duke of Loraine. During the leiſure he enjoyed in this employment, he wrote the lives of the kings, biſhops, apoſtolical men, and writers of England.(*a*) Pits, as above.

The duke of Cleves dying, after Pits had been about twelve years confeſſor to the ducheſs, ſhe returned to Loraine, attended by our author, who was promoted to the deanery of Liverdun, which, with a canonry and officialſhip, he enjoyed to the end of his life. He died in 1616, and was buried in the collegiate church. Pits was undoubtedly a ſcholar, and not an inelegant writer; but he is juſtly accuſed of ingratitude to Bale, from whom he borrowed his materials, without acknowledgement. He quotes Leland with great familiarity, without ever having ſeen his book: his errors are innumerable,(*b*) and his partiality to the Romiſh writers moſt obvious; nevertheleſs we are obliged to him for his account of ſeveral popiſh authors, who lived abroad at the beginning of the Reformation.

WORKS.

(*a*) *England.* The laſt of theſe, namely, the Writers, was publiſhed after his death. The three firſt remain ſtill in manuſcript, among the archives of the collegiate church of Liverdun.

(*b*) *Innumerable.* The Oxford antiquary has taken a good deal of pains to enumerate his miſtakes. *See Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 406.

WORKS.

1. *De legibus, tract. theologicus.* Trev. 1592.
2. *De beatitudine.* Ingolst. 1595.
3. *De peregrinatione,* lib. vii. Dusseld. 1604. 12mo.
4. *Relationum historicarum de rebus Anglicanis tomus primus.* Paris, 1619, 4to. This book is commonly known and quoted by the following title, *De illustribus Angliæ scriptoribus,* which is the running title at the top of the page.

DIVINES.

PELAGIUS

WAS doubtleſs a native of Great-Britain; but whether of England, Scotland, or Wales, is as uncertain as it is immaterial.(*a*) He was born towards the cloſe of the fourth century, and probably educated in the monaſtery of Banchor, in Wales,(*b*) of which he became a monk, and afterwards abbot. In the early part of his life he went over to France, and thence to Rome, where he had the inſolence to promulgate certain opinions ſomewhat different from thoſe of the infallible church. His morals being irreproachable, he gained many diſciples; and the dreadful hereſy made ſo rapid a progreſs, that, for the ſalvation of ſouls, it became neceſſary for the pope to exert his power. Pelagius, to avoid the danger, in the year 409, paſſed over to Sicily, attended by his friend and pupil Celeſtius. In 411 they landed in Africa, continued ſome time at Hippo, and were preſent at the

Leland de Script. Brit. p. 33.

Biogr. Dict.

Cave Hiſt. Lit. p. 291.

(*a*) *Immaterial.* Mackenzie labours hard to prove this hereſiarch a Scot: his arguments however are by no means ſatisfactory. Leland, who was a much better antiquarian, ſays he was born on the confines of Wales—*in ipſis Cambriæ finibus, quantum ex reconditis antiquorum ſcriptorum monumentis intelligo, natus fuit.*

(*b*) *Wales.* One of Mackenzie's arguments to prove that Pelagius was not educated in the monaſtery of Bangor is, that in his time, and for ſeveral years after, no ſuch monaſtery exiſted. He was miſtaken: that there was in the fifth century no ſuch monaſtery at that *Bangor* which is now an epiſcopal ſee, is very true. The ancient convent of Banchor, of which Pelagius was a monk, was ſituated on the river Dee, a few miles above Cheſter. *Legi*, ſays Leland, *ſemel, iterum, atque adeo tertio, Pelagium monachum fuiſſe Bannachorenſem. Erat olim Banachorus cœnobium monachorum ampliſſimum, juxta ac celebratiſſimum, in ripis Devæ fluminis ſitum, plus minus quatuordecim paſſuum millibus ſupra Devam, quæ et alias Legionum Urbs: atque hæc ideo refero, ne quis putet eo aliquando loci ſtetiſſe illud, quo nunc Bannachorus, ſedes epiſcopalis.* As to antiquity, Dr. Mackenzie might have ſeen, in Bede's *Hiſt. Angl.* cap. 2. lib. ii. that ſeveral monks of this monaſtery were preſent at the ſynod ſummoned by Auguſtinus, who came over in 596. The monks of this convent were upwards of 2000 in number, as I learn from the ſame venerable hiſtorian.

the famous conference between the Catholics and Donatiſts, which was held at Carthage in 412. From thence they travelled to Egypt, and from Egypt, in 415, to Paleſtine, where they were graciouſly received by John, biſhop of Jeruſalem. In the ſame year, Pelagius was cited to appear before a council of ſeventeen biſhops, held at Dioſpolis. They were ſatisfied with his creed, and abſolved him of hereſy. The African biſhops however, being diſpleaſed with their proceedings, appealed to the Roman pontiff: he firſt approved, and afterwards condemned the opinions of Pelagius, who, with his pupil Celeſtius, was publicly excommunicated, and all the biſhops who refuſed to ſubſcribe the condemnation of the Pelagian hereſy were immediately deprived. What became of this arch-heretic after this period, is entirely unknown; but it ſeems very probable that he retired to Banchor, and died abbot of that monaſtery.(*c*)

Pelagius was a man of exemplary piety and virtue; but an orthodox devil would have been leſs an object of perſecution in the opinion of St. Auſtin, the emperor Honorius, and Zozimus the pope.(*d*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Monaſtery.* It is generally acknowledged that Pelagius left England in the early part of his life; nor do I find any account of his viſiting England during his troubles abroad. If therefore he was ever abbot of Banchor, it muſt have been after his excommunication. Leland, aſſerting that he was a monk, and afterwards abbot of Banchor, ſays—*nec id à me factum ſine luculento noſtrorum teſtimonio.*

(*d*) *Pope.* Thoſe who are not acquainted with the hiſtory of the Pelagian hereſy, may poſſibly have ſome curioſity to know what were theſe horrible opinions, which raiſed ſuch combuſtion among that meek, that charitable, that peaceful body of men, called Chriſtian Divines.

Firſt, He had the inſolence to ſuppoſe that Adam was not created immortal, and conſequently would have died whether he had eat an apple or an oiſter.

Secondly, Not daring to imagine that a juſt God would puniſh one being for the crime of another, he denied the doctrine of original ſin.

Thirdly, He aſſerted, that it is in every man's power to ſin, or not to ſin. He reaſoned thus—If ſin be inevitable, it can be no crime, or God muſt be unjuſt: but ſin is a crime, and God is juſt; ergo, ſin may be avoided.

St. Auſtin, the emperor, and the pope, anſwered his arguments with the *ultima ratio ſacerdotum*—anathematiſation.

WORKS.

1. *Expoſitionum in epiſt. Paulinas,* lib. xiv.
2. *Epiſtola ad Demetriadem de virginitate.*
3. *Explanationis ſymboli ad Damaſum.*
4. *Epiſtolæ ad viduam duæ.*
5. *De libero arbitrio.* Theſe and many other fragments are ſcattered among the works of St. Jerom. They are alſo collected by Garnerius, and publiſhed in Append. op. Mercatoris, p. 373. *Cave.*

St. COLUMBANUS.

SAXON HEPTARCHY

WHETHER the life of this ſaint ought to be admitted in a work, whence fabulous hiſtory is profeſſedly excluded, may appear ſomewhat doubtful. Poſſibly the deſire of preſerving the memory of our moſt ancient authors may, in this inſtance, have carried me a little too far: but the works of this ſaint have been printed, and many circumſtances of his life are related by ſeveral authors of ſome credit. The Iriſh and Scotch hiſtorians differ as to the place of his birth.(*a*) It is however aſſerted, that he was a native of the province of Leinſter in Ireland, and educated under St. Congall in the monaſtery of Bangor.(*b*) From thence he went to England, where he continued ſome time, and in the year 589 proceeded to France, attended by twelve monks, with whom he travelled to the province of Burgundy, and there founded the monaſtery of Luxevil in the foreſt of

Ware, p. 24.

Bale, xiv. 12.

(*a*) *Birth.* Jonas, who wrote the life of our author, Sir James Ware, and ſeveral other writers, tell us that he was a native of Ireland. Mackenzie, on the contrary, is very poſitive that he was a North Briton, and that the miſtake of the Iriſh antiquarians aroſe from their confounding this Columbanus with an Iriſh biſhop of the ſame name, who died in 597.

(*b*) *Bangor.* Bale inadvertently takes this for Bangor in Wales. Bangor, where Columbanus was educated, is in the county of Down, where St. Congall founded a monaſtery in 555. Vide *Annals of Ulſter.*

of Voſge near Beſançon. This monaſtery he governed during twenty years. In 598, Columbanus was engaged in a controverſy with pope Gregory concerning the proper time of keeping Eaſter.(*c*)

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. i. p. 17.

Our pious ſaint, after twenty years reſidence in France, was at laſt baniſhed that kingdom, for reproving king Theodoric and his queen for their immorality. He fled to Switzerland, where he converted many pagans, and was graciouſly received by Theodebert, the king of that country; but his Swiſs majeſty being ſoon after defeated by the French king, our ſaint was again obliged to decamp. He paſſed the Alps into Italy, where he found protection at the court of Aigilulph king of the Lombards, and under the auſpices of that prince, in the year 613, founded the abbey of Bobio near Naples. Over this monaſtery he preſided but a ſhort time; for all his biographers agree as to the time of his death, which happened in 615.(*d*)

Du Pin, Cent. vii.

Ware, p. 25.

Tann. Bibl.

WORKS.

1. *Regula monachalis.*
2. *Regula cœnobialis fratrum.*
3. *Sermones.*
4. *Poemata.*
5. *Epiſtolæ.*

6. *De*

(*c*) *Eaſter.* This important matter was violently agitated between the eaſtern and weſtern churches ſo early as the ſecond century. The firſt began their Eaſter on the day of the crucifixion, the latter on that of the reſurrection, provided it did not fall on the fourteenth day of the moon, which was the Jewiſh paſſover. Many councils were held on the occaſion, and Columbanus at laſt ſubmitted to the church of Rome.

(*d*) 1615. Authors are not agreed as to the order of monks to which this ſaint belonged. Cruſenius inſiſts on his being an Auguſtine: Reyner, on the contrary, makes him a Benedictine; and it is certain that his diſciples conformed to that order. Nevertheleſs it is evident from his *Regulæ*, that he conſidered himſelf as the founder of an order of monks diſtinct from either. The genius of theſe fooliſh inſtitutions is very evident from the following penances preſcribed in this ſaint's penitential:—"He "that ſhall neglect to ſay *Amen* at table, "or talk in the refectory, or cough at the "beginning of a pſalm, or touch the "chalice with his teeth, or ſmite in time "of divine ſervice, ſhall receive ſix laſhes." Of ſuch trumpery did the chriſtian religion conſiſt in the ſixth century.

6. *De pœnitentiarum menſura taxandi.*
7. *De octo vitiis principalibus.*
8. *Monaſtica.*
9. *De vanitate et miſeria vitæ rhythmus.*

I have now before me no leſs than ſix different catalogues of this author's works: that which I have here given, is from Sirin's edition, publiſhed at Louvain in 1667, fol. They are reprinted in Biblioth. P. P. tom. xii.

WINFRID,

SAXON HEPTARCHY

Afterwards called *Bonifacius*, archbiſhop of Mentz,

WAS born at Crediton in Devonſhire, about the year 670,(a) and educated in a Benedictine convent at Exeter. There he became a monk, and about the year 704, being filled with a truly apoſtolical ſpirit, he determined to convert the heathens of Frieſland to chriſtianity. He croſſed the ſea for that purpoſe, and began with acquainting Rathbod, the duke of that country, with the purport of his divine commiſſion. It ſeems however that his ſtory of immaculate conception, crucifixion, reſurrection, aſcenſion, propitiation, &c. appearing unintelligible to his highneſs, our apoſtle was deſired to decamp. He accordingly returned to his convent in England; but being, in 718, ſeized with a ſecond apoſtolical paroxyſm, he again landed on the continent, viſited the holy ſee, and having obtained certain relics and other credentials from pope Gregory II. preached the goſpel in many parts of Germany. In 723 his holineſs created him biſhop of the Germans, and archbiſhop of Mentz in 732, with a power of calling councils, erecting epiſcopal ſees, &c. He built many churches, and founded ſeveral monaſteries, particularly that of Fulda

Leland de Script. Brit. p. 126.

Bal. ii. 13.

Cave in Script. Hiſt. Eccl. p. 480.

Pits, p. 148.

(a) 670. Mackenzie is very poſitive that Winfrid was a Scotchman: authors of more credit are of a contrary opinion.

Prince Worth. of Devonſh. p. 579.

Fulda in Heſſia. In 754 he determined to reviſit his old friends in Frieſland, many of whom he was told had relapſed into their original paganiſm. He was at firſt cordially received; but he had not been long amongſt them, when he was ſuddenly ſurrounded by a number of pagans, and baſely murdered. This happened in the 84th year of his age. He was buried in the abbey of Fulda, and was ſoon after honoured with the palm of martyrdom.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Vita Levini martyris.* Extant in Mabillon, p. 449.

2. *Epiſtolæ variæ.* Publiſhed by Serarius at Mentz, 1605, 1629, Alſo in *Bibl. Patrum.* In Du Pin's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, cent. viii. the reader will find ſome account of the contents of moſt of theſe epiſtles. Their ſtyle is barbarous. Bale and Pits mention ſeveral other writings of this biſhop.

(*b*) *Martyrdom.* As to the character of this ſaint and martyr, he was a zealous and moſt indefatigable preacher of the goſpel, which ſeems to owe its eſtabliſhment in Germany chiefly to his reſolution and aſſiduity. Biſhop Bale abuſes him moſt virulently, becauſe he was not a Proteſtant 800 years before the birth of Martin Luther. He alſo relates an anecdote which ſeems to imply a cenſure on the archbiſhop's moral character. When he founded the abbey of Fulda, he ordered that no female ſhould ever be admitted within the walls of that convent, except a certain Engliſh veſtal named Lieba, for whom he had ſo great an affection, that he commanded, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him, her body ſhould be depoſited in the ſame grave with his. This ſtory is confirmed by Creſſey, a Roman-catholic writer of church-hiſtory.

Saxon Heptarchy

FLACCUS ALCUINUS,

An Eccleſiaſtic of the eighth century.

Biogr. Brit. Balæus de Script. Brit. Cent. ii. c. 17.

WHERE he was born, is a matter of diſpute; but, according to the moſt probable opinion, it was in Yorkſhire. It is pretty certain however that he was educated firſt under Bede, and afterwards by

by Egbert, archbiſhop of York, by whom he was made keeper of the library in that city.(*a*) He thence roſe to be deacon of the church, and afterwards became abbot of Canterbury. In the year 793 he went over to France, upon the invitation of Charlemagne, by whom he was greatly careſſed, and amply provided for.(*b*) He retired at laſt to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where he ſpent the latter part of his life, and died in the year 804. Doubtleſs, he was one of the beſt ſcholars and wiſeſt men of his time. France was chiefly indebted to Alcuinus for her improvement in literature.(*c*)

Cave's Hiſt. Lit. an. 780.

WORKS.

Publiſhed by Andrew du Cheſne in one volume, folio. Paris, 1617. It is divided into three parts.

1. Tracts upon ſcripture.
2. ——— upon doctrine, diſcipline, and morality.
3. Hiſtorical treatiſes, letters, and poems.

(*a*) *City.* William of Malmſbury calls this library *omnium liberalium artium armarium.* Alcuinus in a Latin epiſtle to Charlemagne ſays, "Send me from France ſome "learned treatiſes of equal excellence with "thoſe which I preſerve here in England "under my cuſtody, collected by the "induſtry of my maſter Egbert." *Bale*, ii. 15. *Wharton Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry. Diſſert.* ii. This library was deſtroyed by fire in the reign of king Stephen, with great part of the city of York. *Ibid.*

Alcuinus is ſaid to have adviſed Bede to write his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and to have furniſhed great part of the materials for that work. See *Wharton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, Diſſert.* ii. This however is not very probable, when we conſider that Bede died in 735, and Alcuinus in 804: nor is it, for the ſame reaſon, likely that Bede was his preceptor. See *Henry's Hiſt. of Great Brit. vol.* i. *p.* 334.

(*b*) *For.* He was not only honoured with the friendſhip and confidence of Charlemagne, but became his inſtructor in rhetoric, logic, mathematics, and divinity. He attended that prince to the council of Francfort, who, at his return, gave him the abbeys of Ferrara, St. Jodocus, and St. Lupus. See *W. Malmſb. apud ſcriptor. poſt Bedam. Francf.* 1601. p. 24.

(*c*) *Literature.* The univerſities of Paris, Tours, Fulden, Soiſſons, and many others, owe to him their origin and increaſe. *Cave Hiſt. Lit. ſec.* viii. *an.* 780.

Since this edition, there has been publiſhed an incredible number of tracts, poems, &c. aſcribed to this author, moſt of which, in all probability, were not his. For the titles of theſe ſee Du Pin's Eccl. Hiſt. 8 Cent.

K. ALFRED.

JOHN ERIGENA, *or* SCOTUS,

A famous Scholaſtic Divine,

Sauſſay de Gal. Script. Myſt. p. 1062.

Bal. ii. 24.

Pits, p. 168.

Du Pin Hiſt. Eccl. cent. ix. p. 82.

Ware, p. 59.

Malmſb. Vit. Adhelmi, vol. ii.

BORN about the beginning of the ninth century; but where, is a matter of diſpute among the various authors now open before me.(*a*) They agree however in relating that he travelled to Athens, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and other oriental languages, and that he afterwards reſided many years in the court of Charles the Bald, king of France, who, on account of his ſingular abilities, treated him as his intimate friend and companion. He ſlept frequently in the royal apartment, and was conſtantly admitted to the king's table.(*b*) During his reſidence with Charles he wrote ſeveral books of ſcholaſtic divinity, which, though abſurd enough, were

(*a*) *Me.* Bale and Pits aſſure me that he was born at St. David's in Wales. Dempſter, Mackenzie, and Henry, ſay that he was born at Air in Scotland, which they infer from his names *Erigena* and *Scotus*, by the latter of which he was generally diſtinguiſhed by his cotemporary writers. But Du Pin, and Sir James Ware, with much greater probability, aſſert that he was by birth an Iriſhman; Ireland being in thoſe days called *Scotia*, and by the natives *Erin*. As to Bale and Pits, they have evidently confounded this John with another Scotus, of St. David's.

(*b*) *Table.* "We may judge (ſays a "modern hiſtorian) of the freedom which "he uſed with Charles, by the following "repartee. As the king and Scotus were "ſitting one day at table, oppoſite to each "other, after dinner, drinking a chear-"ful glaſs, the philoſopher having ſaid "ſomething that was not quite agreeable "to the rules of French politeneſs, the "king in a merry humour aſked him, "Pray what is between a *Scot* and a *ſot?* "To which he anſwered, Nothing but the "table." See *Henry's Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. vol.* i. p. 344. who quotes this ſtory from *Hovedeni Annal. ad an.* 866. Quer. What language were they talking when this *bon mot* was uttered?

were at that time not sufficiently so to secure him from the imputation of heterodoxy: and on that account the pope commanded Charles the Bald to send him to Rome; but the king had too great a regard for his companion to trust him with his holiness.(c) Whether this John Scotus returned to England, or ended his days in France, is a matter of doubt. Some of our historians tell us that he left France in the year 864, and that, after residing about three years at Oxford, he retired to the abbey of Malmsbury, where his scholars stabbed him with their pen-knives. There is no foundation for this story. Probably he died about the year 874; but whether in France or England, is uncertain, and of little importance. Some have related that he was invited to England by king Alfred; but in this they confound him with John, abbot of Etheling, who was assassinated in 895: and to this mistake the various accounts concerning this author are to be attributed. Regardless of his history, he appears from his writings to have been a man of parts, and, in point of learning, superior to any of his cotemporaries. From his knowledge of the Greek philosophy, he

Henry Hist. of Great Brit. Vol. i. p. 143

Mackenz. Vol. i. p. 57.

Malmsb. de Gest. Alfr. an. 886.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

(c) *Holiness.* One of the chief controversies in which Scotus was engaged, and with which the pope was much offended, was concerning the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the wafer. His opinion of this weighty matter is expressed in these few words: "What we "receive corporally is not the body of our "Lord; but that which feeds the soul, "and is only perceived by faith." He was also engaged in two other controversies of equal importance, but of a somewhat less delicate nature. The first was—Whether any part of the Eucharist be evacuated by stool? And the second—Whether Christ was born of the Virgin Mary *aperta vulva?* Paschasius was of opinion, that this could not be without some injury to her perpetual virginity, and therefore believed that Christ came into the world *per vulvam clausam*, as he came into the place where his disciples were assembled, through the door, and not through the wall, without opening the door.

Concerning the first of these delicate questions, Scotus with several others declared, that part of the Eucharist was certainly evacuated by stool; for which they were honoured with the appellation of *Stercoristæ*. And as to the second question, he said that the *vulva clausa* was a dangerous opinion; for it would thence follow, that he was not *born*, but *issued*; *non est nasci, sed erumpi*. See Mackenzie, vol. i. p. 55.

he had the merit, if it may be ſo called, of introducing the metaphyſical jargon of ſcholaſtic divinity, which ſo long infeſted our univerſities, and which was at length eradicated with ſo much difficulty.

WORKS.

1. *De diviſione naturæ*, lib. v. Oxon. cum annot. Th. Gale, 1681, fol.

2. *De prædeſtinatione Dei, contra Goteſchalcum*, à Gilb. Mauguin editus, Vindic. prædeſtin. & gratiæ, tom. i. p. 103.

3. *Excerpta de differentiis & ſocietatibus Græci Latinique verbi:* inter Macrobii ſcripta feruntur.

4. *De corpore et ſanguine domini*, 1558, 1560, 1653. Lond. 1686, 8vo.

5. *Ambigua S. Maximi ſeu ſcholia ejus in difficiles locos S. Gregorii Nazianzeni, Latine verſa.* Oxon. 1681, fol.

6. *Opera S. Dionyſii quatuor in Latinam ling. converſa.* In edit. Dionyſii Colon. 1536.

7. *De viſione Dei.* Manuſcript.

Beſides ſeveral other works in manuſcript, preſerved in different libraries. See *Tanner Bibl.*

K. WIL. II. K. HEN. I.

ANSELM,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I.

Biogr. Brit.

HE was born in the year 1033, at Aoſt, a town in Savoy at the foot of the Alps. He became a monk in the abbey of Bec in Normandy, of which he was afterwards choſen prior, and then abbot. In the year 1092 he was invited over to England by Hugh earl of Cheſter, and in the year following was prevailed on, as we are told, with great difficulty, to accept the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury. From the day of his conſecration to that of his death, he was continually employed in fighting the prerogative of the church againſt that

Eadmir. Monachi Cant. Hiſt. Novor. Lib. i. p. 20.

that of the crown, and for that purpoſe ſpent much of his time in travelling backwards and forwards between England and Rome, for the advice and direction of his holineſs. Prieſts call him a reſolute ſaint; to other people, he appears to have been an obſtinate and inſolent prieſt. He wrought many miracles, if we believe the author of his life, both before and after his death, which happened at Canterbury, in the 76th year of his age, anno 1109. He was canoniſed in the reign of Henry VII. Anſelm, though we may diſregard him as a ſaint, deſerves to be remembered as one of the principal revivers of literature, after three centuries of profound ignorance.

Du Pin Cent. ii. p. 93. Sariſburienſis de vita Anſelmi.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtolarum libri* iv.
2. *Monologium, ſeu ſoliloquium.*
3. *Proſologium, ſeu alloquium.*
4. *Liber incerti autoris pro inſipiente adverſus Anſelmi proſologium.*
5. *Liber contra inſipientem, &c.*
6. *Dialogus de veritate.*
7. *Dialogus de libero arbitrio.*
8. *Dialogus de caſu diaboli.*
9. *Diſputatio dialectica de grammatica.*
10. *Tractatus de ſacramento, altario, &c.*
11. *Liber de fide, ſeu de incarnatione verbi.*
12. *De nuptiis conſanguineorum.*
13. *Libri* ii. *contra gentiles, cur Deus homo.*
14. *De proceſſione Spiritus Sancti, contra Græcos.*
15. *De conceptu virginali activo, et peccato originali.*
16. *Fragmenta variorum Anſelmi tractatuum de conceptu, &c.*
17. *De tribus Wallerami queſtionibus, ac præſertim de fermento, &c.*
18. *De ſacramentorum diverſitate.*
19. *Concordia præſcientiæ, prædeſtinationis, et gratiæ, cum libertate.*
20. *Liber de voluntate Dei.*
21. *Meditationum lib.* x.
22. *Liber de ſalute animæ.*

23. *Meditatio*

23. *Meditatio ad ſororem de beneficiis Dei.*
24. *Meditatio de paſſione Chriſti.*
25. *Alloquia cœleſtia, &c.*
26. *Mantiſſa meditationum et orationum, &c.*
27. *Hymni et pſalterium, in commemoratione Deiparæ.*
28. *Liber de excellentia glorioſæ virginis Mariæ.*
29. *Liber de quatuor virtutibus B. Mariæ, &c.*
30. *Paſſio S. S. Guigneri, &c.*
31. *Liber exhortationum ad contemptum temporalium, &c.*
32. *Admonitio pro moribundo.*
33. *Paræneſis ad virginem lapſam.*
34. *Sermo ſive liber de beatitudine.*
35. *Homiliæ in aliquot evangelia.*
36. *Carmen de contemptu mundi, &c.*

Theſe works have been printed in different years, and at different places, viz. Nuremb. 1491. Paris, 1544 & 1549. Venice, 1549. Cologn, 1573 & 1612. Lyons, 1630. but the beſt is that of father Gerberon, printed at Paris, 1675.

There is a head of this archbiſhop in Lupton's Lives of the Fathers, 1640, 4to. It is engraved by Glover, and is certainly fictitious.

K. HEN. I.

GILBERT CRISPIN,

Abbot of Weſtminſter,

Widmore's Hiſt. of Weſt. Abbey, p. 20.

BORN in Normandy, of a conſiderable family, and educated in the monaſtery of Bec, under Lanfrank, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was then prior of that convent, where he taught

Bale, p. 172.

the liberal arts with great reputation. In this ſeminary Criſpin became a monk, under Anſelm, who was at that time abbot. He was much eſteemed by both theſe eminent men, the former of which, after his

Pits, p. 196.

advancement to the ſee of Canterbury, ſent for him to England, and

Leland, p. 184.

made him abbot of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter. The latter parted with him

him reluctantly, and continued to correſpond with him as long as he lived. Criſpin was abbot of Weſtminſter thirty-two years, during which time he was ſent on different embaſſies by king Henry I.(a) He died in the year 1117, and was buried in the ſouth part of the great cloiſters.(b) Leland, Bale, and Pits, give him the character of a very learned and pious eccleſiaſtic. Bp. Tanner, Lex.

WORKS.

1. *De fide eccleſiæ, contra Judæos.* Cologn. 1537. Paris, 1678, with Anſelm's works.
2. *Epiſtolæ ad Anſelm.*
3. *De caſu diaboli.*
4. *De anima.*
5. *Super Eſaiam.*
6. *Super Hieremiam.*
7. *In cantica Solomonis.*
8. *Homelia* 47.
9. *Ad cantorem Sagienſem.*

The following are added by Pits.

10. *In prologos S. Hieronymi,* ſuper Bibl.
11. *De ſtatu eccleſiæ.* This belongs evidently to Gilbert, biſhop of Limerick.
12. *Contra peccata cogitationis, &c.*
13. *Vita Herelevini, abb. Beccenſis.*

To theſe Widmore, above quoted, adds,

14. *De proceſſione Spiritus Sancti a Patre et Filio.*
15 *Second part of the diſpute with the Jew.*
16. *De fide Chriſti.*
17. *Verſes on ſeveral ſubjects,* as *De confeſſione, &c.*
18. *De corpore et ſanguine Domini.*
19. *De creatione dierum.*
20. *De rege quærente uxorem.*

(a) *Henry* I. Leland, and after him Bale and Pits, tell us that Criſpin was ſome time at Rome. Probably he was ſent thither by the king on ſome eccleſiaſtical embaſſy.

(b) *Cloiſters.* The following was the epitaph on the ſtone which covered him.

Hic pater inſignis, genus altum, virgo ſenexque,
Geſleberte, jaces, lux, via, duxque tuis,
Mitis eras, juſtus, prudens, fortis, moderatus,
Doctus quadrivio, nec minus trivio.
Sic tamen ornatus, nece, ſexta luce Decembris
Spiramen cœlo reddis, et oſſa ſolo.

As theſe lines may not be intelligible to every reader, it may not be improper to hint, that *quadrivium* meant the fourfold, and *trivium* the threefold, way to knowledge: the firſt includes, arithmetic, geometry, muſic, and aſtronomy; the latter, grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

BALDWIN,

K. HEN. II.
K. RICH. I.

BALDWIN,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born of obſcure parents at Exeter, where, in the early part of his life, he taught a grammar ſchool; after which he took orders, and was made archdeacon of Exeter: but he reſigned that dignity, and became a Ciſtertian monk in the monaſtery of Ford in Devonſhire, of which in a few years he was made abbot. In the year 1180, he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter.(*a*) In 1184, he was promoted to the ſee of Canterbury by pope Lucius III. and, by his ſucceſſor Urban III. was appointed legate for that dioceſe. He laid the foundation of a church and monaſtery in honour of Thomas Becket, at Hackington, near Canterbury, for ſecular prieſts; but, being oppoſed by the monks of Canterbury and the pope, was obliged to deſiſt. In 1190 he crowned king Richard I. at Weſtminſter, and ſoon after followed that prince to the Holy Land, where he died at the ſiege of Ptolemais. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who accompanied him in this expedition, ſays he was of a mild diſpoſition, and of great abſtinence.(*b*)

Whart Angl. Sacr. vol. i. p. 477.

WORKS.

Various tracts on religious ſubjects, collected and publiſhed by Bertrand Tiſſier, in 1662.

(*a*) *Worceſter.* Du Pin ſays *Wincheſter.* See his Eccl. Hiſt. cent. xii. p. 175.

(*b*) *Abſtinence.* The character conceived of him by pope Urban III. appears from this beginning of a letter from his holineſs to our archbiſhop—*Urbanus epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, monacho ferventiſſimo, abbati calido, epiſcopo tepido, archiepiſcopo remiſſo.* See Wharton Angl. Sacr. vol. ii. p. 429.

JOHN

JOHN PECKHAM, K. EDW. I.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward I.

WAS born in the county of Suſſex about the year 1240, and educated in the abbey of Lewes in the ſame county. From thence he was ſent to Oxford, where he became a Minor friar. Having ſtudied ſome time in that univerſity, he went over to Paris, but returned ſoon after to Oxford, and being created doctor of divinity, read public lectures in that faculty.(*a*) Peckham appears to have been ſomewhat reſtleſs in his diſpoſition; for I find him a ſecond time at Paris, reading lectures with vaſt applauſe. Thence he went to Lyons, and was there elected canon of the cathedral,(*b*) the emoluments of which enabled him to purſue his journey to Rome without difficulty. He met with a gracious reception from the pope, who gave him ſome preferment(*c*) in his houſhold, and in 1278 conſecrated him archbiſhop of Canterbury.(*d*) Soon after his arrival in England, he ſummoned a convocation at Lambeth, reformed various abuſes in the church, and puniſhed ſeveral of the clergy for irregularity.

Bp. Godwin Cat. of Bps. p. 75.

Pits, p. 380.

(*a*) *Faculty.* Pits ſays, he was public profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, and afterwards provincial of his order in England.

(*b*) *Cathedral.* Peckham held this canonry as long as he lived; but, which is more extraordinary, it was alſo retained by the archbiſhops of Canterbury, his ſucceſſors, for 200 years after. *Cave. Godw.*

(*c*) *Preferment.* What this preferment was, is not perfectly clear—*Lector, ut vocant, Palatinus*, ſays Leland, *conſtitutus eſt.* Other writers ſay he was made, *Auditor cauſarum in papæ palatio.* Biſhop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Biſhops, p. 75, calls it, "Auditor, or chief judge, of the "pope's palace."

(*d*) *Canterbury.* It is evident that the pope ſold the ſee of Canterbury to Peckham for 4000 marks, and that, in order to conceal the ſimony, it was conſidered as a debt due to certain merchants at Lucca. On Peckham's neglecting to remit the money, his holineſs threatened him with excommunication by bell, book, and candle. *Vide Godw. Cat.* p. 76.

larity.(*e*) He died in the year 1292, and was buried in his own cathedral.(*f*) Godwin ſays, that though he was a man very ſtately in his geſture, gait, words, and all outward ſhow, yet he was of an exceeding meek, facile, and liberal mind. He died very rich, provided for many of his poor relations, and founded a college at Wingham in Kent, the annual revenue of which, when it was ſuppreſſed, amounted to 84*l*. He perſecuted the Jews with great ſeverity.

WORKS.

1. *Collectanea bibliorum*, lib. v. Colon. 1513, 1591. Paris, 1514.
2. *Perſpectiva communis*, lib. i. Venet. 1504. Colon. 1592, 4to. Norimb. 1542, 4to. Paris, 1556, 4to.

Theſe, I think, are all that were ever ſeparately printed. A conſiderable number of his ſtatutes, inſtitutions, conſtitutions, and epiſtles, are preſerved in *Concil. M. Brit. et Hib. vol.* ii. p. 33. and many other tracts, ſuppoſed to be written by this archbiſhop, are diſperſed among the manuſcripts of ſeveral libraries in this kingdom.

(*e*) *Irregularity.* He was very ſevere upon pluraliſts and non-reſidents. He perſecuted a certain biſhop terribly for keeping a concubine. He puniſhed one Roger Ham, for fornication, with three years ſequeſtration, and a pilgrimage to Rome, Compoſtella, and Cologn. But his ſeverity was not confined to the clergy: he excommunicated Sir Oſborn Gifford, of Wiltſhire, for carrying off two nuns from the convent at Wilton, and afterwards abſolved him, on condition that he ſhould for the future have no connection with any nun whatſoever; that he ſhould be publicly whipped, on three ſucceſſive Sundays, in the pariſh-church of Wilton, and alſo in the market and church of Shaftſbury; that he ſhould faſt a certain number of months; that he ſhould not wear a ſhirt for three years; that he ſhould relinquiſh the title of Knight, and wear apparel of a ruſſet colour, until he had ſpent three years in the Holy Land. "If (ſays biſhop "Godwin, who relates this ſtory) ſome "of our gentlemen were now and then "thus ſerved, they would not be ſo wan-"ton as they are."—Biſhop Peckham and biſhop Godwin were both old men.

(*f*) *Cathedral.* Weever in his *Funeral Monuments*, with his uſual inaccuracy, tells us that he died in 1224. Godwin and Weever declare their ignorance as to the part of the church in which he was buried: but, if they had conſulted the manuſcript regiſter at Canterbury, they would have diſcovered that he died, not at Canterbury, but at Mortlake; and that he was buried, 14 *cal. Jan. in eccleſia ſua parte aquilonari, juxta locum martyrii D. Thomæ Mart.*

JOHN

JOHN WICLIFF,

K. EDW. III.
K. RICH. II.

The first Divine in Europe, who had the sense, honesty, and resolution, to attempt a reformation of religion,

WAS born about the year 1324, in the parish of Wycliff, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Oxford, first in Queen's, and afterwards in Merton-college, of which he was a probationer fellow. Having acquired the reputation of a man of great learning and abilities, in 1361 he was chosen master of Baliol hall, and in 1365 constituted warden of Canterbury college, by the founder, archbishop Simon de Islip; but was, 1367, ejected by the regulars, together with three secular fellows. He thought their proceedings arbitrary, and therefore appealed to the pope; but instead of obtaining redress, in 1370, the ejectment was confirmed. This disappointment probably contributed somewhat towards his enmity to the see of Rome; or rather to confirm that enmity, for he had long before written against the pope's exactions, and corruptions of religion. However, his credit in the university continued; for having taken the degree of doctor in divinity, he read public lectures with great applause, in which he frequently exposed the impositions of the Mendicant friars. About this time he published a defence of his sovereign, Edward III. against the pope, who had insisted on the homage to which his predecessor king John had agreed. This defence was the cause of Wicliff's introduction at court, and of his being sent one of the embassadors, in 1374, to Bruges, where they met the pope's nuncios, in order to settle several ecclesiastical matters relative to the pope's authority. In the mean time Wicliff was presented by the king to the rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, and in 1375 he obtained a prebend in the church of Westbury in Gloucestershire.

Biogr. Brit.

Bp. Tan. Bibl.

Life by Lewis

Hist. and Ant. of Oxf. p. 181.

Lewis, p. 315.

I learn

MS. Twyne, 246. I learn alſo that he was ſent ambaſſador to the duke of Milan, but in what year is not mentioned.

Lewis, p. 318. Wicliff continued, hitherto without moleſtation, to oppoſe the papal authority, and abuſe his holineſs with the utmoſt freedom of expreſſion; but in 1377 a bull was ſent over to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to Courtney, biſhop of London, ordering them to ſecure this arch-heretic, and lay him in irons: at the ſame time the pope wrote to the king, requeſting him to favour the biſhops in the proſecution; he alſo ſent a bull to Oxford, commanding the univerſity to give him up.(*a*) Before theſe bulls reached England, Edward III. was dead, and Wicliff, protected by John duke of Lancaſter, uncle to Richard II. favoured by the queen mother, and ſupported by the citizens of London, eluded the perſecution of pope Gregory IX. who died in 1378. In the following year this intrepid reformer preſented to parliament a ſevere paper againſt the tyranny of Rome, wrote againſt the papal ſupremacy and infallibility, and publiſhed a book *On the the truth of the ſcriptures*, intended to prepare the way for an Engliſh tranſlation of them, in which he had made conſiderable progreſs. In 1381 he publiſhed ſixteen Concluſions, in the firſt of which he ventured to expoſe the grand article of tranſubſtantiation.(*b*) Theſe concluſions being condemned by the chancellor of Oxford, Wicliff appealed

(*a*) *Up.* Wicliff's doctrine had by this time gained ſo much ground, even among the heads of the univerſity of Oxford, that they ſeem to have paid little regard to the pope's command. The remarkable auſterity of his life probably contributed not a little to eſtabliſh his opinions.

(*b*) *Tranſubſtantiation.* In this year the clergy, finding themſelves not authoriſed by the laws of the land to proceed with ſufficient rigour againſt this arch-heretic, obtained ſurreptitiouſly an act enjoining ſheriffs to apprehend all preachers of heretical doctrines. This act was enrolled without the conſent of the commons, who indeed afterwards inſiſted on its being repealed, which was accordingly done; but the repeal was ſuppreſſed, and the act remains. Wicliff however, though an enthuſiaſt, never reached that pitch of madneſs which infected his ſucceſſors in reformation. If he had not choſe rather to ſoften his opinions than be burnt, there can be no doubt but he might have attained the glory of martyrdom.

appealed to the king and parliament; but being deſerted by his unſteady patron the duke of Lancaſter, he was obliged to make a confeſſion(*c*) at Oxford, and by an order from the king was expelled the univerſity. He now retired to his living of Lutterworth, where he finiſhed his tranſlation of the Bible.(*d*) In 1383, he was ſuddenly ſtruck with the palſey, a repetition of which put an end to his life in December 1384. He was buried in his own church, where his bones were ſuffered to reſt in peace till the year 1428, when, by an order from the pope, they were taken up and burnt.

Wicliff was doubtleſs a very extraordinary man, conſidering the times in which he lived. His natural ſagacity diſcovered the abſurdities and impoſitions of the church of Rome, and he had the honeſty and reſolution to promulgate his opinions, which a little more ſupport would probably have enabled him to eſtabliſh: they were evidently the foundation of the ſubſequent reformation, and very little different from the doctrine of the church of England.(*e*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Confeſſion.* This confeſſion of his faith was not a recantation, but an explanatory palliation of his opinions, and by no means ſatisfactory to his opponents. Like ſome other creeds, it is not very intelligible.

(*d*) *Bible.* This verſion of the Bible, of which there are ſeveral manuſcript copies in the libraries of the univerſities, Britiſh Muſeum, &c. is a very literal tranſlation from the Latin vulgate.

(*e*) *England.* Luther and Calvin ſeem afterwards to have divided Wicliff's doctrine between them. He denied the pope's ſupremacy, tranſubſtantiation, with many other Romiſh abſurdities, and was alſo a predeſtinarian. Wicliff's followers were after his death called *Lollards*, whether from *lolium*, a pernicious weed, or from one *Lolhard*, a German, or from a ſect ſo called in Brabant, is a matter of diſpute.

I have ſaid in the text, that Wicliff's opinions were very little different from thoſe of the church of England; I mean, at its firſt eſtabliſhment. But there was one opinion in which he differed eſſentially from the church of England, viz. that the clergy ought to imitate Chriſt and his diſciples in their *poverty*, and that tythes were merely *alms*, and by no means of goſpel inſtitution. Such ſhocking opinions were enough to offend the clergy of any church, or any age.

WORKS.

1. *Trialogus, Jo. Wicliff, viri undequaque piis. Dialogorum libri quatuor*, &c. 1525, 4to. Francf. 1553, 4to. Very ſcarce.

2. *Wickliffe's wicket, or a learned and godly treatiſe of the ſacrament.* Norimb. 1546, 8vo. Oxf. 1612, 4to.

3. *The path-way to perfect knowledge, or Wickliff's prologue to the bible.* 1550, 12mo.

4. *The door of the holy ſcripture.*

5. *De chriſtianorum villicatione.* In Engliſh, 1582, under the name of Wimbledon.

6. *A complaint of John Wickliffe exhibited to the king and parliament.*

7. *A treatiſe of John Wickliffe againſt the order of friars.* Theſe two were publiſhed at Oxford, 1608.

8. *Why poor prieſts have no benefice.* Publiſhed by Lewis in his Life of the Anthor, who likewiſe publiſhed his Determination, Confeſſion, and large extracts from his manuſcript works.

9. *Tranſlation of the New Teſtament*, likewiſe publiſhed by Lewis, 1731.

He left, beſides, a prodigious nnmber of manuſcripts, an accurate liſt of which may be ſeen in biſhop Tanner's Bib. Brit. Hib. Some of them are in the Bodleian Lib. others in the Brit. Muſeum, &c.

Mr. Granger (in his ſupplement to his Biogr. Hiſt. of Engl. p. 19) informs us, that there is a curious head of Wicliff in Bale's *Summar. Illuſt. Viror.* 4to, 1548; and another in *Præſtantium aliquot Theol. effigies, Hagæ Com.* 1602. He might have added, another in Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, p. 8; between which and that in Bale there is ſo much reſemblance, yet ſo much difference, as to make it probable that they were actually copied from different pictures of the ſame perſon.

K. HEN. V.

THOMAS WALDENSIS,

A Carmelite Monk of conſiderable diſtinction,

Leland, p. 438. WAS born at Walden in Eſſex, about the year 1367.(*a*) The rudiments of his education he received in the Carmelite convent in London, and from thence removed to the univerſity of Oxford,

(*a*) 1367. His father's name was John Netter. The ſon choſe rather to be denominated from the place of his nativity.

Oxford, where he continued ſome time, and was finally honoured with the degree of doctor in divinity. Thence he returned to the Carmelites in London, and aſſumed the habit of that order. Being, ſome time after, introduced at the court of Henry IV. by a brother Carmelite, as a perſon of extraordinary abilities, he became a favorite with the king, and was appointed the principal champion of the church againſt heretics of every denomination.(*b*) In 1409 he was ſent by his majeſty to the grand council at Piſa, where he is ſaid to have charmed and aſtoniſhed that auguſt aſſembly by his eloquence and erudition.(*c*) Pits, p. 617.

Waldenſis, after his return to England, was made provincial of his order, and Henry V. admitted him of his privy-council, and appointed him his confeſſor. In 1415 he was ſent to the council of Conſtance;(*d*) and about four years after, he was employed to make peace between Uladiſlaus, king of Poland, and Michael, general of the

(*b*) *Denomination.* Erat id temporis Stephanus Paterendunus, Carmelita, in maximo apud regem pretio: is omnibus modis curavit ut Vallideni fama per regiam quam clariſſima eſſet; et tandem quod voluit effecit. Acceptus eſt hoc pacto a rege in concilii partem, ſive de republica, ſeu de religione queſtio eſſet. Solusque à tota nobilitate pugil electus eſt, qui fulminante gladio evangelicæ doctrinæ perfidas Vigoclivienſium, Huſſitanorum, et Pragenſium turmas multaret, premeret, protereret. *Leland*, p. 439.

(*c*) *Erudition.* Pits is guilty of a ſmall miſtake in ſaying that this council was convened under pope Alexander V. The council met in 1409, ſummoned by the cardinals, in order to put an end to the ſcandalous ſchiſm which had ſubſiſted in the church ſince the year 1378, in conſequence of two *infallible* popes being elected at the ſame time. Each of theſe popes had ſeveral ſucceſſors, and their two preſent holineſſes were Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. The council being met, the two popes were cited, and not appearing, were both declared perjured heretics. The cardinals then choſe Alexander V. but the other two not ſubmitting, there were now three popes.

(*d*) *Conſtance.* Pope Alexander V. died in 1410, and John XXIII. was elected in his room, who called this general council of Conſtance, which deprived the three popes, and elected Martin V. Martin, after ſome oppoſition, in 1429, at laſt enjoyed the papal dignity without a rival: but this pious aſſembly of aſſaſſins immortaliſed their council of Conſtance by burning alive poor John Huſs, and Jerome of Prague, for being followers of Wicliff.

the Teutonic order. In 1422 the king died in the arms of his confeſſor Waldenſis at Vincennes in France. Our Carmelite immediately became a favorite with the young king Henry VI. and was appointed his confeſſor. In 1430 he attended the king to France, and at Roan was ſeized with an acute diſeaſe, of which he died on the ſecond of November, and was buried in the convent of Carmelites in that city.(*e*) Waldenſis was certainly a man of abilities. Pits ſays he was maſter of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and that he poſſeſſed every other accompliſhment of a polite ſcholar. Bale, on the contrary, makes no doubt of his being one of the four bad angels, which ſhould impede the truth of the goſpel in the four quarters of the world, mentioned in the apocalypſe. Doubtleſs he was a furious zealot in defence of the orthodox opinions of thoſe times.

Bal. vii. 84.

WORKS.

1. *Doctrinale antiquitatum fidei eccleſiæ catholicæ*, iii. tom. fol. Paris, 1521. tom. ii. 1522. tom. iii. 1523—Salmant. 1556, fol. Venet. 1571. Paris, 1532, fol.

He wrote, beſides theſe three volumes, a conſiderable number of other works, none of which were ever printed.

(*e*) *City.* Bale and Pits ſay that he was ſent to France to aſſiſt in preparing for the king's coronation at Paris, and that he died at Roan on his way thither. This however is evidently a miſtake; for in November, when Waldenſis died, the king was himſelf at Roan, where he ſpent greateſt part of the year 1430. He left England in April, and did not proceed to Paris till December. It is very improbable that the king, on this ſolemn occaſion, ſhould travel without his confeſſor.

K. HEN. VI.

REYNOLD PECOCK,

Biſhop of Chicheſter,

Leland de Script. Brit. p. 458.

WAS born in Wales about the year 1390, and educated in Oriel college, Oxford, of which he was choſen fellow in 1417. He was ordained in 1420, and about five years after, took the degree of bachelor

bachelor in divinity. Pecock having, by this time, acquired great fame for learning and abilities, was called to court by Humphrey duke of Gloceſter, protector of the kingdom, and, we are told, was by him amply provided for. In the year 1431, he was elected maſter of the college of St. Spirit and St. Mary,(*a*) and rector of St. Michael in Riola, in London. In 1444 he was promoted to the biſhoprick of St. Aſaph, on the tranſlation of John Lowe to the ſee of Rocheſter, at which time he was honoured by the univerſity of Oxford, *per gratiam abſentandi*, with the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1449, Dr. Adam Molens, biſhop of Chicheſter, being murdered at Portſmouth by the duke of York's party, Pecock was tranſlated to that ſee. Before this time our prelate had taken great pains, both in his preaching and in his writings, to defend the eſtabliſhed church againſt the Lolards. Nevertheleſs the clergy, whom he defended, were, by no means, ſatisfied with his doctrine.(*b*) Many of the learned doctors of Oxford and Cambridge oppoſed his tenets in their lectures and ſermons, and the clergy in general were ſo highly offended, particularly with his writing in the Engliſh language on ſubjects which ought to be concealed from the laity, that they at laſt prevailed with the archbiſhop of Canterbury to cite the delinquent. The archbiſhop accordingly iſſued his mandate, in October 1457, ordering all perſons to appear who had any thing to alledge againſt the biſhop of Chicheſter. His books were produced, and being found to contain diverſe hereſies, he choſe rather

Lewis, Life of Pecock, 1744.

Gaſcoigne, Dict. Theol. MS.

Summary of Engl. Chron. p. 370.

(*a*) *Mary.* He was the fourth maſter of this college, which was founded by Sir Richard Whitington. It ſtood in the ſtreet called Tower Ryall, a little above the Three Cranes in the Vintree. *Diſc. of Peter's Life, by Ch. Carlile.*

(*b*) *Doctrine.* It is no great wonder that his brethren of the church of Rome ſhould not approve his doctrine; for in his *Treatiſe of Faith*, publiſhed ſoon after his tranſlation to Chicheſter, he is of opinion that the moſt probable means of bringing back the Lolards to the eſtabliſhed church, were to allow them the uſe of their reaſon, and not to inſiſt on the infallibility of any church whatſoever. Faith, he ſays, is in this life only probable or opinional; and that the chriſtian religion cannot be proved by demonſtrative, but only by probable arguments.

to recant, and abjure his former opinions, than be burnt.(c) But this ignominy was insufficient to appease the offended church: she deprived him also of his bishoprick, and confined him in a cell in the abbey of Thorney in Cambridgeshire, where, in all probability, he died. From Le Neve's *Fasti*, it appears that he was succeeded in the see of Chichester by John Arundel, M. D. in the year 1459.

Pecock was a man of considerable learning, for his time, and a respectable logician. He fell a victim to the cause of reason in opposition to papal authority: nevertheless he was a steady advocate for the then established church; but his reason failed him in supposing it possible to render rational a church whose existence depended on irrational principles.

WORKS.

1. *The represſour*, published in 1449. Manuscript; in the public library at Cambridge. A very full account of the contents of this book may be seen in Lewis's life of the author, p. 62.

2. *A treatiſe of faith*, published by Wharton, 1688, 4to.

3. *The book of criſten religioun.* Manuscript; Bodleian library.

4. *The donet into criſten religioun.* Bodleian library; manuscript. The rest of his works, which were numerous, are lost.

(c) *Burnt.* The heretical opinions discovered in his writings were these:

1. That it is not necessary to salvation, to believe that Christ, after his death, descended into hell:

2. —— nor to believe in the Holy Ghost:

3. —— nor to believe in the holy catholic church:

4. —— nor to believe in the communion of saints:

5. —— nor that the universal church is infallible in articles of faith.

He first read a recantation, in Latin, prescribed by his judges, in the archbishop's court at Lambeth; and a few days after, at St. Paul's cross, in the presence of the archbishop and several other prelates, attended by a vast concourse of people, this most rational of Romish priests was compelled to read aloud a solemn abjuration of his opinions, and to commit to the flames fourteen of his books. About a fortnight after, his books were publicly burnt at Oxford, by the chancellor and scholars in solemn procession. *See Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of Oxf. vol.* i. p. 223. Also *Lewis's Life of Pecock*, p. 237.

JOHN

JOHN ALCOCK,

K. HEN. VII.

Biſhop of Ely, and Chancellor of England,

WAS born at Beverly in Yorkſhire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1461, he was collated to the living of St. Margaret's, New Fiſh-ſtreet, London; the ſame year he became dean of St. Stephen's college, Weſtminſter, and in the year following, maſter of the rolls. In 1468, he was made prebendary of Sarum, and of St. Paul's. In 1470, he was ſworn of the king's privy council, and ſent embaſſador to the king of Caſtile. In the following year, he was appointed one of the commiſſaries to treat with thoſe of the king of Scotland; about the ſame time, conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter; and in 1472, was made chancellor of England. In 1476, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Worceſter, and in 1486 to that of Ely, in which year he alſo became preſident of the council. Bale and Pits, who were acquainted with very few particulars of his life, praiſe him exceedingly for his piety,(*a*) temperance, chaſtity,

Bale, viii. 57. Pits, p. 684. Newcourt i. 406. Rym. Fœd. xi. 653. Ib. 764. Godwin de Præſul. Angl. 1486.

(*a*) *Piety.* This pious prelate was the founder of a ſchool and chapel at Hull in Yorkſhire (Fuller ſays, at Beverly). He alſo built the hall belonging to the biſhop's palace at Ely, and converted the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, in Cambridge, into a ſeminary of learning, which he called Jeſus-college. This convent, it ſeems, was, ſome time after the Norman conqueſt, nothing more than a ſmall cell of Nuns, to whom pope Honorius II. in 1133, granted the impropriation of the rectory of St. Clement's in Cambridge; and, about the ſame time, Conſtance, counteſs of Bologne, added to this houſe of Rhadegund, all the fiſhery from the bridge to the abbey of Barnwell. In 1150, Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, and earl of Cambridge, gave to theſe nuns, ten acres of land, and built them a church dedicated to Jeſus. This Rhadegund, their patroneſs, was the wife of Lothair, king of France. About the year 460, in a religious paroxyſm, ſhe eloped from her huſband, and ſhut herſelf up in a monaſtery at Poictiers, where ſhe founded the abbey of the Holy Croſs, in which they ſtill ſhow her tomb. Theſe *veiled virgins of St. Rhadegund*, for ſo they were called, continued unmoleſted till the reign of Henry VII. when having ſquandered their revenue,

Biogr. Brit. chaſtity, and other virtues. He died in the year 1500, and was buried in his chapel at Kingſton upon Hull.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Mons perfectionis, ad Carthuſianos.* Lond. 1501, 4to.
2. *Galli cantum ad confratres ſuos, &c.* Lond. per Pynſon, 1498, 4to. Prefixt to this book is a portrait of the biſhop preaching to his clergy, with a cock on each ſide.
3. *Abbatiam ſpiritus ſancti in conſcientia fundatam.* Lond. 1531, 4to.
4. *Spouſage of a virgin to Chriſt.* . . . 1486, 4to.
5. *On the penitential pſalms,* in Engliſh verſe, manuſcript.

revenue, together with their reputation, they all abſconded, except two, one of which was with child, and the other, too young to have one. Bale calls them a ſociety of ſpiritual whores, *ſpiritualium meretricum cœnobium.*

(*b*) *Hull.* Wharton ſays, he died at Wiſbich in 1500. *Angl. Sacr.* 675, 801, 381——Bale, that he died in 1498, was buried in his cathedral at Ely; and adds, *ac pro papiſtico Deo veneratus.*

K. HEN. VIII.

JOHN FISHER,

Biſhop of Rocheſter,

Biogr. Brit. Lilius, Vita Fiſheri.

WAS born at Beverly in Yorkſhire, in the year 1459, and educated in the collegiate church of that place.(*a*) In 1484, he removed to Michael-houſe in Cambridge, of which college he was elected maſter in the year 1495.(*b*) Having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, he took orders, and, becoming eminent as a divine, attracted the notice of Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry

Hall's Life of Fiſher.

(*a*) *Place.* The author of this life in the *Biographia Britannica* ſays, "when "fit for the univerſity he was ſent to Cam- "bridge." Now, from the dates, it appears, that, at the time of his removal, he was five and twenty. Was this learned biſhop ſo dull a boy?

(*b*) 1495. Michael-houſe was ſince incorporated with Trinity-college.

Henry VII. who made him her chaplain and confeſſor. In 1501, he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and the ſame year was elected chancellor of the univerſity.(*c*) In the year following, he was appointed Lady Margaret's firſt divinity profeſſor, and in 1504 conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter, which ſmall biſhoprick he would never reſign, though he was offered both Ely and Lincoln.(*d*) It is generally allowed, that the foundation of the two colleges of Chriſt-church and St. John's, in Cambridge, was entirely owing to biſhop Fiſher's perſuaſion, and influence with the counteſs of Richmond: he not only formed the deſign, but ſuperintended the execution. On the promulgation of Martin Luther's doctrine, our biſhop was the firſt to enter the liſts againſt him.(*e*) On this occaſion he exerted all his influence, and is generally ſuppoſed to have written the famous book by which Henry VIII. obtained the title of *Defender of the Faith*. Hitherto he continued in favour with the king; but in 1527, oppoſing his divorce, and denying his ſupremacy, the implacable Harry determined, and finally effected, his deſtruction. In 1534, the parliament found him guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, for concealing certain prophetic ſpeeches of a fanatical impoſtor, called the Holy Maid of Kent,(*f*) relative

(*c*) *Univerſity.* I relate this circumſtance from the *Biographia Britannica*; but Bailey, in his Life of Biſhop Fiſher, ſays that he was firſt vice-chancellor, and that he was not high chancellor of Cambridge, till after he was a biſhop. Vide *Brit. Biogr.* vol. i. p 337.

(*d*) *Lincoln.* Our author, in his dedication of his book againſt Œcolampadius, to Fox, biſhop of Winchеſter, gives the following reaſons for not exchanging his biſhoprick for a better, which, as his ideas are ſomewhat different from thoſe of modern prelates, I ſhall tranſcribe—"*Habeant licet alii proventus pinguiores, ego tamen interim pauciores animarum curam gero; adeo ut quum utrorumque ratio reddenda fuerit, quod et propediem haud dubie futurum eſt, nec pilo meam ſortem optari uberiorem.*"

(*e*) *Him.* We are generally told by the hiſtorians of the Reformation, that the ſcandalous ſale of indulgences was the cauſe of Luther's revolt. Iccelius, a German monk, who ſold indulgences by the pope's authority, boaſted that his commiſſion was of ſuch extent, that, if a man had even raviſhed the Virgin Mary, money would procure him a pardon. Vide *Brit. Biogr.* vol. i. p. 340.

(*f*) *Kent.* The name of this nun was Elizabeth Barton: ſhe pretended to have viſions from heaven, and foretold that if the king

relative to the king's death, and condemned him, with five others, in loſs of goods, and impriſonment during his majeſty's pleaſure; but he was releaſed on paying 300*l.* for the king's uſe.

King Harry being now married to Anne Boleyn, his obſequious parliament took an oath of allegiance proper for the occaſion. This oath the biſhop of Rocheſter ſteadily refuſed, alledging, that his conſcience could not be convinced that the king's firſt marriage was againſt the law of God. For refuſing this oath of ſucceſſion he was attainted by the parliament of 1534, and committed to the Tower, where he was cruelly treated, and where he would probably have died a natural death, had not the pope created him a cardinal. The king, now poſitively determined on his deſtruction, ſent Rich, the ſollicitor-general, under a pretence of conſulting the biſhop on a caſe of conſcience, but really with a deſign to draw him into a converſation concerning the ſupremacy. The honeſt old prelate ſpoke his mind without ſuſpicion or reſerve, and an indictment and conviction of high-treaſon was the conſequence. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 22d of June, 1535, in the 77th year of his age. Thus died this good old prelate; who, notwithſtanding his inflexible enmity to the Reformation, was undoubtedly a learned, pious, and honeſt man.

Strype's Memor. vol. i. p. 174.

WORKS.

1. *A ſermon at the funeral of king Henry* vii.

2. *A ſermon at the moneth minde of Margaret counteſs of Richmond.* Republiſhed in 1708, by Tho. Baker.

3. *Opinion of Harry* viii.*'s marriage, in a letter to T. Wolſey.* Printed in Jer. Collier's Eccl. Hiſt. ad fin. vol. ii. p. 4.

4. *Commentary on the ſeven penytencyal pſalms.* Lond. 1509, 1555, 8vo.

5. *Sermon*

king continued to favour the Reformation, he would not reign ſeven months. It is very certain that our learned prelate gave ear to her nonſenſe. He confeſſes that he was impoſed on; but if her viſions had been in favour of Martin Luther, it is probable he would have given little credit to her predictions.

5. *Sermon on the paſſion.*

6. *Sermon on the righteouſneſs of the Phariſees and Chriſtians.*

7. *The method of attaining perfection in religion.*

8. *Sermon preached at London on that day when the writings of Luther were publickly burnt.* Camb. 1521.

9. *Aſſertionum M. Lutheri confutatio.*

10. *Defenſio aſſertionis Hen.* viii. *de 7 ſacramentis contra Lutheri captivitatem Babylonicam.*

11. *Epiſtola reſponſoria Lutheri epiſt.*

12. *Sacerdotii defenſio contra Lutherum.*

13. *Pro damnatione Lutheri.*

14. *De veritate corporis et ſang. Chriſti in euch. adv. J. Œcolampadium.* Colon. 1527.

15. *De unica Magdalena, &c.*

16. *St. Petrum Roma fuiſſe.*

Beſides ſeveral other ſmall tracts, which, with moſt of the above, were printed together in one folio volume, at Wurtzburg, in 1595.

EDWARD POWELL

K. HEN. VIII

WAS born in Wales, and educated at Oxford, probably in Oriel college, of which he was fellow in the year 1495. In 1501 he was admitted to the rectory of Bledon in the dioceſe of Wells, and afterwards took his degrees in divinity. In 1503 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and in 1508, to that of Bedmyſter in the church of Saliſbury. He was a principal advocate for queen Catharine in the diſpute concerning her divorce, and a diſtinguiſhed writer againſt Luther; for which ſervice he was highly complimented by the univerſity of Oxford, and ſtrongly recommended to the biſhop of Saliſbury, and to the king.(*a*) But, unfortunately for himſelf,

Bal, P. ii. p. 102.

Pits, p. 729.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 53.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

(*a*) *King.* The univerſity of Oxford, in an epiſtle to Henry VIII. expreſs themſelves thus—*Editionem tamen doctoris Poveli, tanquam præcipuam, et lucidam quandam gemmam viſum eſt nobis ſeligere; is ſequidem, ut eſt vir ſumma gravitate et eruditione, præter immenſos*

himſelf, his principles of religion were leſs flexible than thoſe of his ſovereign, our firſt *defender of the faith*. He dared to defend the pope's ſupremacy, and refuſed the oath of ſucceſſion. For theſe enormous crimes, he was committed to priſon, condemned to ſuffer an ignominious death, and on the 30th of July, 1540, was hanged, drawn, and quartered. He had certainly obliged the king in writing againſt Luther; but he had as certainly offended him in oppoſing his divorce.

WORKS.

1. *Propugnaculum ſummi ſacerdotii evangelii ac ſeptenarii ſacramentorum, adverſus Mart. Lutherum.* Lond. 1523, 4to.

2. *Tractatus de non diſſolvendo Hen. regis cum Catharinâ matrimonio.* Stow's chron. p. 581.

immenſos labores, frequentiaque ejus itinera, tantam in hac re exhibuit vigilantiam, ut niſi eum eximiâ efferemus laude, videamur plane injurii aut potius inhumani.—Hanc tuæ celſitudini ſic commendamus virum, ut quamvis eum habeas perquam gratum, habeas, quæſumus, noſtra tamen commendatione gratiorem. Vide Epiſt. Univerſ. Oxon. ep. 89.

K. HEN. VIII.

JOHN LONGLAND,

Biſhop of Lincoln,

Bale, ix. 33.

WAS born at Henley in Oxfordſhire, and educated in Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was ſome time fellow. Having taken his degrees in arts, he was ordained, and became wonderfully pious. In 1505 he was made principal of Magdalen hall; in 1510, was admitted to the reading of the ſentences, and the year following proceeded in divinity. In 1514 he became dean of Saliſbury, and canon of Windſor in 1519. About the ſame time, king Henry VIII. made him his confeſſor; ſome time after, his almoner; and in 1521, biſhop of Lincoln. Stow ſays that he was the firſt man who, about the year

Pits, p. 704.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 70.

Stow's Annals, 1530.

1528,

1528, by the perſuaſion of cardinal Wolſey, adviſed the king to be divorced from queen Catharine. In 1532, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, which office he held to the end of his life.(*a*) He died in the year 1547, at Wooburn in Bedfordſhire.(*b*) He gave ſeveral books to Magdalen-college library, ſome to Oriel-college, and ſome to Trinity. He alſo gave the ſecond bell at Wooburn, of fine metal, and built alms-houſes at Henley, where he was born. Bale calls him an iniquitous perſecutor of good chriſtians, and a papiſt. Pits, on the contrary, celebrates him as a miracle of learning, piety, and zeal in the cauſe of religion.

WORKS.

1. *Conciones tres.* Printed by R. Pynſon, fol.
2. *Quinque ſermones, ſextis quadrageſimæ feriis, habita coram K. Hen.* viii. *an.* 1517. Printed alſo by Pynſon. Lond. 1528.
3. *Expoſitio concionalis pſalmi ſexti,* an. 1518.
4. *Expoſitio conc. 2di pſalmi pœnitentialis, coram rege,* 1519.
5. *Conciones expoſitivæ in tertium pſalm. pœnit.*
6. *Conciones in* 50 *pſal. pœnit. coram rege,* 1521, 1522.

Theſe ſermons, moſt of which were preached in Engliſh, were tranſlated into Latin by Tho. Key of All-Souls college, and printed by Rob. Redman, in 1532, in one vol. fol.

7. *Sermons before the king on Good Friday.* Lond. 1538.

(*a*) *Life.* Ant. Wood ſays, that, as chancellor of the univerſity, "he was a ſpecial "friend thereunto in maintaining its privileges, and in exhibiting to the wants "of certain ſcholars, and in ſolely maintaining others."—"I have ſeen (he adds) "diverſe epiſtles written to him from the "venerable houſe of Regents and Non-"Regents, wherein they, in a high manner, do proclaim his religion and doctrine, and do not ſtick to compare him "to Joſeph the patriarch."

(*b*) *Bedfordſhire.* His bowels were buried at Wooburn, where he died; his heart in the cathedral of Lincoln, and his body in the chapel of Eton-college. *Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.*

K. HEN. VIII Q. MARY.

CUTHBERT TONSTALL,

Biſhop of Durham, the natural ſon of a gentleman of family,(*a*)

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 127. Goodwin's Catal. p. 669.

WAS born at Hatchford, near Richmond in Yorkſhire, about the year 1474, and educated firſt at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he became fellow of King's hall, ſince incorporated with Trinity college. After ſome years reſidence at the laſt-mentioned univerſity, he went abroad, and completed his ſtudies at Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of laws.

Newcourt's Repoſitor, v. i. p. 25. 637. Bp. Tan. Bibl.

Returning to England with the reputation of a perſon of univerſal knowledge, Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, made him his vicar-general, introduced him to king Henry VIII. and, in 1511, gave him the rectory of Harrow on the Hill. In 1514 he was inſtalled prebendary of Lincoln, and the year following admitted archdeacon of Cheſter. In 1516 he was made maſter of the Rolls, and the ſame year was ſent, with Sir Thomas More, embaſſador to the emperor Charles V. then at Bruſſels, where his acquaintance and friendſhip with the great Eraſmus firſt began. He returned to England in 1517; but was immediately ſent on a ſecond embaſſy to the emperor. In 1519 he was collated prebendary of York; in 1521, prebendary in the church of Sarum, and in the ſame year, elected dean of that cathedral. About this time he attended cardinal Wolſey on his pompous embaſſy to the emperor.

Fiddes, Life of Card. Wolſey, p. 131. Knight's Life of Eraſmus, p. 190.

In the year 1522 he was conſecrated biſhop of London, and in 1523 made keeper of the privy ſeal. In 1525 he went embaſſador to Spain; and in 1527 we find him *laudably* employed in proſecuting heretics, particularly about Colcheſter. In 1529 he was one of the embaſſador

Strype's Eccl. Memor. vol. i. p. 74, 78, &c.

(*a*) *Family.* Leland, in his Itinerary, tells us, that his mother's name was Conyers, vol. iv. p. 17.

baſſadors at the congreſs of Cambray, in his return from which place, through Antwerp, he purchaſed all the remainder of Tindal's tranſlation of the New Teſtament, and brought them to England to be burnt. For this, and other good ſervices, he was in 1530 tranſlated to the ſee of Durham.

See Tindal in this vol.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. we are told, that for ſome time he went along with the tide of reformation, and was one of the privy council. The truth is, he yielded to the authority of government, but retained his opinions. However, in 1551 he was accuſed of miſpriſion of treaſon, and committed to the Tower, where he remained till the death of the king.(*b*)

On queen Mary's acceſſion, he was immediately releaſed, and reinſtated biſhop of Durham. In 1554 he was joined in the commiſſion with Gardener, Bonner, and others, to deprive the married biſhops; otherwiſe, we are aſſured, he had no hand in the horrid perſecutions of that infamous reign.

When queen Elizabeth aſcended the throne, refuſing the oath of ſupremacy, he was again deprived of his biſhoprick, and committed to the free cuſtody of Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who entertained him in the moſt friendly and affectionate manner. He died in the year 1559, aged 85, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth.(*c*) His friend Eraſmus, Sir Thomas More, Pits, and other writers, ſpeak of

(*b*) *King.* The accuſation was, his having conſented to a conſpiracy for raiſing a rebellion in the north, which was proved by a letter which he wrote to one Menvile his accuſer. The bill of attainder paſſed the lords, but was rejected by the commons. A ſpecial commiſſion was then appointed to examine into the affair, the reſult of which enquiry was, his being deprived of his biſhoprick, and retained in the Tower. *See Strype's Mem. of Cranmer.* p. 288.

(*c*) *Lambeth.* A ſtone of black marble was laid over his grave, with the following inſcription, in the old Engliſh letter, written by the learned Dr. Haddon.

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunſtallum meſta requirit,
Cujus fama domi laus erat atque foris.
Rhetor, arithmeticus, juris conſultus et equi,
Legatusque fuit; denique preſul erat.
Annorum ſatur, et magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus iſte ſenex.
Vixit annos LXXXXV. obiit
18 Nov. MCCCCCLIX.

of him as the moſt learned, pious, and beſt man that ever exiſted. Nevertheleſs, he was particularly active in burning the firſt impreſſion of the New Teſtament; he declared and wrote in favor of king Henry VIII.'s divorce, and afterwards maintained a contrary opinion; he proteſted ſolemnly againſt the king's ſupremacy, and afterwards approved and vindicated it in his ſermons; he proſecuted ſeveral Proteſtants for hereſy, when biſhop of London; he was one of the commiſſion which deprived ſeveral biſhops for being married; and he was probably not entirely guiltleſs of the crime for which he was impriſoned in the Tower.

WORKS.

Publiſhed by himſelf.

1. *In laudem matrimonii: oratio habita in ſponſalibus Mariæ filiæ Hen.* viii. *et Franciſci Francor. reg. primogeniti.* Lond. 1518, 4to.
2. *De arte ſupputandi.* Lond. 1522, 4to. Paris, 1538, &c.
3. *Sermon* on Palm Sunday, before Hen. VIII.
4. *De veritate corporis et ſanguinis Dom. noſt.* Paris, 1554, 4to.
5. *Compendium et ſynopſis in decem libros ethicorum Ariſtotelis.* Paris, 1554, 8vo.
6. *Contra impios blaſphematores Dei predeſtinationis.* Antwerp, 1555.
7. *Godly and devout prayers.* Engl. and Lat. 1558.

Publiſhed after his death.

8. *A Letter* by him and Stokeleſly to cardinal Pole, againſt the pope's ſupremacy, 1560.
9. *Licence to Sir Tho. More for reading heretical books.* See Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. Records, part i.
10. *Opinions and reſolutions concerning the ſacrament.* Ib. p. 214.
11. *Arguments for the divine inſtitution of auricular confeſſion.* Ib. p. 363.
12. *A letter to lord Cromwell.* Strype's Mem. vol. i. append. 185.
13. *A letter proving the ſubjection of Scotland.* 1547. Burnet, ut ſupra.
14. *Anſwer to ſome queries concerning the abuſes of the maſs.* Ib.
15. *Letter to cardinal Pole.* Ib. part iii. p. 464.

16. *Anſwer*

16. *Anſwer to the ambaſſadors of the proteſtant German princes.* Collier's Eccl Hiſt. vol. ii. p. 143.

17. *Proteſt againſt K. Harry's title of Supreme Head of the Church.*

18. *A ſpeech in parliament, and ſeveral letters upon different occaſions.* See Eraſmi Epiſt. Burnet Hiſt. &c.

HUGH LATIMER,

K. HEN. VIII Q. MARY.

Biſhop of Worceſter,

WAS born about the year 1480,(*a*) at Thurcaſton in Leiceſterſhire, the only ſon of a yeoman of that village. At the age of fourteen he was ſent to Chriſt's college, Cambridge, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, and in proper time took the degree of bachelor in that ſcience. At this time he was a zealous papiſt, and was honoured with the office of keeper of the croſs to the univerſity; but when he was about thirty years of age, he became a convert to the Proteſtant religion, and being now one of the twelve licenſed preachers from Cambridge, he promulgated his opinions with great freedom. It was not long before he was accuſed of hereſy, and, being ſummoned before cardinal Wolſey, was obliged to ſubſcribe certain articles of faith, which he certainly did not believe. About the year 1529, he was preſented by the king to the rectory of Weſtkinton in Wiltſhire, to which place, after reſiding ſome time at court with his friend and patron Dr. Butts,(*b*) he retired; but reſuming his former invectives againſt the Popiſh doctrines, he was again ſummoned to anſwer to certain interrogatories, and again obliged to ſubſcribe. In 1535 he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Worceſter,(*c*) in

Biogr. Brit.

Fox, Acts and Mon, ed. 1610, vol. ii. p. 1570.

Fuller, Worth. of Devonſh.

(*a*) 1480, on the credit of Fox; but according to Melancthon, he was born in 1475. See *Epiſt. Melancth.* col. 959.

(*b*) Dr. Butts was phyſician to king Henry VIII.

(*c*) *Worceſter.* He obtained this promotion by means of queen Anne Boleyn, to whom he was made chaplain the preceding year.

in the poſſeſſion of which dignity he continued till the year 1539, when, rather than aſſent to the act of the Six Articles, he reſigned his mitre, and retired into the country; but was in a ſhort time accuſed of ſpeaking againſt the Six Articles, and committed to the Tower, where he continued priſoner till the death of Henry VIII. which happened in January, 1547.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. Latimer was releaſed, but not reſtored to his biſhoprick, though he preached ſeveral times before the king, and continued to exerciſe his miniſterial function with unremitting zeal and reſolution. Young Edward, alas! finiſhed his ſhort reign in 1553, and Mary, of infamous memory, aſcending the throne, poor Latimer was immediately doomed to deſtruction, and, together with Cranmer and Ridley, confined in the Tower. In April, 1554, they were removed to Oxford, that they might diſpute with the learned doctors of both univerſities.(*d*) Latimer declining the diſputation on account of his great age and infirmities, delivered his opinion in writing, and refuſing to ſubſcribe the popiſh creed, was condemned for hereſy, and in October following was, together with biſhop Ridley, burnt alive. He behaved with uncommon fortitude on the occaſion, and died a real martyr to the Reformation. His general character is that of a learned, virtuous, and brave man.(*e*)

WORKS.

(*d*) *Univerſities.* The queſtions to be diſcuſſed were, 1ſt, Whether the natural body of Chriſt be really in the ſacrament? 2d, Whether any other ſubſtance do remain in it after conſecration? 3d, Whether the maſs be a propitiatory ſacrifice for the ſins of the quick and the dead? Good Heaven! that ſuch nonſenſe ſhould ever be a ſubject of ſerious debate!

(*e*) *Man.* His reſolution in cenſuring the vices of the great is evident from his ſermons; but the moſt remarkable inſtance of his boldneſs is related by Fox, who ſays that, inſtead of the uſual new-year's gift of gold, &c. he preſented Harry VIII. with a New Teſtament, incloſed in a napkin, with the following motto—*Fornicatores et adulteros judicabit Deus.* To thoſe who are acquainted with the character of the eighth Harry, this is hardly credible. It may perhaps ſeem ſomewhat unjuſt to tarniſh the reputation of theſe unhappy victims to religion; nevertheleſs it is very evident, that by a little more flexibility to the neceſſity of the times, they might, by ſaving their lives, have rendered more

ſervice

WORKS.

1. Sermons. 1635, fol.
2. Letters. In Fox's Acts and Monum. vol. ii. fol. 1580.
3. An injunction to the prior and convent of St. Mary's in Worſterſhire. See Record at the end of Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformat. part ii. p. 293.

ſervice to the cauſe for which they ſuffered, than by burning at the ſtake. The influence, which ſuch executions might have upon the multitude, is of little effect. The religion of a nation is not determined by the opinions of the multitude. Under Harry VIII. the people, like the prince, were neither Papiſts nor Proteſtants; with Edward VI. they were Proteſtants; with Mary they were Papiſts; and with Elizabeth they were Proteſtants again.

SIR THOMAS MORE, K. HEN. VIII

Lord high chancellor of England, the ſon of Sir John More, knight, one of the judges of the king's-bench,

WAS born in the year 1480, in Milk-ſtreet, London. He was firſt ſent to a ſchool at St. Anthony's in Threadneedle-ſtreet, and afterwards introduced into the family of cardinal Moreton, who, in 1497, ſent him to Canterbury college in Oxford. During his reſidence at the univerſity he conſtantly attended the lectures of Linacre and Grocinus, on the Greek and Latin languages.(*a*) Having in the ſpace of about two years made conſiderable proficiency in academical learning,

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 36.

More's Life of Sir Th. More.

(*a*) *Languages.* Many of his epigrams were written at this time, when he was about the age of eighteen. He alſo wrote ſeveral copies of verſes on the vanity of life, which were ornamented and hung up in his father's houſe. At this time alſo he tranſlated Lucian's oration *De Tyrannicida*, to which he added an oration of his own in anſwer to Lucian. Whilſt he continued at Oxford, we are told, his allowance was ſo ſmall, that he could hardly pay for mending his clothes. *See his Life by More*, p. 12.

learning, he came to New inn, in London, in order to ſtudy the law; whence, after ſome time, he removed to Lincoln's inn, of which his father was a member.(*b*) In the year 1503, being then a burgeſs in parliament, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the houſe, in oppoſition to the motion for granting a ſubſidy and three fifteenths for the marriage of Henry VII.'s eldeſt daughter Margaret to the king of Scotland. The motion was rejected.(*c*) Being now called to the bar, he was appointed law-reader at Furnival's inn, which place he held about three years; but about this time, he alſo read a public lecture in the church of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, upon St. Auſtin's treatiſe *De civitate Dei*, with great applauſe. He had indeed formed a deſign of becoming a Franciſcan friar, but was diſſuaded from it, and, by the advice of Dr. Colet, married Jane the eldeſt daughter of John Colt, eſq. of Newhall in Eſſex. In 1508 he was appointed judge of the ſheriff's court in the city of London, was made a juſtice of the peace, and became very eminent at the bar. In 1516 he went to Flanders in the retinue of biſhop Tonſtal and Dr. Knight, who were ſent by king Henry VIII. to renew the alliance with the archduke of Auſtria, afterwards Charles V. On his return, cardinal Wolſey would have engaged Mr. More in the ſervice of the crown, and offered him a penſion, which he refuſed.(*d*) Nevertheleſs, it was not long

(*b*) *Member.* Notwithſtanding his application to the law, being now about twenty years old, he was ſo bigoted to monkiſh diſcipline, that he wore a hair ſhirt next his ſkin, frequently faſted, and often ſlept on a bare plank.

(*c*) *Rejected.* The king was ſo highly offended at this oppoſition from a beardleſs boy, that he revenged himſelf on Mr. More's father, by ſending him on a frivolous pretence to the Tower, and obliging him to pay 100*l.* for his liberty. *See Salmon's Chron. Hiſt. for that year.*

(*d*) *Refuſed.* Mr. More's reaſon for refuſing a penſion from the crown, as appears in one of his letters to his intimate friend Eraſmus, was, that he might remain at liberty to defend the rights of the citizens of London, in whoſe ſervice he was engaged; for, though he went over to Flanders with the commiſſioners mentioned in the text, his chief buſineſs there was on account of ſome merchants concerned in the wool-ſtaple, which was then held in Flanders.

long before he accepted the place of maſter of the requeſts, was created a knight, admitted of the privy council, and in 1520, made treaſurer of the exchequer. About this time he built a houſe on the bank of the Thames, at Chelſea, and married a ſecond wife.(*e*)

In the fourteenth year of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas More was made ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, in which capacity he had the reſolution to oppoſe the then powerful miniſter Wolſey in his demand of an oppreſſive ſubſidy; notwithſtanding which, it was not long before he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, and was treated by the king with ſingular familiarity.(*f*) In 1526 he was ſent, with cardinal Wolſey and others, on a joint embaſſy to France, and in 1529, with biſhop Tonſtal to Cambray. The king, it ſeems, was ſo well ſatisfied with his ſervices on theſe occaſions, that in the following year, Wolſey being diſgraced, he made him chancellor, which ſeems the more extraordinary, when we are told that Sir Thomas had repeatedly declared his diſapprobation of the king's divorce, on which the great *defenſor fidei* was ſo poſitively bent. Having executed the office of chancellor about three years, with equal wiſdom and integrity, he reſigned the ſeals in 1533, probably to avoid the danger of his refuſing to confirm the king's divorce. He now retired to his houſe at Chelſea, diſmiſſed many of his ſervants, ſent his children with their reſpective families to their own

Hodderſon's Life of Sir Th. More, ed. 1652 p. 13.

Rapin, Hiſt.

(*e*) *Wife.* The ſecond wife, whoſe name was Middleton, and a widow, was old, ill-tempered, and covetous; nevertheleſs Eraſmus ſays he was as fond of her as if ſhe were a young maid. *Stapleton*, p. 229.

(*f*) *Familiarity.* The king having once dined with Sir Thomas at Chelſea, walked with him near an hour in the garden, with his arm round his neck. After he was gone, Mr. Roper, Sir Thomas's ſon-in-law, obſerved how happy he was to be ſo familiarly treated by the king: to which Sir Thomas replied—"I thank our Lord, ſon Roper, "I find his grace my very good lord indeed, "and believe he doth as ſingularly favour "me, as any ſubject within this realm; "howbeit, I muſt tell thee, I have no "cauſe to be proud thereof; for, if my head "would win him a caſtle in France, it "would not fail to go off." *See Roper's Life of Sir Tho. More*, p. 41. From this anecdote it appears, that Sir Thomas knew *his grace* to be a villain.

houſes,(g) and ſpent his time in ſtudy and devotion: but the capricious tyrant would not ſuffer him to enjoy this tranquillity. Though now reduced to a private ſtation, and even to indigence, his opinion of the legality of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, was deemed of ſo much importance, that various means were tried to procure his approbation; but all perſuaſion proving ineffectual, he was, with ſome others, attainted in the houſe of lords of miſpriſion of treaſon, for encouraging Eliz. Barton, the nun of Kent, in her treaſonable practices. His innocence in this affair appeared ſo clearly, that they were obliged to ſtrike his name out of the bill. He was then accuſed of other crimes, but with the ſame effect; till, refuſing to take the oath enjoined by the act of ſupremacy, he was committed to the Tower, and, after fifteen months impriſonment, was tried at the bar of the King's-bench, for high treaſon, in denying the king's ſupremacy. The proof reſted on the ſole evidence of Rich the ſollicitor general, whom Sir Thomas, in his defence, ſufficiently diſcredited: nevertheleſs the jury brought him in Guilty, and he was condemned to ſuffer as a traitor. The merciful Harry however indulged him with ſimple decollation, and he was accordingly beheaded on Tower-hill, on the fifth of July, 1535.(h)

Roper's Life of Sir Th. More, 65, &c.

Hoddeſden's Life of Sir T. More.

Roper.

Thus fell the pious, the loyal Sir Thomas More, for refuſing to deny the ſupremacy of the pope, which the king himſelf had written a book to vindicate. That he ſuffered moſt unjuſtly, is beyond a doubt. Probably his conſcience would not permit him to take the oath of ſupremacy, for he was a very bigot to the doctrine of the church

(g) *Houſes.* Hitherto, it ſeems, Sir Thomas had maintained all his children, with their families, in his own houſe, in the true ſtyle of an ancient patriarch.

(h) 1535. His body, which was firſt interred in the Tower, was begged by his daughter Margaret, and depoſited in the chancel of the church at Chelſea, where a monument, with an inſcription written by himſelf, had been ſome time before erected. This monument with the inſcription is ſtill to be ſeen in that church. The ſame daughter Margaret alſo procured his head after it had remained fourteen days upon London bridge, and placed it in a vault, belonging to the Ropers' family, under a chapel adjoining to St. Dunſtan's church in Canterbury.

church of Rome: but how poor a philoſopher muſt he have been, who could ſacrifice himſelf and family for an opinion about ſupremacy; an article of religion which, as a matter of conſcience, was beneath the attention of a rational being! He was a man of ſome learning, and an upright judge; a very prieſt in religion, yet chearful, and even affectedly witty. He wanted not ſagacity, where religion was out of the queſtion; but in that his faculties were ſo enveloped, as to render him a weak and credulous enthuſiaſt. He left one ſon and three daughters; Margaret, the eldeſt of which, was very remarkable for her knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.(*i*)

WORKS.

1. *A merry jeſt, how a ſergeant would learn to play the friar*, &c. with other juvenile poems, printed in Raſtal's edition of his Engliſh works. Lond. 1607, fol.

2. *The life of Picus earl of Mirandula*, &c. Lond. 4to.

3. *Hiſtory of king Richard* iii. Lond. 1651, 8vo.

4. *Dialogues concerning hereſies*, &c. lib. iv. ſecond edition, 1531.

5. *Supplication of ſouls*, &c. fol. temp. Hen. viii.

6. *Confutation of Tindal's anſwer to Sir T. More's dialogues.* Lond. 1532, 1533, fol.

7. *Anſwer to John Fryth's book againſt the ſacrament.*

8. *An apology againſt a book entitled, A treatiſe of ſpirituality and tempor.* 1533.

9. *The debellacyon of Salem and Bizance.* Lond. 1533, 8vo.

10. *Anſwer to the firſt part of the poiſoned book, which a nameleſs heretic has named the Supper of our Lord.* Lond. lib. v.

11. *A conſolatory dialogue againſt tribulation*, lib. iii. written in 1534, whilſt he was in the Tower. Antwerp, 1623, 12mo.

12. *Treatiſe to receive the bleſſed body of our Lord.* Lond. 1622.

13. *Meditations, prayers, and diverſe epiſtles to the king, Cromwell, Mrs. Roper*, &c. In Latin.

14. *De*

(*i*) *Languages.* This learned lady married a Mr. Roper of Well-hall in Kent, whoſe Life of Sir Thomas More was publiſhed by Mr. Hearne at Oxford, in 1716. Mrs. Roper died in 1544, and was buried in the vault of St. Dunſtan's in Canterbury, with her father's head in her arms.

14. *De optimo reipub. ſtatu; deque nova inſula Utopia.* Baſil. 1608, 4to. Lovan. 1658, 12mo. Colon. 1605. Lovan. 1610. Baſil. 1613, 4to. Oxon. 1613, 8vo.—In Engliſh, with notes by Robinſon. Lond. 1607, 8vo. 1639.—In Italian, Venet. 1658, 8vo.—In Engliſh, by Warner, 1768.

15. *Progymnaſmata.* Baſil. 1613.

16. *Epigrammata & carmina varia.* Baſil. 1518, 1520, 4to. 1563, 8vo. Lond. 1638, 8vo.

17. *Luciani dialogi quidam* in Lat. &c. Paris, fol. 1506. Franc. 1538, fol.

18. *Reſponſio ad convitia Mart. Lutheri.* Lond. 1523, ed. 2da.

19. *Precationes & pſalmi contra tentationem.* Lugd. 1572, 1598, 12mo.

Sir Thomas More's Engliſh works were collected and publiſhed by Raſtell. Lond. 1557. His Latin works were collected and printed at Louvain, 1566. Baſil. 1563. Francf. 1689. See Bp. Tanner *de ſcript. Brit.* &c.

The writer of this Life in the *Biographia Britannica* gives no account of his works.

K. HEN. VIII

EDWARD LEE,

Archbiſhop of York, the ſon of Richard Lee, eſq. of Lee-Magna in Kent, and grandſon of Sir Richard Lee, knight, twice lord mayor of London.

Bale, viii. 78. Pits, p. 731. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 60. Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

HE was born in 1482. About the year 1499, he was ſent to Magdalen college in Oxford, where he is ſaid to have taken one degree in arts. Thence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards was made chaplain and almoner to king Henry VIII. who ſent him on ſeveral embaſſies abroad.(*a*) In the year 1529, he was made chancellor of the church of Saliſbury, and in 1531 was conſecrated archbiſhop of York. In the ſame year he was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford, having been previouſly created in ſome foreign univerſity

(*a*) *Abroad.* One of his embaſſies was to the emperor, with Sir Francis Points; another in 1523, with lord Morley and Sir William Huſſey, to the duke of Auſtria, with the *inſignia* of the order of the Garter; and a third with Stokeſley, biſhop of London, and the earl of Wiltſhire, to the pope at Bononia, about the king's marriage with queen Catharine. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 60.

univerſity during his embaſſy. He died at York on the 13th of September, 1544, aged 62, and was buried in the middle of the ſouth iſle above the choir of the cathedral.(*b*) Wood ſays, "he was a great "divine, and very well ſeen in all kinds of learning, famous as well "for his wiſdom as virtue, and holineſs of life; a continual preacher "of the goſpel, a man very liberal to the poor, and exceedingly "beloved by all ſorts of men."

WORKS.

1. *Comment. in univerſum Pentateuchum Moſys.* Manuſcript. See in Roger Aſcham's Epiſt. lib. ii. in an *Epiſt. cuidam amico Eborac.*
2. *Apologia contra quorundam calumnias.* Lovan. 1520, 4to.
3. *Index annotationum prioris libri.* Lovan. 1520.
4. *Epiſtola nuncupatoria ad Deſed. Eraſmum.* Lovan. 1520.
5. *Annotationum lib. duo in annotationes Novi Teſtamenti Eraſmi.* Lovan. 1520.
6. *Epiſtola apologetica, quâ reſpondet D. Eraſmi epiſtolis,* Lovan. 1520.
7. *Epiſtolæ ſexcentæ.*
8. *Epicedia clarorum virorum.*

(*b*) *Cathedral.* Wood ſays, there is a ſhort inſcription over his grave, and that in the window of the founder's chamber in Magdalen college are theſe verſes, under his arms, by Dr. Laur. Humphrey, an. 1560.

Unus erat Leyus velut inter ſidera Phœbus,
Sic vicit ſocios temporis ipſe ſui.

He adds, that he had ſeen ſeveral letters, written by this Lee to king Henry VIII.

WILLIAM TINDALE,(*a*)

K. HEN. VIII

A learned Divine, the firſt tranſlator and publiſher of the Old and New Teſtament in the Engliſh language,

WAS born near the borders of Wales, and educated at Oxford, chiefly in Magdalen-hall. We are told that he was admitted a canon of the new college founded by Wolſey; but Anthony Wood diſputes

Biogr. Brit.

Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. 1610, vol. ii. p. 981.

(*a*) *Tindale*, otherwiſe ſurnamed Hitchins.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 42.

disputes this fact. Having imbibed the opinions of Luther, and being apprehensive of persecution, he removed to Cambridge, where he finished his academical studies. From thence he went to the house of Sir John Welch at Little Sodbury in Glocestershire, in the capacity of tutor to that gentleman's children; and, being then in orders, frequently preached at Bristol, and in that neighbourhood: but his doctrine being by the clergy of those times deemed heretical, he was obliged once more to fly from persecution. He now removed to London, where he preached, for some time, in St. Dunstan's in the West. Having conceived an idea of bishop Tonstal's moderation, from the character given him by Erasmus, he made an attempt to be admitted one of his chaplains; but not succeeding, and now destitute of support, he was taken into the house of Mr. Humphrey Monmouth, alderman of London, where he continued about half a year. In this situation he first meditated the translation of the New Testament into English, as the most effectual means to bring about a reformation in religion; but, as this could not be safely attempted in England, he embarked for Germany, supported by his friends with a pension of 10*l.* per annum. Having first paid a visit to Martin Luther, at that time in Saxony, he settled at Antwerp, and immediately began his translation of the New Testament, which was first printed in 1526, in 8vo.(*b*) The gospel was always beholden to persecution for its propagation. The whole impression was in a short time consumed, and Tindal, by that means, enabled to publish a second much more numerous.

Abel Redivivus, p. 126.

Strype's Eccl. Mem. vol. i. p. 44. append.

Having now finished his first work, the indefatigable Tindal began his translation of the Old Testament, and the five books of Moses being ready for the press, he embarked for Hamburgh with an intention

Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. Part i. p. 159.

(*b*) 8vo. But 15,000 were printed of this first impression, most of which were dispersed in England. The archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London, issued orders for all the New Testaments, lately translated into the vulgar tongue, to be brought in and burnt: they also employed a person at Antwerp to buy up all the copies that were unsold, which were accordingly brought to England, and burnt at St. Paul's cross.

intention to print them; but the ſhip being caſt away, all his papers, books, and money, were loſt. However, he arrived ſafe at Hamburg, where, with the help of Miles Coverdale, he began the work anew, and finiſhed the Pentateuch, which was printed in 1530. To this he added the book of Jonas, which was publiſhed the year following.

The matter now grew ſerious. The Papiſts were alarmed, and Tindal's tranſlations were, at all events, to be ſuppreſſed. The moſt conſcientious *Defender of the Faith* aſſembled the heads of the clergy in the Star-chamber, and, with their approbation, iſſued his royal proclamation for the total extinction of the Engliſh Bible, with all other books containing *peſtilential* and *damnable hereſies*. The Bibles, as many as were brought in, were accordingly burnt: but this was not enough. To appeaſe the offended genius of Popery, it was neceſſary that the tranſlator himſelf ſhould alſo burn. Poor Tindal, in conſequence of an application from the court of London,(*c*) was ſeized by the emperor's procurator-general at Bruſſels, confined in the caſtle of Vilvorden, eighteeen miles from Antwerp, and after eighteen months impriſonment, in the year 1536, condemned and executed. They had however the humanity to ſtrangle him firſt; after which his body was reduced to aſhes. Thus died this very honeſt and learned divine, for having tranſlated, and, as was falſely pretended, *perverted* the ſcriptures.

R. giſt. Warham, fol. 128.

Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra. Fox.

WORKS.

1. *The New Teſtament*, tranſlated into Engl. 1526, 8vo. After this followed ſeveral ſpurious impreſſions. Tindale's ſecond edition did not appear till 1536.

2. *The five books of Moſes*, tranſlated, 1530.

3. *The prophecy of Jonas*, tranſlated, 1531.

4. *A proteſtation touching the reſurrection of the bodyes, and the ſtate of the ſouls, after this life.*

5. *Preface*

(*c*) *London.* Probably Tindale's capital offence, in the eyes of the matrimonial Harry, was his having written a book on the ſubject of his divorce. See the Liſt of his works, No. 15.

5. *Preface to the Pentateuch.*
6. *Prologue, ſhewing the uſe of the ſcriptures.*
7. *Prologues to the five books of Moſes.*
8. *Certain hard words expounded in the firſt, ſecond, and fourth, books of Moſes.*
9. *Prologue upon the prophet Jonas.*
10. *Prologue upon the four evangeliſts, and the epiſtles.*
11. *Parable of the wycked Mammon.*
12. *Of the obedience of a chriſtian man,* &c. Printed at Marpurg in Heſſe, 1535. Lond. 1561.
13. *An expoſition of the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh chap. of Matthew,* 1531, 1548.
14. *Anſwer unto Syr Tho. More's dyaloge.*
15. *The practyſe of the prelates, whether the king's grace may be ſeparated from the queen.* Marpurg, 1530. Lond. 1548.
16. *A pathway unto the holy ſcripture.*
17. *Expoſition of the firſt epiſt. of St. John,* 1531, 1538, 12mo.
18. *The teſtament of Mr. William Tracie expounded.* 1535, 1546, 12mo.
19. *A treatiſe upon ſignes and ſacraments.* Lond. 12mo.
20. *Three letters to John Fryth,* priſoner in the Tower.

He alſo tranſlated ſome of Luther's works, and there are other works aſcribed to him, but of doubtful authority.

The ſeveral pieces above enumerated, from No. 4. incluſive, were collected and publiſhed by John Day, in 1572, in one vol. fol.

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

ROGER EDGEWORTH

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 133.

WAS born at Holt-caſtle on the borders of Wales. He became a ſtudent at Oxford about the year 1503, took a degree in arts in 1507, and the following year was elected fellow of Oriel college. He afterwards took orders, and became a celebrated preacher in the univerſity. In 1519 he was admitted to the reading of the ſentences. He was made prebendary of Saliſbury, Briſtol, and Wells; reſidentiary of Wells; and in 1554, chancellor of that cathedral.

Bp. Tanner.

He

He was alſo vicar of St. Cuthbert's church in Wells, to which he was admitted in 1543. During the latter part of the reign of king Henry VIII. and alſo in that of king Edward VI. he is ſaid to have behaved with ſingular moderation; but, on the acceſſion of queen Mary, he threw off the maſk, and appeared, what he really was, a violent Roman-catholic. He died in the year 1560, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells.

WORKS.

1. *Sermons fruitful, godly, and learned.* Lond. 1557, 4to.
2. *Reſolutions concerning the ſacraments.* Vide Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformat. vol. i. append. p. 189.
3. *Reſolutions of ſome queſtions relating to biſhops and prieſts.* Ibid.

KING HENRY VIII.

WAS the ſecond ſon of Henry VII. by Elizabeth the eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. He was born at Greenwich, on the 28th of June, 1491. On the death of his brother Arthur, in 1502, he was created prince of Wales, and the following year betrothed to Catharine of Arragon, prince Arthur's widow, the pope having granted a diſpenſation for that purpoſe. Henry VIII. acceded to the throne, on the death of his father, the 22d of April, 1509, and his marriage with Catharine was ſolemnized about two months after. In the beginning of his reign he left the government of his kingdom entirely to his miniſters, and ſpent his time chiefly in tournaments, balls, concerts, and other expenſive amuſements.(*a*) Nevertheleſs he was

Ld. Herb. Life of Hen. VIII.

Rapin, Hiſt. of Engl. vol. i.

(*a*) *Amuſements.* We are told that he was ſo extravagant in his pleaſures, that, in a very ſhort time, he entirely diſſipated 1,800,000*l.* which his father had hoarded. This will ſeem leſs wonderful, when the reader is informed, that gaming was one of his favorite diverſions. *See Rapin*, vol. i. p. 708.

not ſo totally abſorbed in pleaſure, but he found leiſure to ſacrifice, to the reſentment of the people, two of his father's miniſters, Empſon and Dudley.(*b*) A houſe in London, which had belonged to the former of theſe, was this year, 1510, given to Thomas Wolſey, who was now the king's almoner, and who from this period began to inſinuate himſelf into Henry's favour. In 1513, he became prime miniſter, and from that moment governed the king and kingdom with abſolute power. In this year Henry declared war againſt France, gained the battle of *Spurs*, and took the towns of Terouenne and Tournay; but before he embarked his troops, he beheaded the earl of Suffolk, who had been long confined in the Tower.(*c*) In 1521 he ſacrificed the duke of Buckingham to the reſentment of his prime miniſter Wolſey, and the ſame year obtained from the pope the title of *Defender of the Faith*.(*d*)

Henry,

(*b*) *Dudley.* They were beheaded on Tower-hill, Auguſt 17, 1510. They were firſt tried and condemned by the council, for intending to withdraw their allegiance from the king, a ridiculous and groundleſs accuſation; and were afterwards condemned by the authority of king and parliament, without any mention of their crime. They were odious to the people for having been the inſtruments of oppreſſion in the preceding reign; but, as it did not appear that they had exceeded their authority, they were illegally puniſhed.

(*c*) *Tower.* Henry VII. had promiſed the king of Spain to ſpare the life of this nobleman. What was his ſon's motive for beheading him, is doubtful. It is generally imagined that Henry was apprehenſive, in caſe he ſhould die abroad, the people would make this earl king, as he was the next male heir of the houſe of York: but Margaret, queen of Scotland, would have ſucceeded Henry, if he had died without iſſue.

(*d*) *Faith.* It is hardly neceſſary to inform the reader, that this title was given to king Henry and his ſucceſſors, on account of his ſending to the pope a book againſt Luther, of which he acknowledged himſelf the author. Mr. Walpole, after expreſſing ſome doubt concerning his majeſty's talents for ſuch a performance, adds, "It happened unfortunately that the champion of the church neither convinced his antagoniſt nor himſelf: Luther died a heretic; his majeſty would have been one, if he had not erected himſelf into the head of that very church which he had received ſo glorious a compliment for oppoſing. But by a ſingular felicity in the wording of the title, it ſuited Henry equally when he burned Papiſts or Proteſtants;

Henry, having been eighteen years married, grew tired of his wife, and in the year 1527 reſolved to obtain a divorce; (*e*) but after many fruitleſs ſollicitations, finding it impoſſible to perſuade the pope to annul his marriage with Catharine, he eſpouſed Ann Bullen in the year 1531. During this interval his favorite Wolſey was diſgraced, and died; Henry threw off the papal yoke, and burnt three Proteſtants for hereſy. In 1535 he put to death Sir Thomas More, Fiſher, and others, for denying his ſupremacy, and ſuppreſſed all the leſſer monaſteries.

His moſt ſacred majeſty, having now poſſeſſed his ſecond queen about five years, fell violently in love with lady Jane Seymour. Ann Bullen was accuſed of adultery with her own brother, and with three other perſons: ſhe was beheaded the 19th of May, 1536.(*f*) He married Jane Seymour the day following. In 1537 he put to death five of the noble family of Kildare, as a terror to the Iriſh, of whoſe diſloyalty he had ſome apprehenſions; and in the year following he executed the marquis of Exeter, with four other perſons of diſtinction, for the ſole crime of correſponding with cardinal Pole. In 1538 and 9 he

Rapin, p. 812.

Ibid.

" teſtants; it ſuited each of his daughters, " Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the mar- " tyr Charles and the profligate Charles, " the Romiſh James and the Calviniſt " William; and at laſt ſeemed peculiarly " adapted to the weak head of high-church " Ann." *Cat. of Royal Auth. p.* 10. There might be ſome propriety in giving this title to Henry himſelf; but to call George the Third *Defender of the Faith*, becauſe Harry the Eighth wrote a book, is as ridiculouſly abſurd as if you were to call him *poet* becauſe Richard the Firſt wrote verſes.

(*e*) *Divorce.* Many writers affirm, that the ſole cauſe of this reſolution was a ſudden paſſion for Ann Bullen; but it is pretty evident that he had formed the deſign before he had ſeen that lady. That this paſſion might act as an additional ſtimulus, is highly probable. Conſcience was his pretence; but Wolſey was certainly the *primum mobile.* That imperious cardinal diſliked the queen, and was glad of an opportunity to affront the emperor, her nephew. Beſides, it is evident that Henry's paſſion for Catharine was totally extinct, for he had quitted her bed ſince the year 1524.

(*f*) 1536. Ann Bullen was a friend to the Reformation: the popiſh hiſtorians have therefore endeavoured to prove her guilty of adultery, but without ſucceſs. The king's luſt, and the apprehenſions of the Romiſh party, were the joint cauſes of her ruin.

he ſuppreſſed all the monaſteries in England, and ſeized their revenues for his own uſe. The queen having died in childbed, he this year married the princeſs Ann of Cleves; but diſliking her perſon, immediately determined to be divorced;(g) and his obſequious parliament and convocation unanimouſly pronounced the marriage void, for reaſons too ridiculous to be recited: but this was not all; Henry was ſo incenſed with his miniſter and quondam favorite, Cromwell, for negotiating this match, that he revenged himſelf by the hand of the executioner. Yet this was not the only public murder of the year 1540. A few days after Cromwell's death, ſeveral perſons were burnt for denying the king's ſupremacy, and other articles of hereſy.

Rapin, 828.

His majeſty, being once more at liberty to indulge himſelf with another wife, fixed upon Catharine Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk. She was declared queen in Auguſt, 1540; but they had been privately married ſome time before. Henry, it ſeems, was ſo entirely ſatisfied with this lady, that he daily bleſſed God for his preſent felicity; but that felicity was of ſhort duration: he had not been married above a year, before the queen was accuſed of frequent proſtitution, both before and ſince her marriage: ſhe confeſſed her guilt, and was beheaded in February, 1542.(h) In July, 1543, he married his ſixth wife, the lady Catharine Parr, the widow of John Nevil lord Latimer, and lived to the year 1547 without committing any more flagrant enormities: but finding himſelf now approach towards diſſolution, he made his will, and, that the laſt ſcene of his life might reſemble the reſt, he determined to end the tragedy with the

(g) *Divorced.* Henry was ſo impatient to ſee whether he had been deceived by Holbein's picture of the princeſs, that as ſoon as he heard of her arrival at Rocheſter, he went thither *incognito*, and was ſo diſguſted with her perſon, that he ſwore they had ſent him over a Flanders mare.

(h) 1542. She confeſſed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and on the ſcaffold, that ſhe had repeatedly indulged herſelf before marriage, but declared upon her ſalvation, that ſhe had never defiled the king's bed. Three of her majeſty's paramours, two of which were the duke of Norfolk's domeſtics, and lady Rochfort, were put to death on this occaſion.

the murder of two of his beſt friends, and moſt faithful ſubjects, the duke of Norfolk, and his ſon the earl of Surrey.(*i*) Henry died on the 28th of January, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried at Windſor.

As to his character, it is pretty obvious from the facts above related. Herb. p. 570. Lord Herbert palliates his crimes, and exaggerates what he calls his virtues. Biſhop Burnet ſays, "he was rather to be reckoned among "the *great* than the *good* princes." He afterwards acknowledges, that "he is to be numbered among the ill princes;" but adds, "I "cannot rank him with the worſt." Sir Walter Raleigh, with infinitely more juſtice, ſays, "If all the pictures and patterns of a mer-"cileſs prince were loſt to the world, they might again be painted to "the life out of the hiſtory of this king." He was indeed a mercileſs tyrant, a ſcurvy politician, a fooliſh bigot, a horrible aſſaſſin! (*k*)

WORKS.

1. *Aſſertio ſeptem ſacramentorum, adverſus Martyn Luther, edita ab invictiſſimo Henrico Angliæ & Franciæ rege, &c. ejus nominis octavo.* Lond. 1521, &c. &c.

2. *Litterarum, quibus invict. princeps Henricus* viii. *reſpondit ad quandam epiſtolam Martini Lutheri ad ſe miſſam, et ipſius Lutheranæ quoque epiſtolæ exemplum.* Lond. 1527, 8vo.

3. *An epiſtle of Henry* viii. *to the emperor, to all chriſtian princes, and to all thoſe who truly and ſincerely profeſſe Chriſt's religion.* Lond. 1538, 12mo.

4. *Chriſtiani hominis inſtitutio.* Lond. 1541, 1544, 4to.

Many other works are aſcribed to his majeſty, but of doubtful authority.

(*i*) *Surrey.* The earl was beheaded on the 19th of January, and the duke was ordered for execution on the 29th, but fortunately eſcaped by the king's death on the 28th. They were condemned without the ſhadow of a crime; but Henry's political reaſon for putting them to death, was his apprehenſion, that, if they were ſuffered to ſurvive him, they would counteract ſome of his regulations in religion, and might be troubleſome to his ſon.

(*k*) *Aſſaſſin.* Tous ceux qui ont étudie Henri avec quelque ſoin, dit M. l' Abbé Raynal, n'ont vu en lui qu'un ami foible, un allie inconſtant, un amant groſſier, un mari jaloux, un pere barbare, un maître imperieux, un roi deſpotique et cruel. *Nov. Dict. Hiſt.*

THOMAS

K.HEN.VIII.

THOMAS LUPSET,

The ſon of a goldſmith, in London,

Bale, ix. 11. Pits, p. 713, and not 723, as quoted by Bp. Tanner in Bibl.

WAS educated, at the expence of Dr. Collet, by the celebrated grammarian Liley, from whoſe ſchool he was ſent to Pembroke hall, in Cambridge.(*a*) From thence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and returning to England about the year 1519, fixed at Oxford, where he was, ſoon after, choſen Wolſey's rhetoric-lecturer, and in 1521, proceeded maſter of arts.(*b*) Lupſet however did not continue long at Oxford; for in 1523 we find him at Padua with Reginald Pole, having been ſome time before appointed ſecretary to Richard Paice, embaſſador at Venice. After returning to England, he was ſent to France by cardinal Wolſey, as tutor to his natural ſon Thomas Winter. In 1529 he was preſented to the living of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and in 1530, was made prebendary of Saliſbury. He died in 1532, aged 36, and was buried in the church of St. Elphage, near Cripplegate, in London. Sir Thomas More, in one of his epiſtles to Eraſmus, makes honourable mention of Lupſet; and Leland celebrates him in his *Encomia*.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 32.

Hiſt. and Ant. of Oxf. lib. ii. p. 36.

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe of charity.* . . . 1546, 8vo.
2. *An exhortation to young men.* Lond. 1540, 8vo.
3. *A treatiſe teaching how to dye well.* Lond. 1534.
4. *Epiſtola*

(*a*) *Cambridge.* Ant. Wood doubts his having ſtudied at Cambridge. It reſts on the authority of Dr. Caius. *See Hiſt. of Cambr.*

(*b*) *Arts.* The univerſity of Oxford, in a letter to cardinal Wolſey, ſpeaks of Lupſet thus—*Nam immortalis beneficii loco accepimus, quod benigniſſima tua beneficentia in communem rei literariæ uſum dignata ſit Lupſetum ad nos remittere, quem a tuâ majeſtate tam amanter eommendatum, multo arctius amplectimur.*

4. *Epiſtolæ variæ ad Edv. Leium, Niſenum et Paynellum.* Dated from C. C. C. Oxf. They were printed in *epiſt. aliquot eruditorum virorum.* Baſil. 1520.

5. *In Ciceronis philippicas.*

6. *Sermones ad clerum.*

With many more, mentioned by Bale and Pits; ſeveral of which are probably nothing more than heads of chapters.

He tranſlated into Engliſh a homily of St. Chryſoſtom's, another of St. Cyprian's; alſo Mirandula's Rules for a godly Life, and the Councils of Iſidorus: all which were printed at London in 1560, 8vo.

ROBERT WAKFELD, K. HEN. VIII.

BORN in the north of England, and educated at Cambridge, where he ſtudied philoſophy and theology. Having taken his degrees in arts, he left that univerſity, and made the tour of Europe, particularly with a deſign to improve himſelf in the oriental languages, which he afterwards taught in the univerſities of Tubing, Louvain, and Paris. He returned to England in 1519, and by the intereſt of his friend Richard Paice, dean of St. Paul's, was introduced to king Henry VIII. who made him one of his chaplains. When the king's divorce from his queen Catharine was firſt agitated, Wakfeld began to defend her cauſe againſt the tyrant Harry; but he ſoon changed his tone. His reputation was ſuch, that his majeſty thought fit to court his aſſiſtance, and he now wrote in defence of the divorce.(*a*) In 1530 the univerſity of Oxford

Bale, viii. 73.

Pits, p. 727.

Faſtis Louvan, per Andriam, p. 283.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 46.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

(*a*) *Divorce.* "I have ſeen," ſays Ant. Wood, "a letter written by him to the "king, dated from Sion in Middleſex, "1527, wherein he tells him, that he "will defend his cauſe, or queſtion, in all "the univerſities of Chriſtendom, &c. and "afterwards tells him, that if the people "ſhould know that he, who began to de- "fend the queen's cauſe, not knowing that "ſhe was carnally known of prince Ar- "thur his brother, ſhould now write "againſt it, ſurely he ſhould be ſtoned of "them to death," &c. *See Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.*

ford ſollicited the king, that Wakfeld might be ſent thither, to teach ſuch of the learned languages as were then but imperfectly underſtood. He accordingly went down, and read the public Hebrew lecture. In 1532 he was made junior canon of King's college, and the ſame year was incorporated bachelor of divinity. In 1536, when the king made havock of religious houſes, Wakfeld had the merit of preſerving ſeveral Hebrew and Greek books from deſtruction. He continued ſome years at Oxford, but died in London, in 1537. He was generally eſteemed the beſt linguiſt of his time.

WORKS.

1. *Oratio de laudibus et utilitate trium linguarum, Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Hebraicæ, &c.* Printed by Winand Worde, 4to.

2. *Paraphraſis in librum Koheleth, quem vulgo Eccleſiaſten vocant.* Black letter, 4to.

3. *Kotſer codicis, quo preter eccleſiæ ſacroſanctæ decretum probatur conjugium cum fratria carnaliter cognita illicitum, &c.* Lond. 1528.

4. *Syntagma de Hebræorum codicum incorruptione.* 4to.

5. *Oratio Oxoniæ habita in col. regio.* Printed with the former.

6. *De laudibus agriculturæ.*

7. *Epiſtolæ ad Th. Bulleyn, com. Wilts, &c.*

K. HEN. VIII

JOHN HILSEY,

Biſhop of Rocheſter,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 51.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

WAS born towards the end of the fifteenth century, and educated by a Dominican friar. He afterwards entered himſelf among the brethren of that order at Briſtol, and thence removed to one of their houſes in the ſuburbs of Oxford. In 1527 he ſupplicated to be admitted to read the ſentences, which was probably granted; and in 1532 he proceeded in divinity, by the title of *Pater Johannes Hilſey de ordine*

ordine prædicatorum & Bac. S. S. Theol. Biſhop Godwin makes him a doctor of divinity of Cambridge, which is certainly a miſtake. "Being pliable," ſays Ant. Wood, "to the king's humour in oppo-"ſing the pope, he was made biſhop of Rocheſter, after the decol-"lation of John Fiſher," in the year 1535. He died in 1538, and was probably buried in his own cathedral. Præſul. Angl. p. 582.

WORKS.

1. *A manual of prayers, or primer, with the epiſtles and goſpels,* dedicated to Tho. lord Cromwell. Lond. 1539, 8vo.
2. *De veri corporis eſu in ſacramento.*
3. *Reſolutions concerning the ſacrament.*
5. *Reſolutions of ſome queſtions concerning biſhops, &c.* See Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, p. 249.

STEPHEN GARDINER, K. HEN. VIII

A Biſhop, and Chancellor of England; the illegitimate ſon of Doctor Lionel Wydvill, Biſhop of Saliſbury,

WAS born at St. Edmundſbury in 1483.(*a*) Of the earlier part of his education we are totally ignorant, until we find him at Cambridge, a ſtudent in Trinity-hall, where he was diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge in the learned languages; but he is ſaid to have applied chiefly to the ſtudy of the civil and canon law, of both which he took the degree of doctor, about the year 1520. His firſt patron, we are told, was the duke of Norfolk, and that afterwards he became Biogr. Brit. Bale, Pits, Fuller, Tanner. Leland Encom. illuſt. viror. p. 48. Lloyd's State Worth. p. 451.

R ſecretary

(*a*) 1483. The birth and parentage of this prelate have been variouſly related; but this account ſeems moſt probable. This Wydvill was brother to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. Thus he was ſecond couſin to Henry VIII. Gardiner was the name of his mother, who, before his birth, was married to one of his father's ſervants. The time of his birth is fixed by a portrait painted by Holbein.

Polyd. Virg. lib. xxvii. p. 84.

ſecretary to cardinal Wolſey, who, in 1525, introduced him to the king, as a man of buſineſs, and a learned civilian. About three years after, Dr. Gardiner, and Edward Fox, provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, were ſent embaſſadors to the pope, on the important buſineſs of the divorce, in which they acquitted themſelves to the ſatisfaction of the king.(*b*) On his return to England Dr. Gardiner was inſtalled archdeacon of Norfolk, which was his firſt church preferment; and, ſoon after, he was declared ſecretary of ſtate. The king's divorce being yet undetermined, it is well known that Cranmer ſuggeſted an expedient, which was immediately approved by his majeſty, and which is generally ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of Wolſey's fall.(*c*) The next ſignal ſervice which he rendered to his ſovereign, was his obtaining from the univerſity of Cambridge, not without much labour and artifice, a declaration in favour of the divorce. This ſervice procured him a mitre: in 1531 he was conſecrated biſhop of Wincheſter; and in 1533 he went embaſſador to Marſeilles, to obſerve the interview between the king of France and the pope. In 1538 he was ſent embaſſador, with Sir Henry Knevit, to the German diet, where, though he executed his commiſſion properly, he is ſuſpected to have held a ſecret correſpondence with the pope. Being thus frequently abſent from court, he ſtands acquitted of being concerned in ſeveral infamous tranſactions of this reign, ſuch as the murder of Anne Boleyn, Sir Thomas More, and biſhop Fiſher. Nevertheleſs, he is generally

See Cranmer's Life in this vol.

Strype's Mem. vol. iii. p. 274.

(*b*) *King.* They obtained a commiſſion from the pope to empower cardinals Wolſey and Campegio to determine the affair in England.

(*c*) *Wolſey's fall.* Cranmer's expedient was, regardleſs of the pope, to take the opinion of the ſeveral univerſities in Europe concerning the legality of the marriage; concluding that, if it ſhould be found to be contrary to the law of God, it was no marriage at all, and conſequently void. The real cauſe of the cardinal's diſgrace is not poſitively known; but it is conjectured that the king, having thus diſcovered a method of carrying his point without his aſſiſtance, withdrew his favour from a miniſter with whoſe conduct he grew diſſatisfied: probably he ſuſpected him of duplicity in his negotiations with the court of Rome, and was alſo glad of an opportunity of ſacrificing an unpopular miniſter to appeaſe his diſcontented ſubjects.

generally ſuppoſed the author of moſt of the horrid cruelties exerciſed upon other unfortunate ſufferers for religion. The ſtatute called the Six Articles is ſaid to have been of his contrivance. He was undoubtedly concerned in drawing this ſtatute, and ſupported it in the houſe of lords. In 1540 he was elected chancellor of Cambridge. Hiſtory informs us, that Henry VIII. towards the latter part of his life, began to entertain ſuſpicions of his laſt queen, Catharine Parre, concerning her religion; and biſhop Burnet tells us, theſe ſuſpicions were improved by our prelate, who formed the articles for her commitment to the Tower. The paper being dropped by the chancellor, was carried to the queen, who found means to convince the king of his miſtake; and from that time the biſhop of Wincheſter was never admitted to his preſence.(*d*) Fuller. Burnet.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. archbiſhop Cranmer, favoured by the protector Somerſet, entered warmly on the grand work of reformation, in which they endeavoured to engage the biſhop of Wincheſter; but he oppoſed their meaſures as being too precipitate, and illegal. Being queſtioned by the council, and refuſing to promiſe to receive the homilies, and obey the viſitors, he was immediately committed cloſe priſoner to the Fleet,(*e*) where he continued about three

(*d*) *Preſence.* The author of this article, in the *Biogr. Britannica*, entertains a doubt as to the cauſe of the biſhop of Wincheſter's diſgrace, for the following reaſons. The ſtory of his inſtigating the king to ſend her majeſty to the Tower reſts ſolely on the authority of John Fox. Bale is ſilent as to this matter; nor was it alledged againſt the biſhop when, in the ſucceeding reign, he was deprived. In this, as in many other inſtances, it is impoſſible to trace the conduct of the capricious Harry to its ſource.

(*e*) *Fleet.* It is a little unfortunate, that theſe reformers ſhould begin their pious work with a flagrant act of tyranny. Our prelate objected to Cranmer's ſcheme of a royal viſitation, becauſe it wanted the ſanction of parliament; and he was impriſoned, not for any real act of diſobedience, but becauſe he refuſed to promiſe that he would obey theſe viſitors when they ſhould come within his dioceſe. It was however an act of policy; for by thus confining biſhop Gardiner during the whole ſeſſion, they prevented his oppoſition in the houſe of lords. He was at length diſcharged, like a common malefactor, by the king's general pardon, though he had never been judicially charged with any offence.

months. Having gained his liberty, he went immediately to his dioceſe, where he ſcrupulouſly obeyed, and enforced the laws relative to religion. But he was no ſooner returned to London than he was ordered to attend the council, where he was roughly treated, and directed to juſtify himſelf in a ſermon before the king and the miniſtry. He preached accordingly, but ſo little to the ſatisfaction of the reformers, that the very next day he was committed to the Tower. They offered him his liberty on certain conditions, with which he refuſed to comply, and was therefore deprived of his biſhoprick.*(f)*

Strype's Mem. Vol. ii. p. 71.
Fox.
Burnet.

This ſenſible old prelate remained priſoner in the Tower about five years. The king dies: queen Mary aſcends the throne, when, lo! a ſudden blaze of good fortune burſt upon him with ſuch powerful radiance, as could hardly have been ſupported by common intellects. He was reſtored to his biſhoprick, re-elected chancellor of Cambridge, and declared chancellor of England, with all the power and influence of a favorite prime miniſter. His difficulties on the queen's acceſſion were exceeding great; but his abilities were equal to the taſk. He enjoyed his triumph only two years, departing this life in November, 1555, aged 72. As to his character, if we believe the Romiſh writers, he was a pious, humane prelate: our Proteſtant hiſtorians, on the contrary, paint him as the moſt cruel of all human beings. Probably truth lies between the two opinions. That many horrid cruelties were committed during his adminiſtration, is moſt certain; but it is no leſs certain, that in ſuch times, and under ſuch a queen, no miniſter could have prevented religious perſecution. Be this as it may, he was undoubtedly a great politician, an able miniſter, and, in general, a friend to the laws of his country.

The

(*f*) *Biſhoprick.* The conditions were theſe, that he ſhould acknowledge his guilt, approve of all that had been done, and promiſe future obedience. He offered to ſubſcribe to the two laſt articles, but refuſed the firſt, becauſe he was innocent, and becauſe he knew that his confeſſion was intended to ſupply the want of evidence againſt him. He was deprived by a court of commiſſioners, in which Cranmer ſat preſident, who, in this ſcandalous affair, ſeems to have been a mere cat's paw in the hand of Somerſet.

The worſt action of his life was his perſuading, or permitting, the nation to return to the obedience of the ſee of Rome, as all the cruelties of Mary's reign were the inevitable conſequence of that obedience. He was buried with great pomp in the cathedral of Wincheſter.

WORKS.

1. *De vera obedientia.* Lond. 1534, 1535, 4to. Hamb. 1536, 8vo. Written in defence of the king's ſupremacy. It was tranſlated into Engliſh, and ſeveral times reprinted.

2. *Palinodia dicti libri.* A retractation of the preceding work. When or where printed, is not known.

3. *A neceſſary doctrine and erudition for any chriſtien men, ſet forth by the king's majeſtie of England.* Lond. 1543. Suppoſed to have been written jointly with Cranmer.

4. *An explication and aſſertion of the true catholic faith.* Written in anſwer to biſhop Cranmer, who in a book of his had called him a Papiſt.

5. *Confutatio cavillationum quibus ſacroſanctum Euchariſtæ ſacramentum, ab impiis Caphernaitis impeti ſolet.* Under the feigned name of *Marc. Ant. Conſtantius.* Paris, 1552. It is a reply to Cranmer's anſwer to the foregoing piece. Written whilſt a priſoner in the Tower.

Beſides theſe there are two ſermons, ſeveral letters, and other ſmall tracts, ſome of which are of doubtful authority. *Vide Bp. Tanner.*

THOMAS CRANMER, K. HEN. VIII

A celebrated Archbiſhop, Reformer, and Martyr,

WAS the ſon of Thomas Cranmer, eſq.(*a*) of Aſlacton in Nottinghamſhire, where our author was born, in the year 1489. At the age of fourteen, he was admitted of Jeſus college in Cambridge, of Biogr. Brit. Strype, Mem. fol. 1694. p. i. 419.

(*a*) *Eſq.* This family is ſaid to have come over with William the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry VIII. a gentleman of the ſame name attended the French embaſſador to England. *Strype's Mem.* p. i. 126.

of which he afterwards became fellow; but, marrying the relation of an inn-keeper's wife, he loſt his fellowſhip, and quitted the college. On the death of his wife, he was re-admitted fellow of Jeſus college. In 1523 he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and was made theological lecturer and examiner. The plague being at Cambridge, he retired to the houſe of a relation at Waltham-abbey, where, meeting with Fox the king's almoner, and Gardiner the ſecretary, he gave his opinion(*b*) concerning king Henry's marriage with Catharine, ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty, that he ſent for him to court, made him one of his chaplains, and ordered him to write in vindication of the divorce in agitation. This book having quieted the tender conſcience of the king, he was deſirous that all Europe ſhould be convinced of the illegality of his marriage with queen Catharine, and for that purpoſe ſent Cranmer to France, Italy,(*c*) and Germany, to diſpute the matter with the divines of thoſe countries. At Nurenburg, he married a ſecond wife. Being returned to England, in March, 1533, he was conſecrated arch-biſhop of Canterbury; in May following, he pronounced the ſentence of divorce between the king and queen, and ſoon after married the amorous monarch to Anne Boleyn.(*d*) Being now at the head of the church, he exerted himſelf in the buſineſs of the reformation. The Bible was tranſlated into Engliſh, and monaſteries diſſolved principally by his means. In 1536 the royal conſcience again required the aſſiſtance of our archbiſhop: in this year he

Goodwin de Præſul. p. 196.

Strype.

(*b*) *Opinion.* This opinion was, that, inſtead of diſputing about the validity of the king's marriage with queen Catharine, they ſhould reduce the matter to the ſimple queſtion, *Whether a man may marry his brother's wife, or no?* When the king was told of it, he ſaid, *This fellow hath got the right ſow by the ear.*

(*c*) *Italy.* It is ſomewhat remarkable that Cranmer, being ſent to Rome purpoſely to oppoſe the opinion of the pope, ſhould nevertheleſs be appointed, by his holineſs, penitentiary throughout England, Ireland, and Wales; eſpecially as in his book, which he preſented to the pope, he aſſerted that his holineſs might not diſpenſe with the word of God.

(*d*) *Boleyn.* This is aſſerted in the *Antiquitates Britannicæ*; but lord Herbert, in his Hiſt. of Henry VIII. ſays, they were privately married by Rowland Lee, afterwards biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

he divorced the king from Anne Boleyn; but, ſoon after, refuſing his conſent in parliament to the appropriation of the diſſolved monaſteries to the ſole uſe of the crown, he fell into diſgrace, and retired from the buſineſs of the ſtate. Nevertheleſs the king continued to protect him from his enemies, and at his death, appointed him one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom. In 1546 he crowned young Edward, during whoſe ſhort reign he promoted the Reformation to the utmoſt of his power, and was particularly inſtrumental in compoſing, correcting, and eſtabliſhing the Liturgy by act of parliament. To the zeal and capacity of this prelate we are alſo in part obliged for our curious Thirty-nine Articles of religion.

On the acceſſion of queen Mary, the poor archbiſhop was accuſed of blaſphemy, perjury, incontinency, and hereſy. He defended himſelf with ſome reſolution; but, being degraded and moſt ignominiouſly treated, he was at laſt flattered and terrified into an inſincere recantation, and renunciation of the Proteſtant faith. But this triumph was not ſufficient to gratify the pious vengeance of the Romiſh Mary.(*e*) Cranmer was condemned to the flames, and died a Proteſtant. He ſuffered at Oxford in the year 1556, in the 67th year of his age. As to his character, he was doubtleſs a man of learning, an

(*d*) *Mary.* There can be no doubt that her pious majeſty was, from the firſt, determined to bring Cranmer to the ſtake; and the cauſe is obvious. If his being a Proteſtant had been his only crime, his recantation would have been ſufficient. But ſhe remembered him as the inſtrument of her mother's divorce, which ſhe could never forgive. For this crime even his death was an inadequate atonement. She determined firſt to make him renounce his religion, by flattering him with the aſſurance of pardon; by which diabolical policy ſhe intended at once to humble the prelate, and triumph over the Proteſtant cauſe. As to Cranmer's conduct on this occaſion, he certainly acted like a wiſe man. When the queſtion was, *recant* or *burn*, he prudently choſe the former; but when he found that he had been infamouſly deceived, and that his fate was inevitable, he repented of what he had done, and heroically thruſt into the fire the hand which had ſigned his recantation. If his zeal had not overpoized his prudence, he would have left the kingdom when Mary came to the crown.

an indefatigable and ſincere promoter of the Reformation; nevertheleſs he wanted moderation and reſolution. His notions of predeſtination and grace were Calviniſtical; and during ſome part of his life, he was a zealous advocate for the real preſence.

WORKS.

1. *An account of Mr. Pole's book concerning king Henry* viii*th's marriage.* Strype's Mem. p. 6.

2. *Letters to divers perſons.* Ibid.

3. Three diſcourſes upon his review of the king's book, entitled the *Erudition of a chriſtian man.* Strype's Mem. ap.

4. *Several other diſcourſes.* Ibid.

5. *The biſhop's book.* Of this he wrote a part.

6. *Anſwer to the* 15 *articles of the rebels in Devonſhire,* in 1549. Ibid.

7. *The examination of moſt points of religion.* Ibid. and Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. vol. i. p. 201.

8. *A form for the alteration of the maſs into a communion.* Strype Mem. p. 139.

9. *Some of the homilies.*

10. *Catechiſm,* entitled *A ſhort introduction to chriſtian religion,* &c. Strype, p. 159.

11. *Againſt unwritten verities.* Ib. p. 160.

12. *A defence of the true and catholic doctrine of the ſacrament.* This was tranſlated into Latin by John Young. It was anſwered by Gardiner.

13. *A reply to Gardiner's anſwer.* Lond. 1551, 1580.

14. *Preface to the Engliſh tranſlation of the Bible.*

15. *A ſpeech in the houſe of lords concerning a general council.* Burnet, Hiſt. of the Reform.

16. *Letter to K. Hen.* viii. *in vindication of Anne Boleyne.* Burnet.

17. *Reaſons for oppoſing the ſix articles.* Fox.

18. *Reſolution of ſome queſtions concerning the ſacrament.* Burnet.

19. *Injunctions at his viſitation in the dioceſe of Hereford.*

20. *Collection of paſſages out of the canon law.*

21. *Queries in order to the correcting abuſes.*

22. *Concerning further reformation.* Burnet.

23. *Anſwer*

23. *Anſwer to ſome queries concerning confirmation.*
24. *Conſiderations offered to K. Edward.*
25. *Anſwer to the privy council.*
26. *Manifeſto againſt the maſs.*

There are, beſides, many other works in manuſcript, viz. two folio volumes in the king's library, ſeveral letters in the Cotton collection, &c.

JOHN FRYTH,

K HEN. VIII

A martyr to the Proteſtant religion in the reign of Henry VIII.

HE was the ſon of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks in Kent, and educated in King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Thence he removed to Oxford, and was made a junior canon of Wolſey's college. He had not been long in this univerſity before he became acquainted with William Tyndale, a zealous Lutheran, with whom he converſed frequently on the abuſes in religion. Fryth became a convert to Lutheraniſm, and publicly avowed his opinions. He was apprehended, examined by the commiſſary, and confined to his college. At length, having obtained his liberty, in 1528 he went over to Germany, where he continued about two years, and then returned to England, more than ever determined in his religious ſentiments. Finding at that time but few aſſociates, he wandered about from place to place, till at laſt he was taken up at Reading as a vagrant, and ſet in the ſtocks, where he remained till he was near expiring for want of ſuſtenance. He was at length relieved by the humanity of Leonard Cox, a ſchoolmaſter, who, finding him a man of letters, procured his enlargement, and adminiſtered to his neceſſities. Fryth now ſet out for London, where, with more zeal than prudence, he began to make proſelytes; but was ſoon apprehended by order of the chancellor, Sir Thomas More,

Abel Rediv. p. 118.
Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 33.
Baleus, viii. 71.
Bp. Tanner, Lex.
Fox, Acts and Mon. p. 1031, 2126, et appen.

and ſent priſoner to the Tower. We are told, that during his confinement he had ſeveral diſputes about the ſacrament, with the chancellor himſelf, and others of high rank and abilities; and that, finding him poſitive in his opinions, they referred him to the biſhops, aſſembled in St. Paul's church. Their interrogatories were chiefly concerning the Euchariſt and Purgatory; and his anſwers were conformable to the doctrine of Luther, which no arguments could prevail on him to recant. He was therefore condemned to the flames, and accordingly burnt in Smithfield, on the fourth of July, 1533. It is amazing, that any diverſity of opinion about the meaning of a few words in the ſame book, ſhould produce ſuch fruitleſs obſtinacy on one part, and diabolical cruelty on the other!

WORKS.

1. *Treatiſe of purgatory*, 12mo.
2. *Anſwer to Joh. Raſtall's dialogues of purgatory.*
3. *Anſwer to Sir Tho. More's dialogues concerning hereſies.*
4. *Anſwer to Jo. Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter.*
5. *The ſubſidy of bulwark to his firſt book againſt Raſtall.*
6. *Judgement upon W. Tracy of Todington in Gloceſterſh. his teſtament*, 1531, 1535, 12mo.
7. *A letter unto the faithful followers of Chriſt's goſpel.* Written in the Tower. Lond. 1532.
8. *A mirror, or glaſs to know thyſelf.* From the Tower, 1532, 1537.
9. *A mirror wherein you may behold the ſacrament of baptiſm.* Written 1533, 12mo.
10. *An antitheſis between Chriſt and the pope.*
11. *Of the ſacrament, in anſwer to Sir Tho. More's letter.* Munſter, 1533. Lond. 1548, 12mo.
12. *Articles wherefore he died.* Written in Newgate. Lond. 1548.

Theſe ſeveral treatiſes were reprinted in one vol. fol. Lond. 1573. Beſides which he publiſhed ſome tranſlations.

JOHN

JOHN BATMANSON, K. HEN. VIII

Prior of the Carthuſian monaſtery, or Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London.

HE was ſome time a ſtudent at Oxford, but it does not appear that he took any degree in that univerſity. He was intimately acquainted with Edward Lee, archbiſhop of York, at whoſe requeſt he wrote againſt Eraſmus and Luther. He died in the year 1531, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the Charter-houſe. According to Bale, he was a proud, forward perſon; and he ſays that Eraſmus, in one of his letters to the biſhop of Wincheſter, calls him an ignorant fellow. Pits, on the contrary, gives him the character of a man of ſingular genius, zeal, piety and learning.

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 27. Bale, cent. xi. p. 75. Pits, æt. 16, n. 942.

WORKS.

1. *Animadverſiones in annotationes Eraſmi in Nov. Teſtamentum.*
2. *A treatiſe againſt ſome of Luther's works.* Theſe two he afterwards retracted.
3. *Commentaria in proverbia Solomonis.*
4. *In cantica canticorum.*
5. *De unica Magdalena.*
6. *Inſtitutiones noviciorum.*
7. *De contemptu mundi.*
8. *De Chriſto duodenni.*
9. *On the words,* miſſus eſt, *&c.*

This catalogue of his works is taken on the authority of Bale and Pits, and therefore is probably incorrect; but there is no great doubt that ſome of them were printed.

JOHN

K. HEN. VIII

JOHN PERCIVALL,

A Carthuſian prieſt, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII.

Baleus, cent. viii. p. 629

Pits, p. 685.

WHEN or where he was born, I know not; nor indeed any other particulars of his life, except that he ſtudied in our univerſities, chiefly at Oxford; that he afterwards became a Carthuſian monk; and that, in the year 1550, he was elected prior of the convent of that order at Paris, where he ſpent the remainder of his life.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 4.

He was remarkable for his propenſity to literature even in his childhood, and, by his great application at the univerſities, acquired conſiderable knowledge in the philoſophy and divinity of thoſe times.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. Brit.

In the latter part of his life, he was equally diſtinguiſhed for his piety and religious auſterity. Pits ſays he wrote many excellent books, the major part of which probably are loſt.

WORKS.

1. *Compendium divini amoris.* Par. 1530, 8vo.
2. *Epiſtolæ ad ſolitarios.*

K. HEN. VIII.

MILES COVERDALE,

A Biſhop in the reign of Edward VI.

Biogr. Brit.

Bp. Tan. de Script. Brit.

WAS born in Yorkſhire, in the year 1499, in the reign of Henry VII. He was educated at Cambridge, and became an Auguſtin monk; but in the very dawn of the Reformation he took orders, and was ſoon a zealous defender of the new religion.

Bale, ix. 61.

He is ſaid to have aſſiſted William Tindal in the Engliſh verſion of the Bible,

Bible, publiſhed in 1537,(*a*) which he afterwards corrected, and republiſhed, with notes, in 1540. In 1549 he accompanied lord Ruſſel in his expedition againſt the rebels in Devonſhire. In the year 1551 he was conſecrated biſhop of Exeter; but on the acceſſion of queen Mary he was ejected, and impriſoned, After two years confinement, in daily expectation of a cruel death, he was happily releaſed by the interceſſion of the king of Denmark, and ſuffered to leave the kingdom. He ſought refuge in Germany, and during his exile was created doctor in divinity at Tubingen. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth he returned to England, but refuſed to be reſtored to his biſhoprick, having, during his reſidence abroad, imbibed ſo much of Calviniſm, as to diſapprove the veſtments, &c. of the church of England. In the year 1563 he was collated to the living of St. Magnus, London bridge, which he reſigned about three years after. He died in London, in the year 1580, aged 81, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew Exchange.(*b*)

Collier's Eccl. Hiſt. v. ii. p. 183

Bp. Tanner.

Bp. Tanner.

Bp. Tanner.

Fuller's Eccl. Hiſt. ix, 64.

WORKS.

1. *The chriſtian rule, or ſtate of all the world, from the higheſt to the loweſt.*

2. *The chriſtian ſtate of matrymonye, wherein huſbands and wyfes may learn to keep houſe together with love.*

3. *A chriſtian exhortation to cuſtomable ſwarers.*

4. *The*

(*a*) 1537. The firſt tranſlation of any part of the ſcriptures into Engliſh was the New Teſtament, done by William Tyndale, with the aſſiſtance of John Fry and William Roye, and printed in 1526, 8vo. But the whole Bible was firſt publiſhed by Coverdale in 1535, in fol. printed at Zurich, and dedicated to Henry VIII. This Bible was, by an injunction of lord Cromwell, in Sept. 1536, ordered to be laid in all churches. In the following year it was reprinted at Paris, under the fictitious name of Matthewe, and again in England in 1539. *Lewis's Hiſt. of the Engliſh Tranſl. of the Bible, prefixed to his edition of Wickliff's Tranſl. of the New Teſtam.* Lond. 1731.

(*b*) *Exchange.* On his tomb-ſtone is the following inſcription:

Hic tandem requiemq; ferens finemq; laborum.
Oſſa Coverdali mortua tumbus habet:
Exoniæ qui præſul erat digniſſimus olim,
Inſignis vitæ vir probitate ſuae.
Octoginta annos grandaevus vixit et unum,
Indignum paſſus ſæpius exilium.
Sic tandem variis jactatus caſibus iſte
Excipitur gremio, terra benigna, tuo.

4. *The maner of fayenge grace*, &c.

5. *The old faith: an evident probacion out of the holy scrypture, that the christian faith hath endured from the beginnynge of the worlde.*

These five pieces are printed together in 12mo, 1547, black letter—1593, 4to.

6. *A faithful and true prognostication upon the year* M.CCCC.XLIX. Tanner says 1536. Translated from the German.

7. *A spirituall almanacke.*

These two tracts were printed in thin 12mo. at London, in black letter.

8. *Confutation of John Standish.* Marp. 1547, 8vo.

9. *Calvin on the eucharist*, translated from the Latin. Lond. 12mo.

Many other small tracts and translations are attributed to this author by Bale and bishop Tanner.

K. HEN. VIII

RICHARD WHYTFORDE

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 59.

WAS probably a native of Flintshire in Wales. He was partly educated at Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. About the latter end of Henry VII. he was made domestic chaplain to Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, at which time he became acquainted with Sir Thomas More, who was then a young man, with whom he was particularly intimate: but having determined to seclude himself from the world, he retired to the convent of Sion near Brentford in Middlesex, and there became a monk of the order of St. Bridget. When that monastery, with the rest of the religious houses, was demolished, or converted to other uses, he was received into the family of one William Montjoy, who made him his confessor. From the epistles of Erasmus we learn, that Whytforde was numbered among his acquaintance. He died about the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Carter, Hist. of Cambr. p. 179.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

Bal. ix. 15.

WORKS.

WORKS.

1. *Work of preparation unto the communion, and alſo for houſholders to govern their families.* Lond. . . . . 4to. 1531, 12mo.

2. *A book, called the Pype or Tonne, of the life of perfection, contrary to the great heretics the Lutherans.* Lond. 1532, 4to.

3. *Treatiſe of patience.* Lond. 1541, 4to.

4. *The martyrology after the uſe of the church of Saliſbury, tranſlated from the Latin.* Lond. 1526, 4to.

5. Pſaltery of Jeſus, tranſlated. Frequently printed in Engliſh, and in French.

6. *St. Auſtin's rule,* tranſlated into Engliſh for the uſe of the nuns of Sion, 1525, 4to.

7. *St. Bonaventure his leſſons.* Lond. 1532, 4to.

Beſides other tranſlations not worth recording.

RICHARD SMITH,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

A Popiſh Divine,

BORN in Worceſterſhire(*a*) in 1500, and educated at Oxford. He was admitted probationer fellow of Merton college in the year 1527, took the degree of maſter of arts in 1530, and was elected regiſtrary of the univerſity in the following year. He afterwards became rector of Cuxham in Oxfordſhire, principal of St. Alban's hall, divinity reader of Magdalen-college, king's profeſſor of divinity, and doctor in that faculty. In 1537 he was made maſter of Wittington-college in London.(*b*) Wood ſays, that in the firſt year of the reign Bal. ix. 46.

(*a*) *Worceſterſhire.* Stanihurſt makes him the ſon of a blackſmith at Rathmackneia, near Wexford in Ireland. *De ſcript. Hibern.* p. 43. But from his own book, *de miſſæ ſacrif.* we learn that he was born in Worceſterſhire, as aſſerted in the text.

(*b*) *London.* He was deprived of the maſterſhip of Wittington-college in the reign of Edward VI. and reſtored on the acceſſion of queen Mary. *Newcort,* i. 494.

reign of Edward VI. he recanted at St. Paul's croſs; nevertheleſs, he was obliged to reſign his profeſſorſhip at Oxford, and was ſucceeded by the celebrated Peter Martyr. From Oxford he went firſt to St. Andrew's in Scotland, and thence to Paris, in the year 1550, where he profeſſed and taught divinity. From Paris he travelled to Lovain, and was there elected profeſſor of theology. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, he returned to England, was reſtored to his profeſſorſhip, made canon of Chriſt-church, and chaplain to her majeſty.(*c*) In 1559, queen Elizabeth being now upon the throne, he was deprived of all his preferments, and, being apprehended on his way to Scotland, was committed to the cuſtody of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, by whoſe perſuaſion he is ſaid to have recanted what he had written in defence of the celibacy of prieſts: but giving his lordſhip the ſlip, he went over to Doway in Flanders, where he was made dean of St. Peter's church, and king's profeſſor in the academy founded about that time in that city, where he died in the year 1563, aged 63. He was buried in the chapel of Our Lady, adjoining to St. Peter's church. He was eſteemed a man of profound learning, and a zealous and powerful advocate in defence of popery.(*d*)

Fox, 1443.

See his book *De cælibatu.*

Epiſt. dat. 24. Aug. 1559. MSS. C. C. Cantab. Miſcel. i. p. 53.

Pits, p. 762. Epitaphium.

WORKS.

(*c*) *Majeſty.* When Ridley and Latimer were condemned to the flames at Oxford, this *charitable* prieſt preached a ſermon over-againſt Baliol-college, on this text, *If I give my body to be burnt, and have no charity, it profiteth me nothing.* He was alſo one of the witneſſes againſt Cranmer, who had done him many acts of friendſhip in the preceding reign. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 143.

(*d*) *Popery.* Our biographer Pits, of his own perſuaſion, ſpeaks of him thus—*Vir vitæ integritate et ſingulari doctrina conſpicuus. Subtilis ingenii, tenacis memoriæ, ad ſcholaſticas concertationes mire acutus, per omnia denique doctor perfectus et abſolutus.*

With this character I will contraſt that given him by Bale——*Oxonienſis academiæ ſophiſticus Hercules, ac theologiæ ſcholaſticæ prælector publicus, diaboli atque ſui vicarii papæ regnum, figmentis humanis, mendaciis et hypocriſi viriliter defendebat: nec ita contentus fuit tenebrio ſtolidiſſimus, ac publicus adulter, donec ſuas papiſticas fæces in lucem emiſſet, ad obſcurandam evangelii gloriam—Palinodiam fœdiſſimorum errorum Londini atque Oxonii cecinit an. Dom.* 1547. *ſed nunc impoſtor ac perjurus, ut canis ad vomitum rediit.* ubi ſupra.

Thus does the magic lantern of religion make an angel or a devil of the ſame object, according to the organs of the beholder!

WORKS.

1. *Aſſertion and defence of the ſacrament of the altar.* Lond. 1546, 8vo. Dedicated to Henry VIII.

2. *Defence of the ſacrifice of the maſs.* Lond. 1546, 8vo. alſo dedicate dto the king.

3. *An anſwer to all Martyn Luther's and his ſcholars' reaſons made againſt the ſacrifice of the maſs.* Printed with the *Defence.*

4. *A brief treatiſe, ſetting forth diverſe truths neceſſary to be believed and kept, which are not expreſt in the ſcripture, but left to the church by the apoſtles' tradition* Lond. 1547.

5. *Declaration made at Oxford upon his recantation at St. Paul's croſs,* 15 May, 1547. Lond. 1547, 8vo.

6. *Diatribe de hominis juſtificatione, contra Pet. Martyrem.* Lovain, 1550, 8vo.

7. *Defenſio cœlibatûs ſacerdotum contra P. Mart.* Lov. 1550, 8vo.

8. *Confutatio quorundam articulorum de votis monaſticis Pet. Martyris Itali.* Ib.

9. *Diſputation with biſhop Ridley. Sermon at the execution of Ridley and Latimer, ſpeeches, &c.* Fox, 1448.

10. *A buckler of catholic faith, &c.* Lond. 1555.

11. *Refutatio luculenta craſſæ et exitioſæ hæreſis J. Calvini et C. Carlili Angli.* Lovain, 1562, 8vo.

12. *De miſſæ ſacrificio contra Melanctonem, Calvinum, et alios.* Lov. 1562, 8vo.

13. *De infantium baptiſmo, contra Calvinum.* Ibid.

14. *Defenſio externi et viſibilis ſacerdotii et propugnatio altarium, cum confutatione communionis Calvenianæ.* Ibid.

15. *Confutatio earum quæ P. Melanchon objecit contra propitiatorium miſſæ ſacrificium.* Ibid.

16. *De libero hominis arbitrio contra Calvinum.* Lov. 1563.

K.HEN.VIII

GEORGE JOY,

JOYE, GEE, or CLARKE,

Bale, ix. 60. Fuller, Worth. p. 117. Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

WAS born in the county of Bedford, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, probably in Peter-houſe, of which he was ſome time fellow. In the year 1527, being a ſtrenuous advocate for the Reformation, and an intimate friend of William Tindal, he was accuſed of hereſy, before the biſhop of Lincoln, by Aſhwell, prior of Newnham and Gaſcoign, treaſurer to cardinal Wolſey. This obliged him to reſign his fellowſhip; and finding himſelf in danger from the continued perſecutions of Wolſey, Sir Thomas More, and Fiſher, he prudently retired to Germany, where he continued many years, wrote many books, and ſuperintended the publication of Tindal's tranſlation of the Bible, printed at Antwerp in 1533. When he returned to England, is not known; but we are told that he died in 1553, and was buried in his native country.

WORKS.

1. *Of the unity and ſchiſm of the ancient church.* Weſal, 1543, 8vo.

2. *The ſubverſion of More's falſe foundation, whereupon he ſweteth to underproppe the popis chirche.* Emden, 1534, 12mo.

3. *Epiſtle to the prior of Newenham.* Straſb. 1527, 8vo.

4. *Contra cujuſdam ſententiam qui adulteras morte plectendas eſſe cenſuit. . .* 8vo.

5. *Commentary on Daniel, from Melancton, &c.* Genev. 1545. Lond. 1550, 8vo.

6. *A preſent conſolation for the ſufferance of perſecution for rightcouſneſs . . . .* 1544, 12mo.

He alſo tranſlated different parts of the Old Teſtament, and is ſaid to have written many other books, the titles of which may be ſeen in Bale and Tanner.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM BARLOWE, K.HEN.VIII

Biſhop of Chicheſter, deſcended of an ancient family in Wales,

WAS born in the county of Eſſex. In his youth he favoured the Reformation, and travelled to Germany to be inſtructed by Luther, and other preachers of the new doctrine. How long he continued a Proteſtant, I know not; but from his letter to king Henry VIII. which the reader will find in a note below, it appears that he wrote ſeveral books againſt the church of Rome. However, he was a regular canon in the Auguſtine monaſtery of St. Oſith in the county of Eſſex, and ſtudied ſome time at Oxford with the brothers of that order, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity. He was then made prior of the convent at Biſham in Berkſhire, and afterwards ſucceeded to the ſeveral priories of Blackmore, Typtree, Lega, Bromhole, and Haverford-weſt. On the diſſolution of abbeys, he not only reſigned with a good grace, but perſuaded ſeveral other abbots to follow his example. King Henry was ſo pleaſed with his ready obedience on this occaſion, that he ſent him, in 1535, on an embaſſy to Scotland; in the ſame year made him biſhop of St. Aſaph; in two months after, tranſlated him to the ſee of St. David's, and in 1547, to that of Bath and Wells. During this time, our good biſhop, as appears from his epiſtle to the king, was, or pretended to be, a ſtaunch Papiſt;(a) but when Edward VI. came to the crown, he was again

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hibern.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 156.

Biogr. Brit.

(a) *Papiſt.* The following letter to Hen. VIII. was written in 1533. "Prayſe be to God, who of his infynyte goodneſs and mercy ineſtymable hath brought me out of darkneſs into light, and from deadly ignorance into the quick knowledge of the truth. From the whiche, through the fiend's inſtigation and falſe perſuaſion, I have greatly ſwerved——In ſo much that I have made certayn bokes, and have ſoffred them to be emprinted, as the tretiſe of *the buryall of the maſſe*, &c. (ſee his works above,

again a Proteſtant, and for that reaſon, on queen Mary's acceſſion, was deprived of his biſhoprick, and ſent priſoner to the Fleet, where he continued ſome time. At length he found means to eſcape, and immediately joined the other Engliſh Proteſtants in Germany. When queen Elizabeth aſcended the throne, our prelate was raiſed to the ſee of Chicheſter, and ſoon after made firſt prebendary of the collegiate church of Weſtminſter. He died in 1568, and was buried in the cathedral at Chicheſter. He had five daughters, each of which married a biſhop.

WORKS.

1. *The buryall of the maſſe.*
2. *A dialogue between the gentilman and the huſbandman.*
3. *The climing up of fryers and religious perſons portred with figures.*
4. *A deſcription of God's word compared to the light.*
5. *Dialogue, againſt St. Thomas of Canterbury.* Manuſcript. The preceding four were printed.
6. *A dialogue deſcribing the original ground of theſe Lutheran factions, and many of their abuſes.* Lond. 1553, 2d edit.
7. *Chriſtian homilies.*
8. *Coſmography.*
9. *Anſwer to certain queries, concerning the abuſes of the maſſe.* In Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. vol. ii. rec. 25.
10. *The godly and pious inſtitution of a chriſtian man, commonly called the Biſhop's book.* Lond. 1537.

He is ſaid to be the tranſlator of the Apocrypha as far as the book of Wiſdom. His letters to M. Parker are in manuſcript in C. C. col. Cambr. Miſc. i. 445.

above, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.) In theſe treatiſes I perceive and acknowledge myſelf grevouſly to have erred, namely againſt the bl. ſacrament of the altare; diſallowing the maſſe and denying purgatory, with ſlanderous infamy of the pope, and my lord cardinal, and outragious rayling againſt the clergy; which I have forſaken and utterly renounced—Aſks pardon, William Barlo."

ADAM ELDER,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

A Ciſtercian Monk,

BORN early in the ſixteenth century, in Aberdeenſhire in Scotland, and educated in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where, having ſtudied divinity, he took orders, and became a brother in the Ciſtercian monaſtery at Kinloſs in the ſhire of Murray. Soon after his admiſſion into this convent he was choſen divinity-reader; and when Reid was made biſhop of Orkney, he appointed Adam Elder tutor to his nephew, who ſucceeded his uncle as abbot of Kinloſs. He afterwards conducted his pupil to Paris, in order to finiſh his education in that univerſity,(*a*) where our author publiſhed his Homilies, and where he died in the year 1567. He was eſteemed a man of conſiderable learning, and an elegant writer.(*b*) Mackenz. Lives, vol. iii. p. 75.

WORKS.

Conciones xix. Par. 1558, 4to. Theſe ſermons, or homilies, or lectures, were preached to the fraternity at Kinloſs. In one of them he diſcuſſes the important

(*a*) *Univerſity.* Mackenzie ſays, that when the abbot was promoted to the ſee of Orkney, in the year 1540, he made choice of this monk to be tutor to his nephew; and that, when he went to Paris to finiſh his ſtudies, Elder went along with him in 1566. Now, if we ſuppoſe him only ten years old in 1540, when our author became his tutor, he muſt have been thirty-ſix when he ſet out for Paris in order to finiſh his education. But Elder publiſhed his ſermons at Paris in 1558. Inſtead therefore of 1566, we muſt read 1556, or perhaps 1546.

(*b*) *Writer.* When Elder publiſhed his ſermons, theſe commendatory verſes, written by Dr. Henry Blackwood, dean of the faculty at Paris, were prefixed to the book.

Si vis melliſluos ſophiæ libare ſaporcs,
Et cupis aetherei regna beata poli,
Si laudare velis cœleſtia numina divûm,
Et Xenophontaeo vis ſimul ore loqui;
Quiſquis non vanis vitam traducere rebus
Optas, ſed ſacris inſtituiſſe modis:
Huc ades; hic non ſunt puerorum Nacniae, et omni
Terſa labore ſenis verba videre potes;
Haec et Ariſtotelis ſuperant et ſcripta Platonis:
Hunc ergo debes conſuluiſſe librum.

important queſtion, what part of the world the Magi came from, who brought gold, incenſe, and myrrh, to the infant Jeſus, and proves by many learned arguments, that they were Arabian kings, and not Perſians, as is generally ſuppoſed.

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

RICHARD TAVERNER,

Clerk of the Signet in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. a Lay-preacher, and Author of ſeveral religious books,

Bale, viii. 96.

WAS the ſon of John Taverner, eſq. of Briſley in the county of Norfolk, deſcended of an ancient family. He was born

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 182.

in the year 1505, and was ſome time a ſtudent of Bennet-college in Cambridge, but removed to Oxford when cardinal Wolſey founded his new college in that univerſity; of which college he was admitted a junior canon, and took the degree of bachelor of arts in the year 1529. Having acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek language, philoſophy, and divinity, he retired to Staire-inn in London,(*a*) and thence to the Inner Temple. In 1534 he was introduced at the court of Henry VIII. and employed in the ſervice of Thomas Cromwel, ſecretary of ſtate, who, in 1537, made him one of the clerks of the ſignet, which he held to the end of the reign of Edward VI.(*b*) But in 1552, being ſeized with a divine impulſe to preach the goſpel, he obtained a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe, and became a celebrated advocate in

(*a*) *London.* This Staire-inn, or Strond-inn, Wood ſays, was pulled down to make room for the duke of Somerſet's palace in the Strand (Somerſet houſe); that it was an inn of Chancery; and that it was then uſual for ſtudents of the law to reſide ſome time in ſuch inns, before they were admitted into the inns of court. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 182.

(*b*) *Edward* VI. In a manuſcript in the Cotton lib. *Titus* B. 1. f. 203. is the following note—" 5 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. " Ric. Taverner, one of the clerks of the " ſignet, was committed to the Tower " for ſlandering the ladie Ann of Cleve." *Bp. Tan.*

in the Proteſtant cauſe.(*c*) During the reign of queen Mary, he lived retired at his ſeat, called Norbiton-hall, in the county of Surrey. On the acceſſion of Elizabeth, he was particularly noticed by her majeſty, in conſequence of a congratulatory Latin epiſtle which he preſented on the joyful occaſion. She offered him the honour of knighthood, made him a juſtice of the peace for the county of Oxford, and high ſheriff in the year 1569.(*d*) He died in 1571, aged 66, in the manor-houſe at Woodeaton, near Oxford; which manſion he built about the year 1544. He was buried with great ſolemnity, in the chancel of his pariſh-church, "by two heralds, who "afterwards cauſed to be hung againſt the north wall, a helmet, "ſtandard, pennon, and other *cogniſances* belonging to eſquires."(*e*)

WORKS.

1. *The ſum or pith of the* 150 *pſalms of David, reduced into a form of prayers and meditations.* Lond. 1539, 8vo.

2. *Recognition*

(*c*) *Cauſe.* "I have been informed," ſays Wood, "by ſome notes of him written "by his grandſon, that he preached before "the king at court, and in ſome public "places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet "bonnet or round cap, a damaſk gown, "and a chain of gold about his neck; in "which habit he was ſeen and heard preach-"ing ſeveral times in St. Mary's church in "Oxon, in the beginning of queen Eli-"zabeth." *Ibid.*

(*d*) 1569. Biſhop Tanner, after mentioning this congratulatory epiſtle to the queen, proceeds thus—*qua benigne accepta, regina eum ad dignitatem equeſtrem evexit: poſtea eirenarcha et com. Oxon. vicecomes evaſit.*

Ant. Wood, having mentioned his being made high ſheriff for the county of Oxford, ſays—"in which office he appeared in St. "Mary's pulpit, with a ſword by his ſide, "(as 'tis ſaid) and a chain of gold hanging "about his neck, and preached to the "ſcholars a ſermon (there being then a "great ſcarcity of divines in the univerſity) "beginning thus—*Arriving at the mount "of St. Mary, in the ſtony ſtage where I now "ſtand, I have brought you ſome fine Biſkets "baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully con-"ſerved for the Chickens of the Church, the "Sparrows of the Spirit, and the ſweet Swal-"lows of Salvation*, &c.

(*e*) *Eſquires.* They are the words of Ant. Wood. But theſe *cogniſances*, as he calls them, I ſhould have conſidered as belonging to *knights*, rather than *eſquires*; and hence I am inclined to believe that Taverner really accepted the honour of knighthood from queen Elizabeth.

2. *Recognition, or correction of the Bible after the beſt exemplars.* Lond. 1539, fol. Wood ſays, this Engliſh Bible was allowed to be publicly read in churches, till the death of lord Cromwell in 1540, when the biſhops cauſed the printers of it to be impriſoned, and Taverner the editor to be ſent to the Tower; but if the reader has read the note (*b*), he is informed of another reaſon for our author's confinement.

3. *The epiſtles and goſpels, with a brief poſtill upon the ſame, ſet forth for the ſingular commodity of prieſts and curates,* 2 vol. 4to. 1540. It is a little unlucky for Wood's ſtory of the printers and the editor of the Bible being impriſoned, that the epiſtles and goſpels were publiſhed in the ſame year.

4. *The fruit of faith, containing all the prayers of the holy fathers, patriarchs, prophets, judges, kings, renowned men and* (OLD) *women, in the Old and New Teſtament.* Lond. 1582, 12mo.

5. *Various poems,* Latin and Engliſh.

6. *The garden of wiſdom, &c. contayning proper and quick ſayings of princes, philoſophers, &c.* Lond. 1539, 12mo.

7. *Aliquot ſententiarum flores, per Eraſmum collecti, cum interpretatione Ric. Taverneri.* Lond. 1540, 12mo.

8. *Catonis diſticha,* with Engliſh annotations. Lond. 1553, 8vo. 1562, 12mo.

9. *Catechiſmus fidei.*

10. *Proverbs or adages.* Lond. 1545, 1552, 12mo. 1569, 8vo.

Beſides ſeveral tranſlations from the Latin.

K. HEN. VIII.

CATHARINE PARR,

Laſt Queen to Henry VIII. in the beginning of whoſe reign ſhe was born,

Ballard, p. 79.

WAS the eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendall. She was firſt married to John Nevil, lord Latymer; after whoſe death, ſhe ſo captivated her amorous ſovereign, that he raiſed her to the throne. The royal nuptials were ſolemnized at Hampton Court, on the

the twelfth of July, 1543. Being religiouſly diſpoſed, ſhe was, in the early part of her life, a zealous obſerver of the Romiſh rites and ceremonies; but in the dawning of the Reformation, ſhe became as zealous a promoter of the Lutheran doctrine; yet with ſuch prudence and circumſpection as her perilous ſituation required. Nevertheleſs, we are told, that ſhe was in great danger of falling a ſacrifice to the Popiſh faction, the chief of whom was biſhop Gardiner: he drew up articles againſt her, and prevailed on the king to ſign a warrant to remove her to the Tower. This warrant was, however, accidentally dropped, and immediately conveyed to her majeſty. What her apprehenſions muſt have been on this occaſion, may be eaſily imagined. She knew the monarch, and ſhe could not help recollecting the fate of his former queens. A ſudden illneſs was the natural conſequence. The news of her indiſpoſition brought the king to her apartment. He was laviſh in expreſſions of affection, and ſent her a phyſician.(*a*) His majeſty being ſoon after alſo ſomewhat indiſpoſed, ſhe prudently returned the viſit, and was graciouſly received.(*b*)

Burnet, Hiſt. of the Reform. vol. i. p. 345.

Ballard.

The time being now come when ſhe was to be ſent to the Tower, the king, walking in the garden, ſent for the queen, and met her with great good-humour; when, lo! the chancellor, with forty of the guards, approached. He fell upon his knees, and ſpoke ſoftly with the king, who called him knave, arrant knave, beaſt, fool, and commanded him inſtantly to depart. Henry then returned to the queen, who ventured to intercede for the chancellor: "Ah! poor ſould," ſaid the king, "thou little knoweſt how evil he deſerveth this grace

Ballard, p. 83.

(*a*) *Phyſician.* This phyſician is ſuppoſed to have been Dr. Wendy, who, it ſeems, was privy to the deſign againſt her majeſty, and by whoſe advice ſhe returned the viſit to the king. *Ballard*, p. 80.

(*b*) *Received.* The king ſeemed pleaſed with her viſit, and began to talk with her on religious ſubjects, propoſing certain queſtions concerning which he wanted her opinion. She anſwered his majeſty in a very humble and artful ſpeech, which her hiſtorian Ballard hath given us verbatim; but as there is very little probability that any of the perſons preſent wrote ſhort-hand, it is probably equally authentic with other ſpeeches, ſo frequent in our ancient hiſtorians. Ballard quotes no authority.

" at thy hands. Of my word, ſweetheart, he hath been toward thee " an arrant knave, and ſo let him go." The king died in January 1547, juſt three years and a half after his marriage with this ſecond Catharine ;(*c*) who, in a ſhort time, was again eſpouſed to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England: for in September, 1548, ſhe died in child-bed. The hiſtorians of this period generally inſinuate, that ſhe was poiſoned by her huſband, to make way for his marriage with the lady Elizabeth.

Ballard, p. 95. Godwyn's An. Eng. ed. p. 132. Dugd. Bar. v. ii. p. 368. Strype, Mem. vol. ii. p. 125.

That Catharine Parr(*d*) was beautiful, is beyond a doubt; that ſhe was pious and learned, is evident from her writings; and that her prudence and ſagacity were not inferior to her other accompliſhments, may be concluded from her holding up the paſſion of a capricious tyrant as a ſhield againſt her enemies; and that at the latter end of his days, when his paſſions were enfeebled by age, and his peeviſh auſterity increaſed by diſeaſe.

WORKS.

1. *Queen Catharine Parr's lamentation of a ſinner, bewailing the ignorance of her blind life.* Lond. 8vo. 1548, 1563.(*e*)

2. *Prayers*

(*c*) *Catharine.* That ſhe retained his affection to the laſt, is evident from the following paragraph in his will, made about a month before his death——" And for the " great love, obedience, chaſteneſs of life, " and wiſdom, being in our foreſaid wife " and queen, we bequeath unto her for " her proper uſe, and as it ſhall pleaſe her " to order it, three thouſand pounds in " plate, jewels, and ſtuff of houſhold, be- " ſides ſuch apparel as it ſhall pleaſe her to " take, as ſhe hath already; and further, " we give unto her one thouſand pounds in " money, with the enjoying of her dowry " and jointure, according to our grant by " act of parliament." *See Fuller and Heylin's Church Hiſt.*

(*d*) *Parr.* " Whoſe beauty raiſed her " to a throne, and whoſe merit deſerved a " better fate than to be linked to two " men, one of whom was near putting her " to death for her attachment to a religion " which he himſelf had introduced; and " the latter of whom is ſuſpected of re- " moving her, to promote his marriage with " the lady Elizabeth." *Cat. of Royal Auth.*

(*e*) 1563. This piece was publiſhed, after her death, by ſecretary Cecil, with a preface written by himſelf. It is a contrite meditation on the former part of her life, which ſhe had ſpent in the errors of popery. *Ballard. Cat. of R. Auth. Bale de ſcript. Brit.*

2. *Prayers or meditations, wherein the mynd is ſtirred patiently to ſuffre all afflictions here, to ſet at nought the vaine proſperitee of this worlde, and always to long for the everlaſtynge felicitee. Collected out of holy workes, by the moſt vertuous and gracious princeſſe Katharine, queene of Englande, France, and Irelande.* Printed by John Wayland, 1545, 4to.—1561, 12mo.(*f*)

3. *A godly expoſition, after the manner of a contemplation, upon the* li. *pſalm, which Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end of his days.* Tranſlated by the queen, with other meditations, and a prayer.

4. *A pious prayer,* in ſhort ejaculations.

5. *A Latin epiſtle to the lady Mary, entreating her to let the tranſlation of Eraſmus's paraphraſe on the New Teſtament (which her majeſty had procured) be publiſhed in her highneſs's name.*

6. *A letter to king Henry, then on an expedition againſt France.*

7. *A letter to the univerſity of Cambridge.*(*g*)

8. *A letter to lady Wriotheſly, on the death of her ſon.*

9. *A letter to the college of Stoke, that Edward Walgrave may have a leaſe of their manour of Chipley in Suffolk.*

10. *A letter to her huſband the lord admiral.*

11. *Two letters to ditto.*

12. *Another to ditto, before their marriage.*

(*f*) To this was ſometimes prefixed a ſet of fifteen pſalms, in imitation of thoſe of David, the titles of which may be ſeen in Strype, vol. ii. p. 131. *Cat. of R. Auth.*

(*g*) This letter was written in anſwer to a petition from the univerſity of Cambridge, praying her majeſty's interceſſion with the king, when the act paſſed declaring that all colleges, &c. ſhould be in his diſpoſal. She informs them, "that ſhe had attempted for the ſtay of their poſſeſſions, "and that his majeſty was ſuch a patron "to good learning, that he would rather "advance and erect new occaſions thereof, "than confound thoſe their colleges." *Strype, Mem.* v. ii. p. 133.

REGINALD

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

REGINALD POLE,

Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of Canterbury, a younger ſon of Sir Richard Pole, lord Montague,(*a*)

Biogr. Brit. Camd. Brit. Staffordſh. Ath. Oxon. col. 114. Vita Reg. Poli a Bacatello.

WAS born at Stoverton caſtle, in Staffordſhire, in the year 1500. At ſeven years of age, he was ſent to a Carthuſian monaſtery at Shene, near Richmond in Surrey, and thence, when he was about twelve years old, removed to Magdalen college in Oxford, where, by the inſtructions of the celebrated Lineacre, and Latimer, he made conſiderable progreſs in learning. In 1515 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, entered into deacon's orders ſome time after; in 1517, was made prebendary of Saliſbury, and in 1519 dean of Wimborne, and dean of Exeter. We are not ſurpriſed at this young nobleman's early preferments, when we conſider him as the kinſman of Henry VIII. and that he was bred to the church by the king's ſpecial command.

Being now about the age of nineteen, he was ſent, according to the faſhion of the times, to finiſh his ſtudies at Padua in Italy, where he reſided ſome time in great ſplendor, having a handſome penſion from the king. He returned to England in 1525, where he was moſt graciouſly received at court, and univerſally admired for his talents and addreſs; but preferring ſtudy and ſequeſtration to the pleaſures of a court, he retired to the Carthuſian convent at Shene, where he had continued about two years, when the *pious* king began to divulge his ſcruples of conſcience concerning his marriage with Catharine of Spain. Pole foreſaw that this affair would neceſſarily involve him in difficulties; he therefore determined to quit the kingdom, and accordingly obtained leave to viſit Paris. Having thus avoided the ſtorm for

(*a*) *Montague.* This lord was couſin-german to Henry VII. and Margaret his wife, the mother of our author, was the daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother to Edward IV.

for the preſent, he returned once more to his convent at Shene; but his tranquillity was again interrupted by the king's reſolution to ſhake off the pope's ſupremacy, of which Pole's approbation was thought indiſpenſably neceſſary. How he managed in this affair, is not very clear. However, he obtained leave to reviſit Italy, and his penſion was continued for ſome time.(*b*)

The king, having now divorced queen Catharine, married Anne Bo- Vita Poli.
leyn, and being reſolved to throw off the papal yoke, ordered Dr. Richard Sampſon to write a book in juſtification of his proceedings, which he ſent to Pole for his opinion. To this Pole, ſecure in the pope's protection, wrote a ſcurrilous anſwer, entitled *pro unitate eccleſiaſtica*, and ſent it to the king, who was ſo offended with the contents, that he withdrew his penſion, ſtripped him of all his preferments, and procured an act of attainder to be paſſed againſt him. In the mean time, Pole was created a cardinal, and ſent nuncio to different parts of Europe. King Henry made ſeveral attempts to have him ſecured and brought to England, but without effect. At length the pope fixed him as legate at Viterbo, where he continued till the year 1543, when he was appointed legate at the council of Trent, and was afterwards employed by the pope as his chief counſellor.

Pope Paul III. dying in 1549, Pole was twice elected his ſucceſſor, and, we are told, twice refuſed the papal dignity; firſt, becauſe the election was made in too great haſte; and the ſecond time, becauſe it was done in the night.(*c*) Cardinal Maria de Monte obtained the triple

(*b*) *Time.* Bacatellus, the writer of his life, tells us, that being preſſed on every ſide to approve the king's reſolution to become ſupreme head of the church, he went to his majeſty, fully determined to acquieſce; but that, when he came into the royal preſence, he was ſuddenly inſpired with a reſolution to declare his real ſentiments in favour of the pope's right of ſupremacy; that the enraged Harry ſeveral times graſped his poniard with an intention to kill him; but, being overcome with Pole's mild and humble deportment, at laſt diſmiſſed him without much anger. This is an improbable ſtory: the tyrannical Defender of the Faith would not have brooked ſuch a declaration, and much leſs have continued his penſion: Pole certainly temporiſed on this occaſion.

(*c*) *Night.* This delicacy in a cardinal

triple crown; and Pole, having kiſſed his ſlipper, retired to the convent of Magazune near Verona, where he continued till the death of Edward VI. in the year 1553. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, Pole was ſent legate to England, where he was received by her majeſty with great veneration, and conducted to the archbiſhop's palace at Lambeth, poor Cranmer being at that time priſoner in the Tower. He immediately appeared in the houſe of lords, where he made a long ſpeech, which being reported to the commons by their ſpeaker, both theſe obſequious houſes concurred in an humble ſupplication to be reconciled to the ſee of Rome. They preſented it on their knees to her majeſty, who interceded with the cardinal, and he graciouſly condeſcended to give them abſolution. O tempora! o mores! This buſineſs being over, the legate made his public entry into London, and immediately ſet about the extirpation of hereſy. The day after the execution of Cranmer, which he is ſaid to have adviſed, he was conſecrated archbiſhop of Canterbury. In the ſame year, 1556, he was elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and ſoon after, of Cambridge; both which he viſited, by his commiſſioners, with great inhumanity. He died of a double quartan ague in the year 1558, about ſixteen hours after the death of the queen, and was buried in the cathedral of Canterbury.(*d*)

Vita Poli. As to his character, the Romiſh writers aſcribe to him every virtue under heaven: even biſhop Burnet is extremely laviſh in his praiſe, and attributes the cruelties of Mary's reign to the advice of Gardiner; but, notwithſtanding the apparent mildneſs in Pole's diſpoſition, when we conſider him as an abject ſlave to the ſee of Rome, and the chief counſellor and confident of queen Mary, it is irrational to acquit him

dinal is truely wonderful: but the intrigues of the French party ſeem to have been the real cauſe of his miſcarriage; they ſtarted many objections to Pole, and by that means gained time to procure a majority againſt him.

(*d*) *Canterbury.* He was buried on the north ſide of Thomas à Becket's chapel: on his tomb were engraved theſe words only, *Depoſitum cardinalis Poli.*

him of the diabolical cruelties which ſo eminently ſtigmatiſe the reign of that princeſs.

WORKS.

1. *Pro unitate eccleſiaſtica, ad Hen.* viii. Rom. 1536, fol.
2. *Speech in parliament*, Nov. 27, 1554. In Fox's Acts and Monum.
3. *Letter to pope Julius* iii. Alſo in Fox.
4. *Unitatis eccleſiaſticæ defenſio, ad Hen.* viii. Argentorat. 1555, fol. Ingolſt. 1587, 8vo.
5. *Unitatis eccl. defenſio, ad Edw.* vi. This is the preface to the laſt mentioned book.
6. *Oratio in materia de pace.* Venet. 1558, 4to.
7. *Reformatio Angliæ ex decretis Reg. Poli.* An. 1556, 4to. Louv. 1569, 8vo.
8. *De concilio* lib. i. Rom. 1562, 4to. Louvain, 1567. fol. 1569, 8vo.
9. *De baptiſmo Conſtantini imperatoris.* Printed with the laſt.
10. *De ſummi pontificis officio & poteſtate.* Louv. 1569, 8vo.
11. *A treatiſe of juſtification.* Louv. 1569. to which are added ſome tranſlations from St. Auſtin, &c.

He left ſome manuſcripts on religious ſubjects, moſtly imperfect.

JOHN CLERKE,

K. HEN. VIII
K. EDW. VI.

Deſcended from famous and noble lineage,

WAS, I preſume from his writings, a Divine. He was educated at Oxford, but in what college is not known. From thence he travelled to Italy, and ſtudied at the univerſity of Padua, where he became intimately acquainted with Richard Paice, whom the reader will find among the *miſcellaneous* writers in this volume. Their friendſhip was ſuch, " that the like could not be read in any author. " All things were in a manner common between them, and what " was by either read or obſerved, was forthwith communicated, to " each

R. Paice de fructu quae ex doctrina percipitur. Baſ. 1517, p. 24.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 85.

"each other's great advantage." After his return to England, being particularly distinguished for his knowledge of ancient and modern languages, he became secretary to Thomas duke of Norfolk. How long he was thus employed, I know not; nor indeed any thing more of his history, except that he was sent prisoner to the Tower, where he hung himself in his girdle, in the year 1552. Religion was probably the cause of his imprisonment, as it happened in the Protestant reign of Edward VI. and Fox calls him, "an open enemy to the "gospel, and to all godly preachers."

Bal. part. post 109.

Pits, p. 747.

Acts and Mon. an. 1558.

WORKS.

1. *Opusculum plane divinum de mortuorum resurrectione et extremo judicio, in quatuor linguis succinctè conscriptum*, viz. Lat. Angl. Ital. Gall. Lond. 1545, 1547, 4to. 1573.

2. *Declaration of certain articles, viz. free-will, predestination, faith, justification, good works, christian liberty.* Lond. 1546, 8vo.

3. *Mortis meditatio* lib. i.

4. *De Italica verborum declinatione* lib. i. At the end of the *Opusculum* above mentioned, edit. 1547.

5. *De Gallica verborum declinatione* lib. i. Ibid.

6. *A treatise of nobility.* Translated from the French.

7. *Lamant mal traicté de sa mise.* Translated from the French, and dedicated to Hen. Howard, earl of Surrey. Lond. 1543, 12mo.

K. HEN. VIII. K. EDW. VI.

JOHN REDMAN,

A learned Divine,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 80.

BORN in the year 1499, descended from a Yorkshire family, and nearly related to Tonstall bishop of Durham, who probably directed his early education. He was a student of Corpus-Christi college in Oxford, immediately after its foundation, under the government of Claymond the first president. From Oxford he went to Paris for

for improvement, and continued there till he became of age. At his return to England, he ſettled in St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1537, being then fellow of his college, he commenced doctor of divinity, and, about the ſame time, was elected public orator of the univerſity. He was ſoon after choſen maſter of King's hall, which he reſigned in 1547, the laſt year of the reign of Henry VIII. being then appointed the firſt maſter of Trinity-college. He was archdeacon of Taunton(*a*) and a member of the Convocation in 1547 and 1550; alſo prebendary of Wells, and of Weſtminſter, in the college of which cathedral he departed this life, in the year 1551, aged 52, and was buried in the north iſle of the abbey.

Carter, Hiſt. of Cambr. p. 253.

Rym. Fœd. xv. 92.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

Redman was a man of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and particularly remarkable for his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, to the improvement of which in the univerſity of Cambridge he was ſingularly inſtrumental. He was a principal aſſiſtant in compiling the Liturgy of the church of England. Strype calls him one of the greateſt lights of the univerſity, and adds, "he was a perſon of extraordinary reputation for his learning, reading, and profound knowledge in divinity, ſo that the greateſt divines gave a mighty deference to his judgement."(*b*)

Memorials of Cranmer, lib. ii cap. 26.

WORKS.

1. *Opus de juſtificatione.* Ant. 1555, 4to.

2. *Hymnus in quo peccator juſtificationem quærens, &c.* Printed with the former.

3. *The complaint of grace.* Lond. 1556, 8vo. 1609, 12mo.

4. *Reſolutions concerning the ſacrament.* See Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformat. append.

(*a*) *Taunton.* In Wood's *Faſti Oxonienſis*, vol. i. p. 36. I read, that one Fitzjames was admitted archdeacon of Taunton, and prebendary of Milverton in the church of Wells, on the death of John Redmayne, 22 May, 1554. But our Redman, or Redmayne, (Wood conſiders them as the ſame name) died in 1551.

(*b*) *Judgement.* See alſo Leland's *Encomia*, p. 46. and Roger Aſcham's Epiſtles, lib. i. Ep. v. Aſcham was his intimate friend.

5. *Resolutions of some questions relating to bishops and priests.* Ibid.

6. *Communications, &c.* See Fox, Acts and Mon. A. 1551.

7. *Carmen in obitum M. Buceri.* Fox, first edit. 1558.

8. *Epistola ad Latimerum.* Ibid. 1308.

9. *Sententia de cœlibatu sacerdotum, in defensione connubii sacerdotum.* Manuscript.

K. HEN. VIII. K. EDW. VI.

Sir ANTHONY COPE,

A divine Author, though no Divine by profession,

Bale, xi. 93.

WAS the son of William Cope, esq. of Banbury in Oxfordshire, who was cofferer to Henry VII.(*a*) His son Anthony was educated at Oxford, probably in Oriel-college, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, visited the most famous universities abroad, and associated with many learned professors. He was knighted by king Edward VI. and dying in the year 1551, was buried in the chancel of the parish-church of Hanwell, near Banbury in Oxfordshire. He is called by Pits, *vir Musarum amantissimus*, and is said to have written many things, both whilst he was abroad, and after his return, as may be gathered, says Pits, from various approved authors, and particularly from an epigram in his praise, written by Bapt. Mantuanus, which Bale says he had seen. But whatsoever he may have written, I find no account of more than the two following

Pits, p. 735.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 79.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. Brit.

WORKS.

1. *Godly meditations on twenty select psalms, necessary for them that desire to have the dark words of the prophet declared.* Lond. 1547, 8vo.

2. *The*

(*a*) VII. Mr. William Cope married Joan, the daughter and heiress of John Spencer, of Hodnell in Warwickshire. She was his second wife, and the mother of Sir Anthony. His father died in 1513, and was buried in the church at Banbury. *Ath. Oxon. as above.*

2. *The hiſtory of Hannibal and Scipio.* Lond. 1561, 12mo. 1590, 8vo. Neither Bale, Pits, nor Wood, mention this book. Biſhop Tanner gives it a Latin title; but quotes the beginning of the dedication to Hen. VIII. in Engliſh. Hence I ſuppoſe the book to be written in that language.

EDMUND BONNER,

K. HEN. VIII Q. MARY.

Biſhop of London, of infamous memory,

WAS born at Hanley in Worceſterſhire, and generally ſuppoſed to be the natural ſon of one Savage, a prieſt.(*a*) About the year 1512, he entered ſtudent of Broad-gate hall in Oxford. In 1519 he was admitted bachelor of the canon and civil law. About the ſame time he took orders, and obtained ſome preferment in the dioceſe of Worceſter. In 1525 he was created doctor of canon law. Having now acquired the reputation of a ſhrewd civilian and politician, he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by cardinal Wolſey, who made him his commiſſary for the faculties, and heaped upon him a variety of church-preferments.(*b*) He was with the cardinal at Caw-wood, when he was arreſted for high-treaſon.

Biogr. Brit. Strype's Annals of the Reform. vol. i. p. 575. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 158.

After the death of that miniſter, Bonner ſoon found means to inſinuate himſelf into the favour of Henry VIII. who made him one of his chaplains, and employed him in ſeveral embaſſies abroad, particularly to the pope.(*c*) In 1538, being then embaſſador at the court of France,

Stow's Annals p. 556. edit. 1631.

(*a*) *Prieſt.* This prieſt was the natural ſon of Sir John Savage, of Clifton in the ſame county; but Strype ſays, he was poſitively aſſured that Bonner was the legitimate offspring of a poor man, who lived in a cottage known to this day by the name of Bonner's Place. *See Annals of the Reform.* vol. i. p. 575. ed. 1725, fol.

(*b*) *Preferments.* Bonner poſſeſſed, at the ſame time, the livings of Blaydon and Chery-Burton, in Yorkſhire; Ripple, in Worceſterſhire; Eaſt Dereham, in Norfolk; prebend of St. Paul's; and the archdeaconry of Leiceſter.

(*c*) *Pope.* In 1532 he was ſent to Rome, with Sir Edward Karne, to anſwer for the king,

France, he was nominated biſhop of Hereford; but before conſecration, was tranſlated to the ſee of London, and enthroned in April, 1540.

Henry VIII. died in 1547, at which time Bonner was embaſſador with the emperor Charles V. During this reign he was conſtantly zealous in his oppoſition to the pope, and in compliance with the king, favoured the Reformation. Harry VIII. was not to be trifled with; but, on the acceſſion of young Edward, Bonner refuſed the oath of ſupremacy, and was committed to the Fleet: however, he ſoon thought fit to promiſe obedience to the laws, and was accordingly releaſed. He continued to comply with reformation; but with ſuch manifeſt neglect and reluctance, that he was twice reprimanded by the privy council, and in 1549, after a long trial, was committed to the Marſhalſey, and deprived of his biſhoprick.(*d*) The ſucceeding reign gave him ample opportunity of revenge. Mary was ſcarce ſeated on the throne, before Bonner was reſtored to his biſhoprick, and ſoon after appointed vicegerent, and preſident of the convocation.(*e*) From this time, he became the chief inſtrument of papal cruelty: he is ſaid to have condemned no leſs than two hundred Proteſtants to the flames, in the ſpace of three years. Good God! that any power upon earth ſhould dare to ſinge a hair of a man's

Fox's Acts and Mon. vol. ii. p. 1309.

king, whom his Holineſs had cited to appear, in perſon or by proxy. In 1533 he was again diſpatched to pope Clement VII. at Marſeilles, upon the excommunication of king Henry on account of his divorce. On this occaſion he threatened the pope with ſo much reſolution, that his Holineſs talked of burning him alive, or of throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead; upon which Bonner thought fit to decamp. His Infallibility did not foreſee that the man whom he thus threatened was predeſtined to burn heretics in England.

(*d*) *Biſhoprick.* Being ordered by the council to preach at St. Paul's on certain articles which were delivered to him, he was accuſed of having taken no notice of one of theſe articles, relative to the king's power. For this contempt he was tried and ſentenced, as mentioned in the text.

(*e*) *Convocation.* In this convocation, which met in 1554, Bonner made a ſpeech, in praiſe of the prieſthood, which, from the fragment preſerved by Fox, appears to have been an arrogant rhapſody of prophane nonſenſe. *See Biogr. Brit. note M.*

man's head on account of his opinions! But this monſter of a prieſt was not more remarkable for his cruelty than his impudence. When queen Elizabeth came to the crown, he had the inſolence to meet her, with the reſt of the biſhops, at High-gate. In the ſecond year of her reign, refuſing to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy, he was again deprived, and committed to the Marſhalſey, where he died in 1569, after ten years confinement. There cannot be a ſtronger inſtance of the comparative lenity of the Proteſtant church, than its ſuffering this miſcreant to die a natural death.

WORKS.

1. *Preface to an oration of Stephen Gardiner*, biſhop, in Latin. Lond. 1534, 1535. Hamb. 1536, in Engliſh. Roan, 1553.
2. *Several letters to lord Cromwell.* Fox, p. 1088.
3. *Declaration to lord Cromwell.* Ibid. p. 1090.
4. *Letters from Rome.* Burnet, part i. collect. p. 111.
5. *Admonition to all readers of the Bible in Engliſh.* Ibid. p. 251.
6. *Letters to Mr. Lechmore.* Ibid. part ii. col. p. 170.
7. *Injunctions to his clergy.* Ibid. part i. p. 252.
8. *Reſponſum ad exhortationem.* Lond. 1553, 8vo.
9. *Letter to Mr. Lechmore*, in 1553. Bp. Burnet, part ii. col. p. 248.
10. *Articles to be enquired of in his general viſitation*, in 1554. Burnet.
11. *Expoſition on the creed*, &c. Lond. 1554, 1555, 4to.
12. *Letters, declarations, &c.* Fox, laſt vol.
13. *Objections againſt the proceſs of Horn*, biſhop of Wincheſter. Strype, vol. i.
14. *A letter concerning Henry* viii's *appeal to the pope.* Burnet, part iii. collect. p. 37.

PAUL

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

PAUL BUSH,

The firſt Biſhop of Briſtol,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 110.

BECAME a ſtudent in the univerſity of Oxford about the year 1513, and in 1518 took the degree of bachelor of arts. He afterwards became a brother of the order called *Bonhoms*, of which, after ſtudying

Pits, p. 750.

ſome time among the Friars of St. Auſtin (now Wadham college) he was elected provincial. In that ſtation he lived many years; till, at length, king Henry VIII. being informed of his great knowledge in divinity and *phyſic*, made him his chaplain, and in 1542, appointed

Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, lib. i. cap. 24.

him to the new epiſcopal ſee of Briſtol: (*a*) but having, in the reign of Edward VI. taken a wife, he was, on the acceſſion of queen Mary, deprived of his dignity, and ſpent the remainder of his life in a private ſtation at Briſtol, where he died, in the year 1558, aged 68, and was buried on the north ſide of the choir of the cathedral. (*b*) Wood ſays, that

(*a*) *Briſtol.* Pits, for want of better information, ſays that he was made biſhop of Briſtol by Edward VI. partly with a deſign to draw him from the ancient and true religion, and partly, becauſe they could not find among the new ſectaries any other perſon of ſufficient erudition and gravity for that dignity. As to his wife, the ſame author makes her a whore. "Over-"come," ſays he, "by carnal deſires, in "defiance of the chaſtity which he had "vowed to God, he cohabited with a con-"cubine, and thus by his actions gave the "lie to his faith." p. 751.

(*b*) *Cathedral.* Over his grave was ſoon after erected a low altar-tomb, and on it was faſtened his effigy at full length in his epiſcopal robes. Over it is a canopy, round which is writtten—*Hic jacet D. Paulus Buſh, primus hujus eccleſiæ epiſcopus, qui obiit undec. die Oct. an. Dom.* 1558, *ætatisque ſuæ* 68, *cujus animæ propitietur Chriſtus.*

This monument was erected near the ſtone under which his *quondam* wife, whoſe maiden name was Edith Aſhley, was buried in 1553. Pits ſays he diſmiſſed her of his own accord; but that is improbable, as there could be no neceſſity for ſuch diſmiſſion, till queen Mary's acceſſion, which happened in July, 1553. The biſhop's wife died in October following.

that, whilſt he was a ſtudent at Oxford, he was numbered among the celebrated poets of that univerſity; and Pits gives him the character of a faithful catholic, his want of chaſtity notwithſtanding.

WORKS.

1. *An exhortation to Margaret Burges, wife to Jo. Burges, clothier of Kingswood in the county of Wilts.* Lond. printed in the reign of Edward VI. 8vo.
2. *Notes on the pſalms.*
3. *Treatiſe in praiſe of the croſs.*
4. *Anſwer to certain queries concerning the abuſes of the maſs.* Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformat. Records, No. 25.
5. *Dialogues between Chriſt and the virgin Mary.*
6. *Treatiſe of ſalves, and curing remedies.*
7. *A little treatiſe in Engliſh, called The extirpation of ignorancy, &c.* in verſe. Lond. by Pinſon . . . 4to.
8. *Carmina diverſa.*

RICHARD COX,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

A learned Prelate, and principal Pillar of the Reformation.

HE was born at Whaddon in Buckinghamſhire, of low parentage, in the year 1499. From Eaton ſchool he obtained a ſcholarſhip in King's college, in Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1519: he was thence invited to Oxford, by cardinal Wolſey, and was there made one of the junior canons of Cardinal college. In 1525 he was incorporated bachelor, and the following year took the degree of maſter of arts in the ſame univerſity. In this ſituation he became remarkable for his learning and poetical abilities; but his attachment to the opinions of Luther rendered him hateful to his ſuperiors, who ſtripped him of his preferment, and threw him into priſon on ſuſpicion of hereſy. Being however ſoon releaſed, he left Oxford,

Biogr. Brit.

Willis, Surv. of Cath. v. ii. p. 359.

Downs, Life of Bp. Cox.

Wood, Ath. Ox vol. i. col. 203.

Downs.

Oxford, and was choſen maſter of Eton ſchool, which flouriſhed remarkably under his care. In 1537 he commenced doctor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1540 was made archdeacon of Ely, and the following year prebendary in that cathedral, on its being new founded by king Henry VIII. In 1546 he was made dean of Chriſt-church, Oxford. By the recommendation of archbiſhop Cranmer and biſhop Goodrich, to the latter of whom he had been chaplain, he not only obtained the above preferments, but was choſen preceptor to prince Edward, on whoſe acceſſion to the throne he became a favorite at court, was ſworn of the privy council, and made king's almoner. In 1547 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, in 1548 canon of Windſor, and the next year dean of Weſtminſter. About this time he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to viſit the univerſity of Oxford, in which office his zeal for reformation was ſo exceſſive, that he deſtroyed a number of curious and valuable books, for no better reaſon than becauſe they were written by Roman-catholics. On the acceſſion of queen Mary he was ſtripped of all his preferments, and committed to the Marſhalſea. He was however ſoon releaſed, and immediately left the kingdom. Having reſided ſome time at Straſburg with his intimate friend Peter Martyr, on the death of queen Mary he returned to England, and with other divines was appointed to reviſe the Liturgy. He often preached before the queen, and in 1559 was preferred to the ſee of Ely, which he continued to enjoy upwards of twenty-one years. He died on the 22d of July, 1581, aged 81. He was a man of conſiderable learning, a zealous and rigid bulwark of the church of England, and an implacable enemy both to Papiſts and Puritans(*a*). He was neither a favorite with the queen,

Willis.

Wood, Antiq. Ox. l. i. p. 271

Strype's Ann. of the Reform. v. ii. p. 337.

(*a*) *Puritans.* In a letter to archbiſhop Parker he adviſes him to proceed vigorouſly in reclaiming or *puniſhing* the Puritans, and not to be diſheartened at the frown of thoſe court-favorites who protected them; aſſuring him that he might expect the bleſſing of God on his *pious* labours to free the church from their dangerous attempts, and to

queen,(*b*) nor her courtiers, by ſome of whom, particularly lord North, he was often perſecuted. His body was interred in the cathedral of Ely, under a marble flag, with a Latin inſcription, which was defaced not long after his death, except four lines.(*c*)

WORKS.

1. *Two Latin orations on the diſpute between Dr. Treſham and Peter Martyr.* Lond. 1549, 4to.

2. *Liturgy of the church of England,* in compiling, and afterwards correcting, of which he was principally concerned.

3. *The Lord's prayer in verſe,* commonly printed at the end of David's pſalms by Sternhold and Hopkins.

4. *Tranſlation of the four goſpels, the acts of the apoſtles, and epiſtle to the Romans,* in the new tranſlation of the Bible, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

5. *Reſolutions of ſome queſtions concerning the ſacrament,* in the collection of records at the end of Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation.

6. *Several letters to the queen and others,* publiſhed in Strype's Annals of the Reformation.

He is alſo ſaid to have been concerned in the declaration concerning the divine inſtitution of biſhops, and to have aſſiſted Lilye in his grammar.

to eſtabliſh uniformity. *Strype's Life of Parker.*

This zealous reformer, we find, had not totally loſt ſight of the popiſh text, *compel them to come in:* but a ſtronger proof of his implacability and ſelf-importance appears in his letter to the lord treaſurer Burleigh, in which he warmly expoſtulates with the council for interpoſing in behalf of the Puritans, or meddling in affairs of the church, admoniſhing them to keep within their own ſphere. *Strype, ubi ſupra.* Such language from a biſhop would make a modern privy council ſtare.

(*b*) *Queen.* The reaſon aſſigned for his being no favorite with the queen, is his zealous oppoſition to her retaining the crucifix and wax candles on the altar of the royal chapel; alſo his ſtrenuous defence of the marriage of the clergy, which her majeſty always diſapproved. *Strype's Ann.* v. i. p. 175.

(*c*) *Lines.* The four lines remaining are,

Vita caduca vale, ſalveto vita perennis:
Corpora terra tegit, ſpiritus alta petit.
In terra Chriſti Gallus Chriſtum reſonabam;
Da, Chriſte, in cœlis te ſine fine ſonem.

Gallus, in the third line, is a vile pun upon his name *Cox,* ſimilar in ſound to *Cocks.*

K. HEN. VIII
Q. MARY.

JOHN PHILPOT,

A Divine, and a Martyr to the Reformation,

Bal. viii. 89.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 95.

WAS the ſon of Sir John Philpot,(*a*) of Compton in Hampſhire. From Wincheſter ſchool, he was ſent to New college in Oxford, of which, in 1534, he was admitted perpetual fellow. He was eſteemed, in the univerſity, a good linguiſt and civilian. When he left Oxford, I know not; but his fellowſhip became void by abſence in 1541, at which time he was probably in Italy.(*b*) After his return to England, Mr. Philpot read lectures on St. Paul's epiſtle to the Romans, in the cathedral at Wincheſter; which lectures, it ſeems, were too much tinctured with Lutheraniſm to be liked either by the clergy or laity of thoſe times: Henry VIII. was yet living. In the reign of Edward VI. he was made archdeacon of Wincheſter; but Mary was ſcarce ſeated on the throne, when he was apprehended and committed to priſon on ſuſpicion of hereſy.(*c*) After eighteen months confinement, he was examined by the biſhop of London and his aſſiſtants,(*d*) and, not chuſing to recant, was condemned to the ſtake. He was accordingly burnt in Smithfield, on the 18th of December, 1555. This martyr, I doubt not, was a pious man; but, from the titles of ſome of his writings, he appears to have been ſo enthuſiaſtic

Abel Rediv. p. 221.

Bp. Tanner.

(*a*) *Philpot.* Sir Peter Philpot was a knight of the Bath, and twice ſheriff of Hampſhire.

(*b*) Italy. *Italiam atque Romam ipſam petiit.* Bal. ubi ſup.

(*c*) *Hereſy.* Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, ſays, that Philpot, after being examined by the biſhop of London, was confined in his lordſhip's coal-hole, and ſet in the ſtocks.

(*d*) *Aſſiſtants.* Old Bale, the reverend biſhop of Oſſory, with all his gravity, after mentioning Weſton as an aſſiſtant on this occaſion, adds——"a certain poet "celebrates the ſaid Weſton in the fol-"lowing diſtich:

Cum tua ſuſtulerit Venus improba membra Priapi,
Te mirum non eſt temnere conjugium.

Weſton was at this time prolocutor of the convocation. See his life among the Divines in this century.

enthuſiaſtic a Calviniſt, and to have had ſo little charity for thoſe who differed from him in opinion, that I queſtion much whether he would not have condemned an Arrian to the ſame puniſhment which he himſelf ſuffered.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtolæ Hebraicæ*, lib. i.
2. *De proprietate linguarum*, lib. i.
3. *An apology for ſpitting upon an Arrian, with an invective againſt the Arrians, and an admonition to all that be faithful in Chriſt to beware of them, and of other late-ſprung hereſies.* Lond. printed at the end of the *Examinations of Philpot.*
4. *Supplication to king Philip, and queen Mary.* Fox, Acts and Mon. 1555.
5. *Letters to the lady Vane.* Ib.
6. *Letters to the chriſtian congregation.* Ib.
7. *Exhortation to his ſiſter.* Ib.
8. *Calvin's homilies*, tranſlated into Engliſh. Manuſcript.
9. *Chryſoſtome againſt hereſies*, tranſlated into Engliſh. Manuſcript.

JOHN HOOPER,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

Biſhop of Worceſter, and a Martyr in the Proteſtant cauſe,

WAS born in Somerſetſhire, and educated at Oxford, probably in Merton college. In 1518 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and afterwards became a Ciſtercian monk; but at length, diſliking his fraternity, he returned to Oxford, and there became *infected* with Lutheraniſm. In 1539 he was made chaplain and houſeſteward to Sir John Arundel, who afterwards ſuffered with the protector in the reign of Edward VI. But *that very catholic knight*, as Wood calls him, diſcovering his chaplain to be a heretic, Hooper was obliged to leave the kingdom. After continuing ſome time in France, he returned to England, and lived with a gentleman, called Seintlow;

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 91.

Stow, p. 533.

Scintlow; but, being again diſcovered, he eſcaped, in the habit of a
Fox, Acts and Mon. an. 1555. ſailor, to Ireland; thence embarked for the continent, and fixed his abode in Switzerland.(*a*)

When king Edward came to the crown, Mr. Hooper returned once more to his native country. In 1550, by his old patron Sir John Arundel's intereſt with the earl of Warwick, he was conſecrated biſhop of Gloceſter, and in 1552, was nominated to the ſee of Worceſter, which he held in *commendam* with the former.(*b*) But queen Mary had ſcarce aſcended the throne, before his lordſhip was impriſoned, tried, and, not chuſing to recant, condemned to the flames. He ſuffered this terrible death at Gloceſter, on the 9th of February, 1554, being then near ſixty years of age. He was an avowed enemy to the church of Rome, and not perfectly reconciled to what he thought remnants of popery in the church of England. In the former reign he had been one of Bonner's accuſers, which ſufficiently accounts for his being one of queen Mary's firſt ſacrifices to the *holy ſee*.(*c*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Switzerland.* "Where," ſays Ant. Wood, "he became acquainted with Bul-"linger, ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Zu-"inglius's chair, firſt at Baſil, and after-"wards at Zurich, where alſo, by his "counſel and doctrine, he married a wife, "and applied very ſtudiouſly to the Hebrew "tongue." *Ath. Oxon. ubi ſup.*

(*b*) *Former.* When Hooper, being elected biſhop of Gloceſter, came to be conſecrated and inveſted by Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Ridley, biſhop of London, he refuſed to comply with ſome part of the ceremony, particularly the rochet: upon which they abuſed him for his worſe than Calviniſtical principles, and ordered him into confinement: but his patron the earl of Warwick obtained the king's letter to diſpenſe with theſe ceremonies, and he was accordingly conſecrated in his own way. He afterwards took the oath of ſupremacy, and once preached at court in a *ſhymar*, with a rochet under it. *Id. ibid.*

(*c*) *See.* It is impoſſible to reflect on theſe horrid executions, without loſing all charity for religious ſyſtems, and almoſt for human nature itſelf. However, we are obliged to theſe pious aſſaſſins for having furniſhed us with a powerful argument in proof of a future life, founded on the juſtice of God. They have alſo ſhewn us, that the exiſtence of devils is not incompatible with the plan of the creator; for it is impoſſible for the moſt luxuriant imagination to conceive a ſcene in hell more exquiſitely infernal, than a bench of eccleſiaſtics,

WORKS.

1. *Anſwer to the lord Wincheſter's book, entitled A detection of the devil's ſophiſtry*, &c. Zurich, 1547, 4to.

2. *A declaration of Chriſt and his office.* Zur. 1547, 8vo. Afterwards in 12mo.

3. *Leſſon of the incarnation of Chriſt.* Lond. 1549, 8vo.

4. *Sermons on Jonas.* Lond. 1550, 8vo.

5. *Anſwers to certain queries concerning the abuſes of the maſs.* Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. Records, No. 25.

6. *A godly confeſſion and proteſtation of the chriſtian faith.* Lond. 1550.

7. *Homily to be read in the time of peſtilence.* 1553.

8. *Various letters written in priſon.* Fox, an. 1555.

9. *Epiſtola ad epiſcopos, decanos, archidiacanos, &c. cleri ordines in ſynodo Londinenſi congregatos.* Id. 1555.

10. *Exhortation to patience*, ſent to his wife. Id.

11. *Certain ſentences written in priſon.* Lond. 1559, 8vo.

12. *Speech at his death.*

13. *An apology againſt the untrue and ſlanderous report, that he ſhould be a maintainer and encourager of ſuch that curſed the queen's highneſs.* Lond. 1562.

14. *Comfortable expoſitions on the 23d, 62d, 73d, and 77th pſalms.* Lond. 1580, 4to.

15. *Annotations on the 13th chap. to the Romans.* Lond. 1583.

16. *Twelve lectures upon the creed.* Lond. 1581, 8vo.

17. *Confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, containing* 100 *articles.* Lond. 1581, 8vo. 1584, 4to. 1550, 8vo.

18. *Declaration of the ten holy commandments.* Lond. 1550, 1588, 8vo.

eccleſiaſtics, whether Papiſts, Lutherans, or Calviniſts, condemning to be conſumed by fire, a fellow creature for his BELIEF; for which belief, it being involuntary, he is not accountable even to God himſelf.

MATTHEW

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

MATTHEW PARKER,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

Biogr. Brit. Le Neve's Lives of Prot. Bps. p. 3.

WAS born at Norwich in the year 1504, the 19th of Henry VII. His father, who was a man in trade, died when our author was about twelve years old; but his mother took ſpecial care of his education, and at the age of ſeventeen ſent him to Corpus-Chriſti college in Cambridge, where, in 1523, he took his bachelor's degree. In 1527 he was ordained, created maſter of arts, and choſen fellow of the college. Having obtained a licence to preach, he frequently held forth at St. Paul's croſs in London, and in other parts of the kingdom. In 1533, or 34, he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, who obtained for him the deanery of Stoke-Clare in Suffolk, where he founded a grammar-ſchool. After the death of the queen, king Henry made him his own chaplain, and in 1541, prebendary of Ely. In 1544 he was, by the king's command, elected maſter of Corpus-Chriſti college, and the following year, vice-chancellor of the univerſity. In 1547 he loſt the deanery of Stoke, by the diſſolution of that college.(*a*) In the ſame year he married the daughter of Robert Harleſtone, a Norfolk gentleman.(*b*)

Abel Rediv. 523.

Strype's Life of Parker.

Le Neve.

Strype.

In

(*a*) *College.* In lieu of this deanery he had an annual penſion of £40. Finding he could not prevent the cataſtrophe, he ſecured the moſt valuable books belonging to the library, and gave them to Corpus-Chriſti college, Cambridge. *Carter, Hiſt. of Cambr.* p. 91.

(*b*) *Gentleman.* Dr. Parker was at this time in his forty-third year, and the lady twenty-eight. It ſeems their courtſhip was of ſeven years ſtanding; they had been prevented from marrying by the ſtatute of Henry VIII. which made it felony in the clergy. This obſtacle was now removed by the acceſſion of Edward VI. Biſhop Ridley was ſo pleaſed with her behaviour, that he once aſked her, whether ſhe had a ſiſter like herſelf? She died in 1570, in the 51ſt year of her age, and was buried at Lambeth. The archbiſhop had by her four ſons, two of which died in their infancy.

In the year 1552 he was nominated, by Edward VI. to the deanery of Lincoln, which, with his other preferments, enabled him to live in great affluence: but the Papiſt Mary was hardly ſeated on the throne, before he was deprived of every thing he held in the church, and obliged to live in obſcurity, frequently changing his place of abode to avoid the fate of the other reformers.(*c*)

Queen Elizabeth aſcended the throne in 1558, and in the following year, Dr. Parker, from indigence and obſcurity, was at once raiſed to the ſee of Canterbury, an honour which he neither ſollicited nor deſired. In this high ſtation he acted with ſpirit and propriety. He repaired and beautified his palace at Lambeth at a vaſt expence; founded ſeveral ſcholarſhips in Bennet or Corpus-Chriſti college in Cambridge, and gave large preſents of plate to that and to other colleges in this univerſity. He gave a hundred volumes to the public library. He likewiſe founded a free-ſchool at Rochdale in Lancaſhire. This worthy prelate died in the year 1575, aged 72, and was buried in his own chapel at Lambeth. He was pious without affectation or auſterity, chearful and contented in the midſt of adverſity, moderate in the height of power, and beneficent beyond example.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *Defence of prieſts' marriages, againſt Tho. Martin.* 1562.

2. He

(*c*) *Reformers.* Dr. Parker was ſo little affected with this reverſe of fortune, that he ſeems even to have rejoiced in his ſituation, of which himſelf gives the following account—*Poſtea privatus vixi, ita coram Deo lætus in conſcientiâ meâ; adeoque nec pudefactus nec dejectus; ut dulciſſimum otium literarium, ad quod Dei bona providentia me revocavit, multo majores et ſolidiores voluptates mihi pepererit, quam negotioſum illud & periculoſum vivendi genus unquam placuit.* Strype's Life, p. 31, &c.

(*d*) *Example.* I have ſaid he was moderate in the height of power. The Diſſenters are of a contrary opinion: they accuſe him of enforcing the act of uniformity againſt the Puritans with inflexible rigour and cruelty, and, in the poſitive language of devotion, of preferring the laws of the queen to the laws of God. It is a little unfortunate for the cauſe of chriſtianity, that theſe *laws of God* ſhould admit of ſuch various interpretations.

2. He publiſhed *Ælfric his Saxon tranſlation of a Latin homili, preached 700 years ago.*

3. He alſo publiſhed four of our beſt hiſtorians, *Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris, Aſſer's Life of king Alfred,* and *Tho. Walſingham.*

4. *De antiquitate Britannicæ eccleſiæ, & privilegiis eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis, cum archiepiſcopis* LXX. Lond. 1572, 1729, fol.

K. EDW. VI.

EDWARD SEYMOUR,

Duke of Somerſet, the eldeſt ſon of Sir John Seymour, knight, of Wolf-hall in Wiltſhire,(*a*)

Dugd. Baron. vol. ii. p. 361.

Collins, Peerage, vol. i. p. 28.

Birch's Lives, p. 37.

WAS educated at Oxford, but in what college was unknown, even to the induſtrious antiquary of that univerſity. We are told that he applied himſelf early to the profeſſion of arms, and that he ſpent his youth in the wars. In 1533 he attended the duke of Suffolk on his expedition to France, and was knighted by that nobleman. King Henry VIII. having married his ſiſter Jane in 1536, he was created viſcount Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford the year following. In 1540 the king ſent him to ſettle the limits of his dominions in that kingdom, and on his return he was elected knight of the garter. In 1542 he accompanied the duke of Norfolk againſt the Scots, and in that year was made lord great chamberlain of England for life. In 1544,

Aſhmole's Ord. of the Gart. p. 265.

Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. p. 507.

(*a*) Biſhop Tanner calls this Sir John of Wolf-hall, *Johannes de Puteo Lupino.* He married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettleſted in Suffolk. Collins, in his Peerage, calls her Margaret. vol. i. p. 28. This Margaret or Elizabeth was the mother of our author.

The family of Seymour is ſaid to have come over to England with William the Conqueror, from St. Maur in Normandy. In the old Latin records it is written *de S. Mauro.* The earlieſt reſidence, of which we have any account, was at Woundy and Penhow near Caldecot in Monmouthſhire. They removed into Somerſetſhire on the marriage of Roger de St. Maur, knt. with the daughter of John Beauchamp, baron of Hache, in the reign of Edward III.—*Camden's Remains,* p. 113, 151.—*Britannia, in Monmouthſhire.*

1544, being made lieutenant general of the north, he embarked for Scotland with 200 ſail of ſhips, landed at Leith, which, together with the city of Edinburgh, he took and burnt. In the ſame year he attended the king at the ſiege of Boulogne, and defeated a French army of 14,000 men. Rapin, an. 1544.

Henry VIII. by his will, appointed Seymour one of the ſixteen executors and regents during his ſon's minority; but ſuch was the power and ambition of this nobleman, that he ſoon obtained the ſole adminiſtration. He was declared governor of the young king, and protector of the kingdom. In 1548 he was appointed treaſurer, earl marſhal, and created duke of Somerſet. In the ſame year he marched an army againſt the Scots, and, having totally defeated them at Muſſleburgh, returned triumphant to England; but his glory was now in its meridian, and, from this time, declined with vaſt rapidity. The talents which had raiſed him to ſuch eminence were inadequate to the greater difficulty of preventing his fall, to which many cauſes contributed, but particularly envy. The earls of Southampton and Warwick were determined to drag him from his height; and, with the aſſiſtance of his other enemies, they ſoon accompliſhed his ruin.(*b*) In October, 1549, he was committed to the Tower by the privy council, and in January following, deprived of all his offices, and fined 2000*l.* a year: but he ſoon after obtained a full pardon of the king, was again admitted at court, and, in order to confirm his reconciliation with Warwick, married his daughter to lord Liſle, the earl's ſon. Nevertheleſs, in October, 1551, Warwick, now created duke of Northumberland, accuſed him of treaſonable and felonious deſigns, and cauſed him to be again ſent priſoner to the Tower.(*c*) He was Birch, Life.

 tried

(*b*) *Ruin.* They endeavoured to deſtroy his popularity, and to ruin him with the young king, by alledging, that he had quarelled with his brother the lord high admiral, and inhumanly aſſented to his execution; that he favoured the commons in oppoſition to the nobility; that he had built a palace in the Strand on the ruins of ſeveral churches; that all his proceedings were arbitrary, &c. *Birch*, p. 38.

(*c*) *Tower.* He was accuſed of an intention to raiſe a rebellion, and to murder the

tried on the firſt of December, found guilty of felonioufly intending to impriſon the duke of Northumberland, and, on the 22d of January, beheaded on Tower-hill.

Thus fell this ambitious duke, a ſacrifice to another duke of equal ambition, but more vicious and more artful than himſelf. He was by no means a virtuous character, nor of extraordinary abilities: but he was brave; he was apparently pious; he was open, affable, and generally not oppreſſive: but his cruelty to his brother, though a bad man, and his injuſtice to his own children by his firſt wife, are more than a counterpoiſe for all his virtues.(*d*)

WORKS.

the duke of Northumberland, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke. *Ibid.*

Theſe crimes were not proved; they were probably the invention of Northumberland, as well as that of which he was found guilty, namely, an intention to impriſon this duke, which, admitting the fact, was no felony: but the parties themſelves were his judges, and he was convicted on written depoſitions only.

(*d*) *Virtues.* "Both theſe crimes were "impoſed on him by his ſecond ducheſs, "a haughty bad woman. I have men- "tioned the complaiſance of the parlia- "ments, and of the nobility under Henry "VIII. their ſervility is ſtill more ſtriking, "when we ſee them crouch under a pro- "tector, and ſcandalouſly ſuffer him to "deprive his eldeſt ſon of his inheritance "and titles, to humour a domineering "wife. The true line have at laſt re- "covered their birthright." *Cat. of Nob. Auth.* vol. i. p. 114. The author of this curious catalogue, having ſaid that the duke with all his faults had many good qualities, ſubjoins the following excellent *note*, which, whilſt it proves the humanity of Seymour, proves alſo the philanthropy of its author; an author whoſe ſentiments and obſervations I always tranſcribe with pleaſure. His words are theſe——"Great "clamour was raiſed againſt him (the duke "of Somerſet) for a merit of the moſt "beautiful nature: this was his ſetting up "a court of requeſts within his own houſe, "*to hear the petitions and ſuits of poor men, "and upon the compaſſion he took of their op- "preſſions, if he ended not their buſineſs, he "would ſend his letters to Chancery in their "favour.*" (Strype, vol. ii. p. 183.) "In "times when almoſt every act of ſtate was "an act of tyranny, how amiable does "this illegal juriſdiction appear! If princes, "who affect arbitrary power, would exert "it in this manner, deſpotiſm would be- "come the only eligible ſpecies of govern- "ment. To the diſgrace of hiſtory, "while there are volumes on the *deſtroyers "of mankind*, not ten lines are written on "the life of Mahomet Galadin, emperor "of Mogul, who gave audience twice a "day

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola exhortatoria miſſa ad nobilitatem ac plebem univerſumque populum regni Scotiæ.* Lond. 1548, 4to. Whether this was written by the protector himſelf, or by his order, is doubtful.

2. *A ſpiritual and moſt precious pearl, teaching all men to love and embrace the croſs, as a moſt ſweet and neceſſary thing, &c.* Lond. 1550, 16mo. Written during his firſt impriſonment.

3. *An epiſtle both of godly conſolation, and alſo of advertiſement, written by John Calvin the paſtour and preacher of Geneva, to the right noble prince Ed. duke of Somerſet, and ſo tranſlated out of French by the ſame duke.* Lond. 1550.

4. *A prayer for God's aſſiſtance in the high office of protector.* Strype.

5. *Letters.* Manuſcript, in the library of C. C. C. Cambr. Four of his epiſtles are in Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, app. p. 108, 142, 154, 213. and four others in Fox.

"day to his ſubjects, and who had a bell "which reached from his own chamber to "the ſtreet, at which the poor might ring "for juſtice: at the ſound of the bell, he "always went to, or ſent for, the perſon "who rung. The Benedictine who records this, ſays it is not known of what "ſect he was. The wretched monk did "not perceive that this emperor was above "all ſects; *that he was of that divine reli-* "*gion*, HUMANITY." Cat. ut ſupra.

PATRICK COCKBURN,

K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

A Divine of the kirk of Scotland,

WAS the ſon of the laird of Langtoun in the Mers, and born about the end of the fifteenth century. He was educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he took orders, and went afterwards to Paris. In that univerſity he became profeſſor of the oriental languages, which he taught for many years with applauſe; but having, by the publication of his *oration on the utility and excellence of the word of God, &c.* incurred a ſuſpicion of hereſy, he returned to

Dempſter, lib. iii. p. 183.

Bal. xiv. 73.

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 51.

to Scotland, embraced the Reformation, and taught the languages in the univerſity where he had received his education. Towards the latter end of his life he was appointed miniſter of Haddington, and was the firſt of the reformed religion who preached in that place. He died in the year 1559. Mackenzie ſays he was the moſt learned and moſt moderate of the Scotch reformers.(*a*)

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

WORKS.

1. *Oratio de utilitate et excellentia verbi Dei.* Par. 1551, 8vo.
2. *De vulgari ſacræ ſcripturæ phraſi.* Par. 1552, 8vo.
3. *In orationem Dominicam pia meditatio.* S. Andr. 1555, 12mo.
4. *In ſymbolum apoſtolicum comment.* Lond. 1561, 4to.

Dempſter gives the titles of other works; but it does not appear that they were ever printed.

(*a*) *Reformers.* Bale ſpeaks thus of his learning—*A præcipuis bonarum literarum magiſtris diligentiſſimè primum inſtructus, ſe contulit Pariſium, et trium linguarum principalium ſtudioſis ſe comitem adjunxit. Hinc illi magna acceſſit tum omnium mundi naturalium rerum, tum cœleſtis doctrinæ cognitio. Latinæ illic puritatem linguæ, et doctas artes omnes, tum præterea ſcribendi et dictandi peritiam, tanquam ex amœno Heliconis fonte, haurire viſus eſt.* Cent. xiv. p. 227.

K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

JOHN BRADFORD,

A Divine, and Martyr to the Reformation,

Biogr. Brit.

Fox, Acts and Mon. vol. iii. p. 232.

Abel Rediv. p. 180.

WAS born in the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. at Mancheſter in Lancaſhire. Being a remarkable pen-man and accomptant, he became ſecretary to Sir John Harrington, who was ſeveral times employed by king Henry, and his ſucceſſor Edward VI. as paymaſter to the troops abroad. Bradford, it ſeems, was at this time a gay man, and, to ſupport his extravagance, made free with the king's money; but being at laſt unable to ſupport the reflection of

of his guilt, he determined to make reſtitution, and actually repaid the money.(*a*) Quitting his employment of ſecretary, about the year 1547, he took chambers in the Inner Temple, and for ſome time ſtudied the law; but finding in himſelf an inclination to preach the goſpel, or, as it is termed, having a *call* to the miniſtry, in the following year he removed to Catharine hall in Cambridge, where he applied with ſuch uncommon aſſiduity to the ſtudy of divinity, that, in a much ſhorter time than uſual, he was admitted to the degree of maſter of arts, and ſoon after, made fellow of Pembroke hall. Biſhop Ridley, who in 1550 was tranſlated to the ſee of London, charmed with Bradford's application and zeal, now ſent for him to the metropolis, ordained, and appointed him his chaplain. In 1553 he was alſo made chaplain to Edward VI. during whoſe reign he became one of the moſt popular preachers in the kingdom. Such a reformer was too dangerous to be ſuffered in the ſucceeding reign. Mary was hardly in poſſeſſion of the crown, before Bradford's perſecutions began. He was firſt confined in the Tower, for ſedition, where he continued a year and a half, during which time he wrote ſeveral epiſtles which were diſperſed in various parts of the kingdom. He was afterwards removed to other priſons, and at laſt brought to his trial before that infernal court of inquiſition, in which Gardiner ſat as chief inquiſitor, where he defended his principles to the laſt, in contempt of their utmoſt power. They condemned him to the flames, and he was accordingly burnt alive in Smithfield the firſt of July, 1555. We, of this lukewarm age, are not more aſtoniſhed at the cruelty of theſe *pious* executioners, than at the more pious folly of theſe poor victims to opinion. Bradford choſe rather to be burnt alive, than admit the word *tranſubſtantiation* into his creed, becauſe it was *abſurd*; but he wrote a book in defence of *predeſtination*. Query, which is the moſt abſurd?

WORKS.

(*a*) *Money.* The ſum was £500. which he paid at different times to *Latimer* (afterwards biſhop) who paid it to the council.

WORKS.

1. *Seventy-two letters*, written to various people whilſt the author was in priſon: printed in biſhop Coverdale's collection.

2. *Ten letters*, printed in Fox's Acts and Mon.

3. *Primitiæ.* Trnnſlations, printed in 1548.

4. *A godly treatiſe of prayer*; tranſlation, 8vo. without date.

5. *Copy of a letter ſent by John Bradford to the earls of Arundel, Derby, Shrewſbury, and Pembroke, declaring the nature of Spaniards, &c.* Doubtful as to the author.

6. *Complaint of verity*, 1559, 8vo.

7. *Three examinations before the commiſſioners, and his private talk with the prieſts, with the original of his life*, 1561, 8vo.

8. *Two notable ſermons*, 1574, 8vo. 1631.

9. *Anſwer to certain letters —— Hurt of hearing maſs*, 1580, 8vo.

10. *Godly meditations and prayers*, 1614. 24to.

11. *Meditations on the Lord's prayer, &c. with a defence of predeſtination*, 1622.

12. *Treatiſe of repentance*, 1622. With ſeveral other things of doubtful authority.

K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY,

Biſhop of London, and a Martyr to the Reformation,

Biogr. Brit. Suppl.

Ridley's Life, by G. Ridley.

WAS deſcended of an ancient family, and born in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, at Wilmontſwick in Northumberland. From the grammar-ſchool at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, he was ſent to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, in the year 1518, where he was ſupported by his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, fellow of Queen's college. In 1522 he took his firſt degree in arts; two years after, was elected fellow, and, in 1525, he commenced maſter of arts. In 1527, having taken orders, he was ſent by his uncle, for further improvement, to the Sorbonne at Paris: thence he went to Louvain, and continued abroad

Abel Rediv. p. 191.

abroad till the year 1529. On his return to Cambridge, he was chosen under-treasurer of the university, and, in 1533, was elected senior proctor. He then proceeded bachelor of divinity, and was chosen chaplain of the university, orator, and *magister glomeriæ*. At this time he was much admired as a preacher and disputant. He lost his kind uncle in 1536; but was soon after patronised by Dr. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the vicarage of Herne in East Kent, where, we are told, he preached the doctrine of the Reformation.(*a*) In 1540, having commenced doctor of divinity, he was made king's chaplain, and, in the same year, was elected master of his college in Cambridge. Soon after, Ridley was collated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury; and it was not long before he was accused in the bishop's court, at the instigation of bishop Gardiner, of preaching against the doctrine of the Six Articles. The matter being referred to Cranmer, Ridley was acquitted. In 1545 he was made a prebendary of Westminster abbey; in 1547 was presented, by the fellows of Pembroke hall, to the living of Soham, in the diocese of Norwich, and the same year was consecrated bishop of Rochester. In 1550 he was translated to the see of London, in which year he was one of the commissioners for examining bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. In the year 1552 our prelate, returning from Cambridge, unfortunately for himself, paid a visit to the princess, afterwards queen, Mary; to whom, prompted by his zeal for reformation, he expressed himself with too much freedom: for she was scarcely seated on the throne, when Ridley was

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

(*a*) *Reformation.* At what precise time Ridley began to change his opinions, is not determined. In the early part of his life he was a zealous Papist, and probably continued of that religion, at least in appearance, till the death of his uncle. His being patronised by Cranmer proves that he must at that time have favoured the Reformation; but, though Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, calls him another Paul, yet his conversion was not quite so instantaneous; for he continued to maintain the doctrine of *transubstantiation* till the year 1545.

was doomed a victim to her revenge. With Cranmer and Latimer, he was burnt alive at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe concerning images in churches.* Fox, p. 2128.

2. *Brief declaration of the Lord's ſupper.* 1555, 1586, 8vo. Oxon. 1588, 4to.

3. *Certain godly and comfortable conferences between biſhop Ridley and Mr. Hugh Latimer, during their impriſonment.* London, 1555, 1556, 1574, 8vo. 1588, 4to.

4. *A friendly farewell, written during his impriſonment at Oxford, a little before his death.* Lond. 1558, et Fox, p. 1770.

5. *A piteous lamentation of the miſerable ſtate of the church of England.* Lond. 1566, 8vo. Fox, p. 1778.

6. *A compariſon between the comfortable doctrine of the Goſpel, and the traditions of the Popiſh religion.* Fox, ibid.

7. *An account of a diſputation at Oxford.* 1554.

8. *The way of peace amongſt all Proteſtants, in a letter to biſhop Hooper.* Lond. 1688, 4to.

9. *A letter of reconciliation to biſhop Hooper.* Lond. 1689, 4to.

Beſides ſeveral other writings of leſs importance. See Strype's Life of Cranmer, Fox Martyr. Bennet's Hiſt. of the Reformation.

(*b*) 1555. It is impoſſible to reflect on theſe dreadful acts of cruelty, without horror and deteſtation; but one cannot help, at the ſame time, accuſing theſe martyrs of folly, or rather madneſs, in ſuffering themſelves to be burnt alive, rather than fly their country for a time, or ſeem to acquieſce in opinions which they themſelves had ſtrenuouſly maintained but a few years before. Their martyrdom was of no uſe to the cauſe, and they knew that queen Mary's ſucceſſor was a Proteſtant.

BARTHOLOMEW

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON, K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

Suppoſed to be born in the county of Cornwall, or, at leaſt, deſcended from a Corniſh family.(*a*)

HE was educated at Oxford, either in Exeter college or in Hart hall, where he made ſome progreſs in the philoſophy of thoſe times, and in the Greek and Latin languages. But, being ambitious of farther improvement, and (in the phraſe of Ant. Wood) "deſirous "to ſee the faſhions of the world," he landed on the continent, and ſpent ſeveral years in Germany and Italy with the literati of thoſe countries. At length returning to England, he took orders; was made librarian to king Edward VI.(*b*) and in the year 1551, dean of Chicheſter. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, wiſely preferring exile to burning, recantation, or prevarication, he returned to Germany, and, aſſociating with other Engliſh Proteſtants at Francfort, he became their divinity-lecturer, and wrote ſeveral books. He is generally ſuppoſed to have died abroad, before the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Bale, viii. 94. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 137. Heylin's Hiſt. of the Reform. an. 1555.

WORKS.

1. *Paræneſis ad fratrem Thomam*, lib. i.
2. *In mortem Henr. Dudlæi*, *carmen* i.
3. *In mortem ſenioris viati*, *carmen* i.

(*a*) *Family.* Wood's ſuppoſition concerning the country in which this author was born, has no other foundation than the following paſſage in Fuller's Worthies of Cornwall—"The firſt ſyllable of his name, "and what is added thereto by my author "(Bale) *parentem ſtemate clarus*, and the "ſameneſs of his name with an ancient "family in this country, are a three-fold "cable to draw my belief, that he was "this countryman."

(*b*) *Edw.* VI. He was made librarian in the third year of the reign of Edw. VI. with an annual ſalary of twenty marks. Vide *Rym. Fœder.* xv. p. 351.

4. *In mortem Buceri, carmen* i. inter Buceri ſcript. Angl. p. 910.

5. *Epiſtolæ et carmina*, lib. i.

6. *Expoſition of a part of St. John's goſpel, made in ten ſundry readings, &c.*..... 1557, 12mo. 1558, 8vo.

7. *Expoſition on the fourth chapter of St. John's revelations*, 1557, 8vo. Lond. 1583, 1577, 8vo.

8. *Treatiſe of repentance.*

9. *Anſwer to a private papiſt.* 1558.

10. *The chirurgerie of John de Vigo*, lib. ix. Lond. 1543, fol. 1550, 4to. 1571, fol. 1580, 4to. Lond. 1586, 4to.

11. *Vigo's little practice.* Lond. 1562, 8vo.

K. EDW. VI. Q. MARY.

JOHN STANDISH

Bal. pars poſt iii.

Fits, p. 752.

WAS born in Lancaſhire about the year 1509, of a genteel family, and in 1524, ſent by his uncle Dr. Henry Standiſh, biſhop of St. Aſaph, to Brazen-noſe college in Oxford. In 1528 he was elected probationer fellow of Corpus-Chriſti, where he was diſtinguiſhed for his diligent application to philoſophy and logic, and was eſteemed one of the beſt diſputants in the univerſity. Having taken his degrees in arts, he went into orders, and, "*drudging* much," ſays Anthony Wood, "in the faculty of divinity, proceeded doctor therein anno 1542." The year following, he was admitted to the living of St. Andrew Underſhaft, and in 1544 obtained the vicarage of Northall. He was ſoon after elected fellow of Whyttington college, in London, was made rector of Wygan in Lancaſhire, and, in 1550, canon of the cathedral of Worceſter. In 1552 he was made archdeacon of Colcheſter, but reſigned that preferment the year following, when the acceſſion of queen Mary reſtored the Romiſh religion. In the Proteſtant reign of Edward VI. Mr. Standiſh was a zealous reformer, and had taken unto himſelf a wife; but veering with the times, and, chuſing rather to part with his rib than his preferment, he put her away,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 97.

Bp. Tanner, p. 688.

away, and became a zealous Roman-catholic.(*a*) In 1554 he was collated by biſhop Bonner to the rectory of Packleſham in Eſſex, and, in 1558, reſtored to the archdeaconry of Colcheſter. He died in the year 1570.(*b*) From his hiſtory it is probable, there was little ſincerity in his religion. As he was laſt a Papiſt, the writers who were of that perſuaſion give him a good character, and for the ſame reaſon the Proteſtants have loaded him with abuſe.(*c*)

WORKS.

1. *A little treatiſe againſt the proteſtation of Robert Barnes at the time of his death.* Lond. 1540, 8vo. This Barnes was burnt in Smithfield in the reign of Hen. VIII. for being a Proteſtant.

2. *A treatiſe of the union of the church, inſcribed to cardinal Pole.* Lond. 1556.

3. *A treatiſe againſt the tranſlation of the Bible into the vulgar language.* Lond. 1555, 12mo, 2d edit.

(*a*) *Catholic.* His zeal in the cauſe of popery was ſuch, that he took great pains to have the Engliſh tranſlation of the Bible ſuppreſſed. His treatiſe on that ſubject was addreſſed to the parliament. "Obſerving," ſays Pits, "the intolerable "abuſes ariſing from the holy ſcriptures "being in the hands of old women and "fools, he procured a motion to be made in "the great council of the nation—*Whether* "*it were fitting that taylors, coblers, and old* "*women, ſhould be longer permitted to read and* "*ridiculouſly expound the ſacred writings to* "*their families?*"

(*b*) 1570. On the authority of biſhop Tanner, who nevertheleſs ſays, at the end of the article, *ob.* 1556; which is the year mentioned by Bale, Pits, Wood, &c.

(*c*) *Abuſe.* Bale, ſpeaking of this author, ſays, *quem magna pars populi pro morione et ſcurra tenebat.* Pits, on the contrary, calls him, *vir doctrina, pietate, fide et divinæ gloriæ zelo conſpicuus.*

JOHN KNOX,

Q. MARY. Q. ELIZ.

The Hero of the Reformation in Scotland,

WAS born, in 1505, at Giffard near Haddington in Eaſt Lothian, and educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he took a degree in arts, and commenced teacher very early in life. At this time Biogr. Brit.

time the new religion of Martin Luther was but little known in Scotland; Mr. Knox therefore at firſt was a zealous Roman-catholic; but, attending the ſermons of a certain black-friar, named Guialliam, he began to waver in his opinions, and afterwards converſing with the famous Wiſhart, who, in 1544, came to Scotland with the commiſſioners ſent by Henry VIII. he renounced the Romiſh religion, and became a zealous reformer. Being appointed tutor to the ſons of the lairds of Ormiſtoun and Langnidry, he began to inſtruct them in the principles of the Proteſtant religion, and, on that account, was ſo violently perſecuted by the biſhop of St. Andrew's, that, with his two pupils, he was obliged, in the year 1547, to take ſhelter in the caſtle of that place. Here he was, by the voice of John Rough from the pulpit, at the requeſt of the congregation, *called* to the miniſtry, and, in conſequence of that ſpecies of ordination, began immediately to thunder againſt the pope.(*a*) But whilſt he was thus buſy in the expulſion of popery, the caſtle was beſieged and taken by twenty-one French gallies, which carried off the preacher and his intire congregation to France. Mr. Knox continued a priſoner on board a galley two years, namely, till the latter end of the year 1549, when being ſet at liberty, he landed in England, and, having obtained a licence, was appointed preacher, firſt at Berwick, and afterwards at Newcaſtle. Strype conjectures, that in 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. He certainly obtained an annual penſion of 40*l.* and was offered the living of All-hallows in London, which he refuſed, not chuſing to conform to the Liturgy.

Keith's Hiſt. of Scotl. p. 37.

Knox's Life, prefixed to his Hiſt. of the Reform. in Scotl.

Memor. vol. ii.

Soon after the acceſſion of queen Mary he retired to Geneva, whence, at the command of John Calvin, he removed to Francfort, where he preached to the Engliſh exiles; but, diſguſted with his obſtinacy in refuſing

(*a*) *Pope.* Nothing can be more diſguſting than Knox's own account of this *call* to the miniſtry. He tells us that he was abaſhed, and burſt forth in moſt abundant tears on the occaſion. If he was really aſhamed, it ſeems to have been a ſingular inſtance, there being not another to be found in the whole courſe of his life.

refuſing to read the Engliſh Liturgy, they, with ſome difficulty,(*b*) obliged him to decamp: he went back to Geneva; and from thence, in 1555, returned to Scotland, where the Reformation had made conſiderable progreſs during his abſence. He now travelled from place to place, preaching and exhorting the people with unremitting zeal and reſolution. About this time, 1556, he wrote a letter to the queen regent, earneſtly intreating her to hear the Proteſtant doctrine, which letter ſhe treated with contempt.(*c*) In the ſame year, the Engliſh Calviniſts at Geneva invited Mr. Knox to reſide among them. He accepted their invitation. Immediately after his departure from Scotland, the biſhops ſummoned him to appear, and, he not appearing, condemned to death for hereſy, and burnt his effigy at the croſs in Edinburgh.

Keith's Hiſt. of Scotl. p. 91.

Our reformer continued abroad till the year 1559, during which time he publiſhed his *Firſt blaſt againſt the monſtrous regiment of women*.(*d*) Being now returned to Scotland, he reſumed the great work of reformation with his uſual ardour, and was appointed miniſter at Edinburgh. In 1561 queen Mary arrived from France. She, it is well known, was bigoted to the religion in which ſhe had been educated, and, on that account, was expoſed to continual inſults from her ſubjects, who were now equally bigoted to the new religion of Mr. Knox. This *meek* apoſtle himſelf frequently inſulted her from the pulpit, and, when admitted to her preſence, regardleſs of her ſex, her

Life of Knox.

His own Hiſt. of the Reform. p. 287, 288.

(*b*) *Difficulty.* Mr. Knox being determined to carry on the work of reformation in his own way, in deſpite of his congregation, grew ſo obſtinate and troubleſome, that in order to get rid of him they were obliged to apply to the magiſtrates of Francfort, who privately adviſed him to leave the town, and he thought proper to follow their advice. See *Diſcourſe of the Troub. begun at Frankfort*, 1554.

(*c*) *Contempt.* The queen having read the letter, gave it to the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, with theſe words—"Pleaſe you, "my lord, to read a paſquil."

(*d*) *Women.* This flaming piece againſt the government of women was pointed at the two Marys of England and Scotland, and intended to excite the people to rebellion. He deſigned to have publiſhed a ſecond *blaſt*; but the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth altered the caſe.

her beauty, and her high rank, behaved to her with the inſolent brutality of a puritanical clown, who imagined himſelf a prophet ſent from heaven, and his words dictated by the ſpirit of God.(*e*) In the year 1571 our reformer was obliged to leave Edinburgh, on account of the confuſion and danger from the oppoſition to the earl of Lenox, then regent; but he returned the following year, and in September, from the pulpit, denounced vengeance on the king of France on account of the maſſacre at Paris, of which, at this time, intelligence was brought to Scotland.(*f*) He died at Edinburgh in Nov. 1572, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Giles's in that city.

As to his character, it is eaſily underſtood, notwithſtanding the extreme diſſimilitude of the two portraits drawn by Popiſh and Calviniſtical pencils. According to the firſt, he was a devil; in the ideas of the latter, an angel. He was certainly neither. That he was principally inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing the kirk of Scotland on the ruins of popery, is beyond a doubt; but it is equally evident that he was a rude, obſtinate, and intolerant zealot, without a ſingle ſpark of that

(*e*) *God.* When the queen charged him with being the author of *the firſt blaſt of the trumpet*, he owned the book, but told her that it was principally written againſt that wicked Jezabel Mary of England; as to herſelf, he ſaid, if the reſt of the people had no objection, he ſhould be as well contented to live under her grace as *Paul was to live under Nero*; *and my hope is*, ſays he, *that ſo long as ye defile not your hands with the blood of the ſaints of God, that neither I nor the book ſhall hurt you or your authority.* The reader cannot help obſerving that, in the language of Mr. Knox, St. Paul is plain Paul; but his friends, the Scotiſh reformers, are ſaints.

Being, another time, accuſed, by the queen, of licentious diſloyalty in the pulpit, he ſheltered himſelf under the cloak of inſpiration, telling her that he was not maſter of himſelf, but muſt obey who commanded him to ſpeak plain.

(*f*) *Scotland.* Notwithſtanding this denunciation of vengeance againſt the king of France, on account of the maſſacre at Paris, when the congregation of the kirk of Scotland reſolved to puniſh the Romiſh prieſts with death, he approved their proceedings, and told the queen, that, if princes neglected to uſe the ſword of juſtice, it was lawful for the rulers under them to do it for them. *See Mackenzie's Lives*, v. iii. p. 122.

that meekneſs and humility ſo eſſentially characteriſtic of that goſpel which he laboured to eſtabliſh. He certainly pretended to the gift of prophecy; a circumſtance which ſeems to prove him either a knave or a fool.

WORKS.

1. *A faithful admonition to the true profeſſors of the goſpel of Chriſt within the kingdom of England.* Geneva, 1554. Reprinted with his hiſtory of the Reformation.

2. *A letter to queen Mary, regent of Scotland.* 1556, 1558.

3. *The appellation of John Knox, from the cruel and unjuſt ſentence pronounced againſt him by the biſhops.* Geneva, 1558, 8vo. Again with his hiſtory.

4. *The firſt blaſt of the trumpet againſt the monſtrous regiment of women.* Francf. 1558, 8vo.

5. *A brief exhortation to England.* 1559.

6. *An anſwer to a great number of blaſphemous cavillations written by an anabaptiſt, and adverſary to God's eternal predeſtination.* Geneva, 1560. Lond. 1591.

7. *The confeſſion of faith, ratified by the parliament of Scotland.* 1560.

8. *A reply to the abbot of Croſſregal's faith, &c.* 1562.

9. *An anſwer to James Tyria, a Jeſuite.* Edinb. 1571.

10. *Hiſtory of the reformation in Scotland.* Lond. 1584, 4to. 1586, 8vo. 1644. Edinb. 1732, fol.

Many other ſmall pieces are preſerved in Caldewood's Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland. He left alſo a conſiderable number of manuſcripts, which, in 1732, were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Woodrow, miniſter of Eaſtwood.

JOHN WHYTE,

Q. MARY.

Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of queen Mary,

WAS born in the year 1511, the ſon of Robert Whyte of Farnham in Surrey,(*a*) and educated in grammar learning at Wincheſter ſchool. Thence he removed to Oxford, and, in the year 1527, was

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 130.

(*a*) *Surrey.* Fuller, in his *Worthies*, makes this prelate a native of Hampſhire, and quotes Sir T. Harrington in the Biſhops of Wincheſter. His grandfather, indeed,

was admitted perpetual fellow of New college. He completed his degrees in arts in 1534, being about that time appointed maſter of Wincheſter ſchool. He was ſoon after made warden of Wincheſter college, and in 1551, rector of Cheyton in that neighbourhood: but in the preceding year, Mr. Whyte, being ſuſpected of correſponding with perſons abroad, who oppoſed king Edward's proceedings, was examined by the council, and committed to the Tower. After continuing ſome months in confinement, pretending to comply with the Reformation, he was ſet at liberty; but, on the acceſſion of queen Mary, he declared himſelf ſo zealous a Roman-catholic, that, in 1554, he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Lincoln. In the following year he was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford, and, in 1557, tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter, out of the profits of which he is ſaid to have paid 1000l. yearly to Cardinal Pole.

Strype's Mem. of Cranmer, l.b. i. cap. 24.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. Brit.

Pits, p. 763.

Queen Mary died in the year 1558, and in 1559, her ſucceſſor, Elizabeth, deprived this Romiſh prelate of his dignity(*b*). He then retired to the houſe of his ſiſter at South-Warnborough in Hampſhire, where

indeed, was the ſon of Tho. Whyte, of Purvyle, in that county; but our author was born at Farnham in Surrey. Wood ſays, that he was brother to Sir John Whyte, lord mayor of London, in 1563. It is not common to find two brothers of the ſame name. I ſhould rather ſuppoſe my lord mayor to have been the biſhop's couſin.

(*b*) *Dignity.* The principal reaſon generally aſſigned for his deprivation, is his ſermon preached at the funeral of queen Mary, on this text—*Wherefore I praiſed the dead, which are already dead, more than the living, which are yet alive.* Eccleſ. iv. 2. In this ſermon, after exhauſting all his oratorial powers in praiſing his ſweet ſaint of a miſtreſs, whoſe knees he affirmed were hard with kneeling, he burſt into a flood of tears. Then, recovering himſelf, he ſaid—"She hath left a ſiſter to ſucceed "her, a lady of great worth alſo, whom "we are now bound to obey, for *melior eſt* "*canis vivus leone mortuo.*" No wonder queen Elizabeth was not much pleaſed with the compliment. Pits ſays it was his text: but, beſides this ſermon, there were other ſufficient reaſons for puniſhing this ſaucy prelate. Heylin and Burnet both report that, at the public diſputation in 1558, he behaved with great inſolence, and even threatened the queen with excommunication. He, with Watſon, biſhop of Lincoln, was committed to the Tower in April, 1559; but did not die in confinement, as Pits relates.

where he died on the 11th of January, 1560. He was buried in the cathedral at Winchester.

The Oxford antiquary says, that he was a man of an austere life, and much more mortified to the world than Stephen Gardiner, his predecessor; that he was eminent for piety and learning, was an eloquent orator, a solid divine, a nervous preacher.(*c*)

WORKS.

1. *Diacosio martyrion: i. e. Ducentorum virorum testimonia de veritate corporis et sanguinis Christi in eucharista, adversus Petrum Martyrem.* In elegiac verse. Lond. 1553, 1554, 4to.
2. *Epistola Pet. Martyri.* Printed with the former.
3. *Epigrammatum* lib. i.
4. *Carmina in matrimonium Philippi regis cum Maria regina.* Holinsh. iii. 1120.
5. *Disputationes, orationes, &c.* Fox, Acts and Mon.
6. *Sermon preached at the funeral of queen Mary,* on Eccles. iv. 2. MS.

(*c*) *Preacher.* Camden says he was a tolerable poet. *Annal. Eliz. an.* 1559. Bale, in his character of this bishop, exerts his utmost faculties of abusive elo-quence. ix. 97.

ALEXANDER NOWELL,

Q. MARY. Q. ELIZ.

A learned Divine of the Church of England,

WAS born at Read in Lancashire, in the year 1511.(*a*) At the age of thirteen he was admitted of Brazen-nose college in Oxford, where he continued thirteen years. He took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. During his residence at the university, he was distinguished for his learning, his piety, and zeal for

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 313.

(*a*) 1511. He was the second son of John Nowell, esq. of Great Meerley in that county, of an ancient family.

the Reformation. From Oxford he removed to London, and, in the reign of Edward VI. taught a ſchool in Weſtminſter. In 1550 he became a licenſed preacher, and, in the following year, was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter. In the firſt parliament of queen Mary, he was returned member for Portpigham in Cornwall; but the houſe of commons ſet aſide his election, becauſe, as a prebendary of Weſtminſter, he had a voice in the convocation. Mr. Nowell being now a conſpicuous man, and a notorious Proteſtant, was ſoon deemed a proper object of popiſh perſecution. He ſaw the danger, and joined the other exiles at Francfort, where he continued till the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, who, on his return to England, made him firſt archdeacon of Middleſex, then canon of Weſtminſter, and afterwards dean of St. Paul's. In 1562 he was collated to the rectory of Hadham in Hertfordſhire. Being now quietly ſettled, and amply provided for, he became an aſſiduous preacher and writer in defence of the Proteſtant cauſe. During thirty years he conſtantly preached the firſt and laſt Lent ſermon before the queen.(*b*) In 1562, when the articles of religion were ſettled, he was choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. In 1594 he was inſtalled canon of Windſor, and the year following was elected principal of Brazen-noſe college in Oxford, and then firſt created doctor in divinity, with allowance of ſeniority, in conſideration of his age and dignity. He died in the beginning of the year 1602, aged ninety, having had the ſingular felicity of enjoying his ſenſes and faculties to the laſt.(*c*) He was buried in St. Paul's, London, where a monument with his effigy was erected to his memory.(*d*) Dean Nowell was a man of ſome learning,

Strype, Ann. L. 205.

Le Neve's Faſt. p. 366.

Journals of the Houſe of Commons, v. i. p. 27.

Strype's Ann. vol. i. 316.

Ath. Ox.

Faſti, v. i. col. 151.

(*b*) *Queen.* Anthony Wood tells us, that in theſe *Lent* ſermons he dealt plainly and faithfully with her majeſty, without incurring her diſpleaſure; except once, when, ſpeaking leſs reverently of the ſign of the croſs, ſhe called aloud to him from the cloſet window, commanding him to retire from that ungodly digreſſion, and return to his text.

(*c*) Laſt. *Cum nec animi nec corporis oculi caligarent.* Epitaph. See Dugdale's Hiſt. of St. Paul's, or Stow's Survey.

(*d*) *Memory.* A print of this monument may be ſeen in Sir William Dugdale's Hiſt.

learning, and, though a zealous reformer, one of the moſt moderate. He gave an eſtate of 200*l.* a year to Brazen-noſe college, and was alſo a benefactor to St. Paul's ſchool.

WORKS.

1. *A reproof of a book, entitled* "A proof of certain articles of religion denied "by maſter Jewel, by Tho. Dorman." Lond. 1565, 4to.
2. *A reproof of Dorman's book continued, &c.* Lond. 1566, 4to.
3. *Confutation of Dorman's laſt book, &c.* Lond. 1567, 4to.
4. *Catechiſmus, ſive prima inſtitutio, &c.* Lond. 1570, 71, 74, 76, 4to.—1590, 1603, &c. 8vo. Tranſlated into Engliſh by Tho. Norton, Lond. 1571; and into Greek by William Whitaker, 1575.
5. *Catechiſmus parvus.* Greek and Lat. for the uſe of ſchools. Lond. 1587. Tranſlated alſo into Hebrew.
6. *Conference had with Edm. Campion the Jeſuite in the Tower of Lond. Aug.* 1581. Lond. 1583, 4to.

Hiſt. of St. Paul's, p. 112; and a picture of our author in Brazen-noſe college, Oxford; alſo a print of him in Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, p. 422.

THOMAS HARDING,

Q. MARY. Q. ELIZ.

Doctor of Divinity, the mighty antagoniſt of Biſhop Jewel,

WAS born in the year 1512, at Comb-Martin in Devonſhire.(*a*) From Barnſtaple ſchool he was removed to that of Wincheſter, and thence to New college in Oxford, of which, after two years probation,

Prince, Worth, of Devonſh. p. 383.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i, col. 175.

(*a*) *Devonſhire.* Wood ſays, he was born at Beacanton; but Prince aſſerts, there is no ſuch place in the county, and ſays that, upon enquiry, he was informed that he was born at Comb-Martin, about ten miles beyond Barnſtaple, oppoſite to Berry-Nerber, where his adverſary biſhop Jewel was born, who was his ſchool-fellow at Barnſtaple.

probation, he was elected perpetual fellow in 1536. In 1542 he completed his degrees in arts, and, about the same time, was appointed by king Henry VIII. Hebrew professor of the university.(*b*) Having probably kept pace with his majesty in the article of religion, and being consequently half reformed when the king died, the Protestant Edward no sooner ascended the throne, than Harding became as entire a Protestant as himself, a zealous preacher of the new doctrine, and a great admirer of the famous Peter Martyr, who was then at Oxford. He now became domestic chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, father to the unfortunate lady Jane Gray, whom he had the honour to instruct in the mystery of the *then* true religion.(*c*) Nevertheless, on the accession of queen Mary, our conscientious divine immediately saw his error, and, becoming at once a confirmed Papist, was made prebendary of Winchester. In 1554 he proceeded doctor in divinity at Oxford, and the year following was appointed treasurer of the cathedral of Salisbury. When queen Elizabeth came to the crown, being

Bp. Tanner, p. 379.

(*b*) *University.* During the time that he held the Hebrew professorship, in the year 1547, when Dr. Richard Cox, on being elected chancellor, came to Oxford, Harding made a public congratulatory oration in Magdalen college on the occasion. Vide Wood, *Fasti*, p. 73.

(*c*) *Religion.* Qui (Harding) illustris. duci Suffolc. sacrorum minister domesticus fuit; qui nobilis ejus filiæ Janæ Graiæ fœlicis memoriæ salutaria consilia, è divino codice non rarò suggessit. *Dr. Humphr. in vita Jewelli*, p. 139.

There is a curious epistle preserved by Fox, in his *Acts and Monum.* vol. iii. p. 27. said to be written by lady Jane, to Harding on his apostacy. It is indeed, as bishop Burnet observes, full of life in the thought, and zeal in the expression; but that zeal in the expression is so extremely indelicate, that I very much doubt its being the genuine production of a mild and amiable young lady of seventeen. I will transcribe a few sentences in justification of my opinion—"I cannot but marvel at thee, "and lament thy case, which seemed some-"time to be the lively member of Christ, "but now the deformed imp of the devil; "sometime the beautiful temple of God, "but now the stinking and filthy kennel "of Satan; sometime the unspotted spouse "of Christ, but now the unshamefaced "paramour of Antichrist—I cannot but "speak to thee, and cry Out upon thee! thou "seed of Satan, and not of Judah, whom "the devil hath deceived—thou robbest "Christ thy lord of his right members, thy "body and soul—Oh, sink of sin! oh, child "of perdition!"

being deprived of his preferment, he left the kingdom, and, fixing his abode at Lovain in Flanders, he became, says Wood, the target of popery, in a warm controversy with bishop Jewel. He died in the last-mentioned city in the year 1572, aged sixty, and was buried in the church of St. Gertrude.(*d*) He was a man of learning, and not an inelegant writer.(*e*)

WORKS.

1. *An answer to bishop Jewel's challenge.* Lov. 1554, 4to. Antw. 1565, 12mo.
2. *Rejoynder to Mr. Jewel's reply.* Ant. 1566, 4to.
3. *Another rejoinder to Mr. Jewel's reply.* Lov. 1567, 4to.
4. *Confutation of a book, called An apology of the church of England.* Antw. 1563, 1565, 4to.
5. *A detection of sundry foul errors, lies, slanders; &c. in Jewel's defence of the apology.* Lov. 1564, 1568.
6. *Answer touching certain untruths which Mr. Jewel charged him with in his late sermon at St Paul's cross.* Antw. 1565, 4to. 8vo.
7. *A letter to Mr. Jewel,* dated at Antwerp, 1565. Reprinted in Strype's Eliz. append. 57.

(*d*) *Gertrude.* The reader will find his epitaph at length in Pits, p. 768.

(*e*) *Writer.* Humphrey, in his Life of Bishop Jewel, comparing him with his adversary, says—*In multis pares sunt, et ambo doctrinæ et eloquentiæ gloria præcellentes,* p. 142.

HENRY COLE, Q. MARY.

Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of queen Mary,

WAS born at Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he removed to New college, in Oxford, of which, in 1530, he became perpetual fellow. After leaving the university, he went to Padua, in Italy. At this time

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 196.

time he was a zealous papiſt: nevertheleſs, at his return to England, he acknowledged king Henry VIII. ſupreme head of the church. In 1540 he took the degree of doctor of civil law; and, being now ſettled in London, became an advocate in the court of Arches, and was made prebendary of Saliſbury. In the ſame year he was admitted to the rectory of Chelmsford, in Eſſex. In 1542 he was elected warden of New college, and in 1545, obtained the rectory of Newton Longville, in Bucks.

Fox, Acts and Mon. vol. ii. p. 1428.

Immediately after king Edward's acceſſion, Dr. Cole fell in with the Reformation, and preached the Proteſtant doctrine; but he ſoon altered his opinion, and reſigned his preferments.

When queen Mary came to the crown, the doctor again became a Papiſt, and was made provoſt of Eton college. He was one of thoſe who diſputed publicly with Cranmer and Ridley, at Oxford, and preached the ſermon before the execution of the former. In 1556, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and, the year following, judge of the court of audience.

On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, Dr. Cole was one of the eight Papiſts appointed to diſpute publicly, in Weſtminſter hall, with the ſame number of Proteſtant divines; ſoon after which he was deprived of his deanery, fined 500 marks, and impriſoned. He died, in or near Wood-ſtreet compter, in the year 1579. He is celebrated by Leland in his *Encomia*, and Aſcham praiſes him for his learning and humanity.

Encom. p. 79.

Aſcham, Epiſt. lib. iii.

WORKS.

1. *Diſputation with Archbiſhop Cranmer and Bp. Ridley, at Oxford*, in 1554. Printed in Fox's Acts and Mon.

2. *Funeral ſermon at the burning of archbp. Cranmer.* Ib.

3. *Letters to biſhop Jewell.* London, 1560, 8vo.

4. *Letters to biſhop Jewell, upon occaſion of a ſermon of his, preached in* 1560.

5. *Anſwer to the firſt propoſition of the Proteſtants, at the diſputation before the lords at Weſtminſter.* Printed in biſhop Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, Col. of Records.

JOHN

JOHN HARPSFELD, Q. MARY.

Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Norwich,

WAS born in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, in that city, and educated at Winchester school. From thence he was sent to New college, in Oxford, of which, in 1534, he was admitted perpetual fellow. Having completed his degrees in arts, and taken orders, he was made chaplain to Bonner, bishop of London. In 1554 he was collated to the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, which, in 1558, he resigned for the living of Layndon in Essex. In 1554 he was made prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of London, and about the same time was created doctor of divinity. In 1558, a few months before the death of queen Mary, he was preferred to the deanery of Norwich; and, in 1559, he was prebendary of Exeter. He was not deprived of his deanery till the year 1560, when he was committed to the Fleet prison, where he remained about a year, and was then set at liberty on giving security that he would neither act, speak, nor write, against the doctrine of the church of England. He died in London, in the year 1578. He was a zealous Papist, and one of Bonner's most active instruments of persecution (*a*).

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 191.

Bp. Tanner, p. 380.

WORKS.

1. *Concio ad clerum, in ecclesia S. Pauli.* Lond. 1553, 8vo.

2. *Homilies*

(*a*) *Persecution.* Wood says that Harpsfeld was made archdeacon of London in the room of John Wymsley, of far less activity than himself; and it was then observed, that, as Bonner was of all bishops, so Harpsfeld was of all archdeacons, the most severe against heretics.

Bishop Burnet says, that in 1558 Harpsfeld preached a sermon at Canterbury, to stir up the people to sedition. *Hist. of the Reform.* vol. ii. lib. iii. p. 387.

Harpsfeld was one of the disputants on the popish side of the question in 1558.

2. *Homilies to be read in churches within the dioceſe of London.* Lond. 1554, 1555. Among Bonner's thirteen homilies, nine were written by Harpsfeld.
3. *Diſputations, epiſtles, &c.* In Fox's Acts and Mon. 1448.
4. *Supputatio temporum a diluvio ad A. D.* 1559. Lond. 1560.
5. *Eccleſiaſtica hiſtoria Anglicana:* in verſe. MS. Cotton. Vitel. c. 9.
6. *The firſt book of Virgil's Æneid tranſlated into Greek.* MS. Ibid. 16. c. viii.

Q. MARY.

WILLIAM PERYN,

A Dominican Friar, deſcended, as Wood ſuppoſes, from the Peryns of Derbyſhire, and of the ſame family with thoſe of Brockton in Shropſhire.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 103.

HE was educated in the Dominican college at Oxford, and afterwards became a member of the convent of that order in London, where he frequently exerted his oratorial faculties againſt the heretical opinions which, in the reign of Henry VIII. began to prevail; but being rather too zealous in ſupport of the pope's ſupremacy, when his majeſty thought fit to deprive his holineſs of that power in England, father Peryn found it convenient to decamp. He continued ſome years abroad: (*a*) in 1543 he was again in this kingdom; for in that year he was admitted bachelor of divinity at Oxford. During the reign of Edward VI. he totally diſappeared, but, after the acceſſion of the Romiſh Mary, became again conſpicuous, and was made prior of the Dominican convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. When queen Elizabeth ſucceeded to the crown, he was once more obliged to retire to the continent, where probably he ended his days. According to our Popiſh biographer, he was a pious and indefatigable advocate for the catholic faith.

Pits, p. 751.

The

(*a*) *Abroad.* Bale and Pits ſay that he continued twenty years abroad; that is, to the death of Edward VI. Henry VIII. was declared ſupreme head of the church in 1531, about which time probably Peryn left the kingdom.

The old Iriſh prelate, on the contrary, calls him an enemy to truth, and a leader of the blind.(*b*) Bal. part. poſt. iii.

WORKS.

1. *Three godly and moſt learned ſermons of the moſt honorable and bleſſed ſacrament of the altar, preached in the hoſpital of St. Anthony in London, on* Hoc eſt corpus meum.—Lond. 1546, 1548, 8vo. dedicated to Bonner, biſhop of London.

2. *Spiritual exerciſes and ghoſtly meditations, &c.* Lond. 1557—Caen in Normand. 1598, 8vo.

3. *De frequenter celebranda miſſa.*

(*b*) *Blind.* Pits, ſpeaking of father Peryn, ſays—*Hæreticis eo exoſior, quo Deo et bonis omnibus amabilior: unde ex veritatis hoſtibus quidam ineptulus elegantulus ſolebat eum, pro Dominicano, Dæmonicanum vocare:* alluding, I ſuppoſe, to the following diſtich, recorded by Bale.

Noſcere fortè cupis quiſnam fuit iſte Perinus?
Accipe, ſi neſcis, Dæmonicanus erat.

JOHN FLECKENHAM, Q. MARY. Q. ELIZ.

The laſt Abbot of Weſtminſter,

WAS the ſon of a poor cottager on Fleckenham foreſt in Worceſterſhire. His real name was Howman. He was firſt inſtructed by the prieſt of the pariſh, by whoſe intereſt he was afterwards received into Eveſham monaſtery. At the age of eighteen he was admitted a ſtudent of Gloceſter college in Oxford; whence, after ſome years reſidence, he returned to Eveſham, and, on the demolition of that monaſtery in 1536, he obtained a penſion of a hundred florins during life. He now returned to Oxford, where, in 1539, he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, being at that time chaplain to Dr. John Bell, biſhop of Worceſter. This prelate reſigning his ſee in 1543, Mr. Fleckenham became chaplain to Bonner, biſhop of London, who, in 1549, was deprived of his biſhoprick by the reformers. About this time our author was committed to the tower Biogr. Brit. Ant. Wood, vol. i. col. 221. Wood.

Horn's Anſwer to Fleckenham's Scruples Lond. 1566.

of London, on his refuſing to comply with ſome ceremonies required by the Reformation. He was ſoon after *borrowed* thence, as himſelf expreſſes it, in order to diſpute with the Proteſtants, but was remanded to the Tower, where he continued till the acceſſion of queen Mary in 1553. He now emerged from the gloom of a priſon, to the ſunſhine of a court. He was firſt made the queen's chaplain, then prebendary, and afterwards dean of St. Paul's: but the circumſtance which has principally contributed to perpetuate his memory, was his being ſent by the queen to convert the unfortunate lady Jane Gray, two days before her execution. He had the weak ſide of the queſtion to ſupport, and ſuperior abilities to contend with: he ſucceeded accordingly. In 1556 he had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him at Oxford, and in the ſame year was made abbot of Weſtminſter; in which capacity he ſat in the houſe of peers in the firſt parliament of queen Elizabeth, who ſeemed much inclined to ſerve him: but his oppoſition to every act that favoured the Reformation, and to the queen's ſupremacy, was ſuch, that in 1560 he was committed to the Tower. From this period, though with frequent intervals of liberty, we find him generally in confinement. His laſt priſon was Wiſbich caſtle, where he died in the year 1585. From the teſtimony of various hiſtorians, we tranſmit him to poſterity as a learned, pious, charitable, and benevolent eccleſiaſtic, and, conſidering the ſpirit of the religion to which he was a bigot, as one of the mildeſt of its defenders.

WORKS.

8. *A conference, dialoguewiſe, held between the lady Jane Dudley and Mr. John Fleckenham.* Lond. 1554, 8vo. 1625, 4to.

2. *Speech in the houſe of lords,* 1553.

3. *Two homilies on the firſt, ſecond, and third, articles of the creed.* Lond. 4to.

4. *Oratio funebris in exequiis duciſſæ Parmæ, Caroli quinti filiæ, et Belgiæ gubernatricis.*

5. *Sermon at the exequy of Joan queen of Spain.* Lond. 1555.

6. *Sermon at the funeral of queen Mary.*

7. *Declaration*

7. *Declaration of ſuch ſcruples and ſtaies of conſcience, touching the oath of ſupremacy, as Mr. Fleckenham delivered by writing to Dr. Horn, biſhop of Wincheſter.* Lond. 1566, 4to.

8. *Objections or aſſertions made againſt John Goughe's ſermon preached in the Tower, 15th Jan.* 1570.

9. *Caveat emptor.*

THOMAS BENTHAM, Q. ELIZ.

Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry,

WAS born at Shirburn in Yorkſhire, in the year 1513, and educated in Magdalen college, Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1543, in 1546 was admitted perpetual fellow, and proceeded maſter of arts the year following, which was that of Edward the Sixth's acceſſion to the crown. He now threw off the maſk of popery, which, during the equivocal reign of Henry VIII. he had worn with reluctance. When Mary came to the crown, being deprived of his fellowſhip by her viſitors, he prudently retired to Baſil in Switzerland, where, for ſome time, he expounded the ſcriptures to the Engliſh exiles in that city: but, being ſollicited by ſome Proteſtants in London, he returned to England before the death of the queen, and was appointed ſuperintendant of a private congregation in the city. Immediately on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, Bentham was preferred in the church, and, in the ſecond year of her reign, was conſecrated biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. He died at Eccleſhal in Staffordſhire, in 1578, aged ſixty-five.(*a*) Biſhop Bentham had the character

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 192. Bale, p. 113. Bp. Tanner, Bibl. Heylin's Hiſt. of the Reform. Q. M. p. 80.

(*a*) *Sixty-five.* He was buried in the chancel of the church at Eccleſhal, where a monument was erected with the effigy of himſelf, his wife and four children, with the following inſcription.

Hâc jacet in tumbâ Benthamus epiſcopus ille
Doctus, divinus, largus, paſcens, pius, almus.
Ob. 19 Feb. 1578.

character of a pious and zealous reformer, and was particularly celebrated for his knowledge of the Hebrew language.

WORKS.

1. *Expoſition of the acts of the apoſtles.* Manuſcript.
2. *A ſermon on Chriſt's temptation.* Lond. . . 8vo.
3. *Epiſtle to M. Parker.* Manuſcript.
4. *The Pſalms, Ezekiel, and Daniel,* tranſlated into Engliſh, in queen Elizabeth's Bible.

Q. ELIZ.

HENRY BALNAVES,

A Scotiſh Proteſtant Divine,

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 145.

BORN in the ſhire of Fife, in the reign of James V. and educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew's. He went afterwards to France in order to finiſh his ſtudies, and, returning to Scotland, was admitted into the family of the earl of Arran, who at that time governed the kingdom: but in the year 1542 the earl diſmiſſed him for having embraced the Proteſtant religion. In 1564 he joined, ſays Mackenzie, the murderers of cardinal Beaton, for which he was declared a traitor, and excommunicated. Whilſt that party were beſieged in the caſtle of St. Andrew's, they ſent Balnaves to England, who returned with a conſiderable ſupply of proviſions and money: but, being at laſt obliged to ſurrender to the French, he was ſent with the reſt of the garriſon to France. He returned to Scotland about the year 1559, and, having joined the *congregation,* he was appointed one of the commiſſioners to treat with the duke of Norfolk on the part of queen Elizabeth. In 1563 he was made one of the lords of ſeſſion, and appointed by the general aſſembly, with other learned men, to reviſe the Book of Diſcipline. Knox, his cotemporary and fellow-labourer, gives

Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform.

gives him the character of a very learned and pious divine.(*a*) He died at Edinburgh in the year 1579.

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe concerning juſtification.* Edinb. 1550, 8vo.
2. *A catechiſm, or confeſſion of faith.* Edinb. 1584, 8vo.

(*a*) *Divine.* "Mr. Henry Balnaves "(ſays Knox) who was in the caſtle of "Rouen, was moſt ſharply aſſaulted of all; "for becauſe he was judged learned, as he "was and is indeed, therefore learned men "were appointed to travel with him, with "whom he had many conflicts; but God "ſo ever aſſiſted him, that they departed "confounded, and he by the power of "God's ſpirit remained conſtant in the "truth, and profeſſion of the ſame, with-"out any wavering or declining to ido-"latry." *Knox, Hiſt. lib.* i. *p.* 91. *fol. edit.*

THOMAS COOPER, Q. ELIZ.

A pious and learned Prelate in the reign of Elizabeth,

BORN at Oxford about the year 1517. His father was the ſon of Thomas Cooper, or Couper, of Cheſter, by Iſabel ſole heireſs of Richard Goodman, eſq. who was mayor of that city in 1497. He was educated in the ſchool adjoining to Magdalen college, of which he was a choriſter; where alſo, in 1539, he was elected probationer, and fellow in the following year. In 1539 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of maſter in 1543, about which time he alſo became maſter of the ſchool above mentioned. About the year 1546, quitting his fellowſhip, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic; in 1556 took the degree of bachelor in that faculty, and practiſed as a phyſician at Oxford. Being inclined to the Proteſtant religion, probably this was only a prudent ſuſpenſion of his final intentions, during the popiſh reign of queen Mary; for, on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, he reſumed the ſtudy of divinity, became a celebrated preacher, was made dean of Chriſt-

Biogr. Brit. Wood, Ath. col. 265. vol. i. Hiſt. & Ant. Oxf. Balei Script. Brit. cent. ix.

Chriſt-church, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity, having accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. In 1569 he
Faſti, col. 97. was made dean of Gloceſter, and the year following, biſhop of Lincoln; whence, in 1584, he was tranſlated to the ſee of Wincheſter, in which city he died on the 29th of April, 1594, and was buried in the cathedral there, on the ſouth ſide of the choir.(*a*)

The ſeveral writers, who have mentioned Dr. Cooper, unanimouſly give him the character of an eloquent preacher, a learned divine, and a good man.(*b*) He had the misfortune, whilſt at Oxford, to marry a lady, whoſe gallantries became notorious: nevertheleſs, he would not be divorced from her; knowing that he could not live without a
Harrington's Survey, p. 62. wife, he did not chuſe "to charge his conſcience with the ſcandal of "a ſecond marriage."

WORKS.

1. *The epitome of chronicles from the 17th year after Chriſt, to 1540, and thence afterwards to 1560.* Lond. 1560, 4to. A ſmall part of this work was written by one Lanquet, who died very young.

2. *Theſaurus linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ.* Lond. 1565, fol. This dictionary, which is an improvement of Elyot's, was much admired by queen Elizabeth, who thenceforward determined to promote the author.

3. *A brief*

(*a*) *Choir.* On his monument, round the ſtone, is the following inſcription.

Hic jacet Thomas Cooper, olim Lincolnienſis, nuper Wintonienſis epiſcopus munificentiſſimus, doctiſſimus, vigilantiſſimus præſul; qui religioſiſſimè in domino obiit Aprilis 29, an. Dom. 1594.

The following verſes are on the middle of the ſtone.

Theſaurus, Chronicon, Cooperi cætera ſcripta
Dum remanent, celebris Cooperi fama manebit.
Oxonienſis erat, Gloceſtrenſisque decanus,
Continuus primæ vicecancellarius urbis,
Tum Lincolnenſis ſit præſul, et inde movetur
Wintoniam, denos ubi ſedit epiſcopus annos.
Summè doctus erat, ſummèque benignus egenis,
Et ſummo ſtudio divina oracula pandit.
Terra tegit corpus, ſed ſpiritus eſt ſuper aſtra:
Cœleſtes animæ cœleſti pace fruentur.

See Wood, Hiſt. et Ant. Ox. p. 196.

(*b*) *Man.* Nevertheleſs, he was not entirely without enemies; for, not long after his tranſlation to Wincheſter, he was accuſed of covetouſneſs; but from his accounts it appeared, that, though his biſhoprick produced 2,700*l.* his clear profits amounted only to 398*l.* *See Strype's Annals, append. to vol.* iii. *p.* 58.

3. *A brief expoſition of ſuch chapters of the Old Teſtament, as uſually are read in the church, at common-prayer, on Sundays throughout the year.* Lond. 1573, 4to.

4. *Sermons at Lincoln.* 1573, Lond. 8vo.

5. *Twelve ſermons.* Lond. 1580, 4to.

6. *An admonition to the people of England.* Lond. 1589, 4to. This was a judicious reply to John ap Henry's ſcurrilous libels againſt the eſtabliſhed church. He concealed his real name under that of Martin Marprelate.(*c*)

(*c*) *Marprelate.* This Welſhman, in 1593, was apprehended at Stepney, arraigned in the King's-bench, condemned for felony, and executed: on which occaſion the following epitaph was written by ſome wit of that age.

Hic jacet, ut pinus,
Nec Caeſar, nec Ninus,
Nec Petrus, nec Linus,
Nec Cœleſtinus,
Nec magnus Godwinus,
Nec plus, nec minus,
Quam clandeſtinus
Miſer ille Martinus,
Videte ſinguli.

O vos Martiniſtae,
Et vos Browniſtae,
Et vos Barrowiſtae,
Et vos Atheiſtae,
Et Anabaptiſtae,
Et vos Hacketiſtae,
Et Wiggintoniſtae,
Et omnes ſectiſtae
Quorum dux fuit iſte,
Lugete ſinguli.

Et vos Anglorum
Preſertim virorum,
Necnon qui morum
Eſtis bonorum,
Inimici horum,
Et eſt decorum,
Per omnes forum,
In ſecula ſeculorum,
Gaudete ſinguli.

Weever's Fun. Mon. Diſc. p. 56.

EDWIN SANDYS,

Q. ELIZ.

Archbiſhop of York, the ſon of William Sandys, eſq. of Hawkſhead in Lancaſhire,

WAS born in the year 1519. He was educated in St. John's college, Cambridge, where, in 1539 and 41, he took his degrees in arts, and in the year following was junior proctor of the univerſity. About the year 1547 he was elected maſter of Catharine hall. In 1548 we find him vicar of Haverſham, and, ſoon after, prebendary of Peterborough, alſo of Carliſle. Biogr. Brit. Abel Rediv. p. 455. Collins, Peerage, vol. v. p. 432. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 694.

When

An. 1553. Le Neve's Lives of Prot. Bps. p. 21.

When king Edward VI. died, Dr. Sandys being vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and a zealous Proteſtant, preached a ſermon, by order of the duke of Northumberland, in favour of lady Jane Gray's title to the throne. In two days after he was ordered, by the ſame duke, to proclaim queen Mary; which he refuſed, and was therefore deprived of all his preferments, and ſent priſoner to the Tower of London. Having ſuffered near a year's impriſonment, he obtained his liberty, by the interceſſion of Sir Tho. Holcroft, knight marſhal, and wiſely fled to Straſburg, where he continued, with other exiles, till the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth. On his arrival in England, he was appointed one of the nine diſputants before the parliament; alſo one of the commiſſioners for preparing a form of prayer, and in 1559 was made biſhop of Worceſter. Having the reputation of a learned orientaliſt, he was one of thoſe appointed to give a new tranſlation of the Bible, and in 1570 was conſecrated biſhop of London. In the following year, he was ordered by the queen to aſſiſt the archbiſhop of Canterbury in the commiſſion againſt Papiſts and Puritans, and proceeded againſt both with great ſeverity. In 1576 he was tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York, where his perſecuting ſpirit created him many enemies, and involved him in numberleſs difficulties. But the moſt extraordinary diſaſter of his whole life happened in the year 1582, in an inn at Doncaſter, when he was viſiting his dioceſe. The inn-keeper's wife was, by her huſband, diſcovered in bed with the archbiſhop, who, imprudently, for ſome time, bribed the parties to ſtifle the affair; but, being at laſt diſguſted with their continual exorbitant demands, he divulged the matter to the lords of the council: the conſpirators were called before the Star-chamber, and puniſhed as they deſerved.(*a*)

After

(*a*) *Deſerved.* From the confeſſion of Syſſon the inn-keeper, and his wife, it appeared, that ſhe went privately to the biſhop's bed whilſt he was aſleep, in conſequence of a wicked plot, contrived by one Sir Robert Stapleton, whom the archbiſhop had offended; that this Stapleton, being in the inn at the ſame time, was, as had been preconcerted,

After a life of continued perplexity and contention, owing partly to the temper of the times, and partly to his own intolerant diſpoſition, he breathed his laſt on the 10th of July, 1588, in the 69th year of his age, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell, where a monument was erected to his memory.

WORKS.

1. *Sermons*, in number 22. Lond. 1616, 4to.

2. *Letters and other papers*, in Strype's Annals; alſo in his Life of Parker and Whitgift; likewiſe in Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, append. p. 19.

preconcerted, called by the huſband, together with one Alexander, as witneſſes to the fact; that the ſaid Stapleton perſuaded his grace to ſtop the mouths of theſe people with diverſe ſums of money, &c. Stapleton was impriſoned for three years, and fined 1000*l.* The reſt were condemned to ſtand in the pillory, and Alexander to loſe his ears. So that there can be no doubt but the archbiſhop was deemed perfectly innocent. See *Sir John Harrington*; alſo *Le Neve* in his Life of this Prelate.

CHRISTOPHER GOODMAN, Q. ELIZ.

A flaming Reformer, and Calviniſt,

WAS born at Cheſter about the year 1520. In 1536 he was entered a ſtudent of Brazen-noſe college in Oxford, where he took both degrees in arts. In 1547 he was appointed a ſenior ſtudent of Chriſt-church, which had been lately founded by king Henry VIII. In 1551 he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, and was at that time divinity-reader in the univerſity. When the firebrand Mary aſcended the throne of England, Goodman, with many other Oxonians, quitted the kingdom, and retired to Francfort; but, quarrelling with his companions about the degree of reformation, he, with Knox and a few others, removed to Geneva, where he is ſaid even to have out-

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 314.

calvined Calvin himſelf.(*a*) On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth he, with the other exiled Proteſtants, returned to England, and was for ſome time violent in oppoſition to the re-eſtabliſhment of the church of England. Finding the Scotch mode of reformation better ſuited to his notions of religion, he accepted of ſome preferment in that kingdom. He afterwards attended Sir Henry Sidney, in the capacity of chaplain, to Ireland, and, on his return to England, ſettled in or near the city of Cheſter. In 1561 he was ſummoned by the eccleſiaſtical court in London, to give an account of his doctrine. He died in the year 1602, and was buried in St. Werburg's church at Cheſter.(*b*)

Strype's Life of Parker, p. 326.

WORKS.

1. *How ſuperior powers ought to be obeyed by their ſubjects*, &c. Genev. 1558. The deſign of this book was to rouſe the people of England to dethrone a queen, who, from principles of religion, ſuffered her diabolical prieſts to burn alive ſo many of her beſt ſubjects. This doctrine would have come from Geneva with a better grace, if Calvin himſelf had not previouſly roaſted poor Servetus alive, becauſe he diſbelieved the Trinity. He was burnt at Geneva in 1553, ſo that Goodman might poſſibly aſſiſt at the ceremony. Whether princes, who ſuffer themſelves to be uſed by prieſts as inſtruments of helliſh cruelty, forfeit the allegiance of their ſubjects I do not enquire; but if there exiſts an order of prieſts who dare to torture men to death for their opinions, which are involuntary, all mankind ſhould unite their endeavours to extirpate ſuch a ſociety of devils.

2. *The firſt blaſt of the trumpet againſt the monſtrous regiment of women.* 1558, 8vo. This book is generally aſcribed to John Knox. This, and the former book, were afterwards, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, condemned by the epiſcopal clergy, and by the univerſity of Oxford.

3. *A commentary on Amos.*

He is alſo ſaid to have aſſiſted in the Geneva tranſlation of the Bible.

(*a*) *Himſelf.* This Goodman (ſays Ant. Wood) was a moſt violent Nonconformiſt, and for rigidneſs in opinion he even went beyond his friend Calvin.

(*b*) *Cheſter.* As to the character of this Calviniſtical reformer, he was a ſaint, or a devil, according to the mode of faith of the writers by whom he is mentioned. Parſons, the Jeſuit, calls him a moſt pernicious fellow. Leigh, a Preſbyterian writer, ſays he was, according to his name, *good* and holy.

JOHN JEWEL, Q. ELIZ.

Biſhop of Saliſbury,

WAS born in the year 1522, at Buden in the pariſh of Berinerber, in Devonſhire, of an ancient family. At the age of thirteen he was ſent to Oxford, and admitted a portioniſt in Merton college. In 1539 he was elected ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti, and in the following year took the degree of bachelor of arts. At this time, we are told, he always roſe at four in the morning, and ſtudied till ten at night. Having thus acquired much learning, though at the expence of his health, he became a celebrated tutor, and during ſeven years read lectures in rhetoric, in his college, with great applauſe. In 1544 he took the degree of maſter of arts, and that of bachelor of divinity in 1550. On the acceſſion of Edward VI. he declared himſelf a Proteſtant, and was preſented to the rectory of Sunningwell in Berkſhire. During this whole reign he was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, in conſequence of which queen Mary was ſcarcely ſeated on the throne, when he was expelled the college by the reſt of the fellows, by their own authority only. Nevertheleſs, it was not long before he was choſen orator of the univerſity, and employed to draw up an addreſs to the queen on her acceſſion. Probably this was in conſequence of his recantation; for he actually ſubſcribed the Romiſh articles of faith: but his ſincerity being doubted, he had reaſon to apprehend a deſign of delivering him into the hands of the famous, or rather infamous, biſhop Bonner, and therefore eſcaped privately to London. Thence he embarked for Germany, and joined ſeveral of his old friends at Francfort, where, in the preſence of all the Engliſh exiles, he confeſſed and bewailed his late apoſtacy with great contrition. After a ſhort ſtay at Francfort, he was invited to Straſburg by his intimate friend Peter Martyr, with whom he continued till the acceſſion

Biogr. Brit.

Jueli Vita Humfrido. Lond. 1573.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 161.

Prince, Worth. of Devonſh. p. 419.

acceſſion of queen Elizabeth in 1558, when, with the other exiles, he returned to England. He was immediately nominated one of the diſputants in Weſtminſter-hall, and, in January 1560, was conſecrated biſhop of Saliſbury. In 1565 the univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity, in his abſence, and the following year he attended the queen in her viſit to that ſeminary of learning. He died in Sept. 1571, in his 50th year, at Monkton Farley in Wiltſhire, and was buried in the choir of Saliſbury cathedral. Two years after his death Dr. Humfrey cauſed a marble flag to be laid upon his grave, with an inſcription, a copy of which is prefixed to the ſaid doctor's account of his life.

WORKS.

1. *Apology for the church of England,* in Latin. Lond. 1562, 8vo. It was immediately tranſlated into Engliſh, Greek, and other languages.

2. *A defence of the apology.* Lond. 1564, 1567.

Beſides ſeveral ſermons and tracts, which, with the above mentioned, were printed in one vol. fol. Lond. 1609. Many of his letters are preſerved among the Records in part iii. of biſhop Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN NICOLLS

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 215.

WAS born at Dunraven, or, according to ſome writers, at Cowbridge in Wales. He was firſt ſent to White-hall, where Jeſus college now ſtands, in Oxford. He continued there about a year, and then removed to Brazen-noſe college. Leaving the univerſity without a degree, he retired into his native country, where he taught Latin for a time, and afterwards became curate of Withycomb in Somerſetſhire. Thence he removed to Whitſtanton, and continued curate of that place till the year 1577; at which time he ſuddenly reſolved to turn Papiſt. With this intention he went to Antwerp, thence

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. p. 547.

thence to Rheims, and thence to Rome, where he recanted his hereſy, and became a member of the Engliſh college. After continuing there about two years, he returned to England, probably about the year 1580. Soon after his arrival, he was apprehended at Iſlington, and ſent to the Tower, where he heartily abjured the pope and his religion.(*a*) Nevertheleſs, in the year 1582, he went abroad a ſecond time, with a deſign, as Riſhton ſays, to turn Mahometan. Be that as it may, he was apprehended at Roan in Normandy, and thrown into priſon. Here his hiſtory ends. We are told that he once more recanted, after which we have no further account of him. Probably the good policy of the church of Rome took effectual care to prevent any farther recantations.

De Schiſm. Angl. lib. iii.

WORKS.

1. *Pilgrimage, wherein is diſplayed the lives of the proud popes, ambitious cardinals, leacherous biſhops, fat-bellied monks, and hypocritical Jeſuits.* Lond. 1581, 8vo. with a Latin dedication to queen Elizabeth.

2. *Declaration of his recantation, wherein he deſireth to be reconciled, and received as a member of the true church of Chriſt in England.* Lond. 1581, 8vo.

3. *Oration and ſermon pronounced before the cardinals, an.* 1578. Lond. 1581, 8vo.

4. *An anſwer to an infamous libel,* &c. Lond. 1581, 8vo.

(*a*) *Religion.* In Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 262, it appears that, in the year 1581, money was collected for this *Archibald Bower*, among the biſhops, by authority.

LAURENCE

Q. ELIZ.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY,

Dean of Wincheſter,

Bal. ix. 93. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 241.

WAS born at Newport-Pagnell in Buckinghamſhire, in the year 1526, and educated in claſſical learning at Cambridge. *(a)* From thence he removed to Magdalen-college in Oxford, of which he was admitted *demy* in 1547, perpetual fellow in 1549, and took the degree of maſter of arts in 1552. About the ſame time he was appointed Greek-reader of his college, and entered into orders. Soon after the acceſſion of queen Mary, having obtained permiſſion from his college to travel, he went to Switzerland, and, after ſpending ſome time with Frobinius at Baſil, proceeded to Zurich, where, aſſociating with his countrymen who had fled on account of religion, he continued till the death of queen Mary.(*b*) After that felicitous event, he returned joyfully to Oxford, and, being reſtored to his fellowſhip, in 1560 was appointed *regius* profeſſor of divinity, and the following year elected preſident of his college. In 1562 he was created doctor of divinity, in 1570 made dean of Gloceſter, and in 1580 dean of Wincheſter. He died in the year 1589, aged ſixty-three, and was buried in the inner chapel of Magdalen college, where his eldeſt daughter cauſed a monument to be erected to his memory.(*c*) In the beginning of queen Elizabeth's

Tan. Bibl. p. 421.

(*a*) *Cambridge.* Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* ſays, that he was educated in Greek and Latin learning at Cambridge; but, in his *Hiſt. et Antiq. Oxon.* he informs us that he imbibed the rudiments of his education at the grammar-ſchool of Magdalen college in Oxford. *Vide Tanneri Bibl.* p. 421.

(*b*) *Mary.* In the inſtrument of permiſſion to travel, granted by the preſident, vice-preſident, &c. dated June, 1555, it is expreſly ſtipulated, that he ſhould not aſſociate with heretics, nor continue abroad longer than one year. Hence it appears, that before his departure he was deemed a good Papiſt. Finding he did not return, they deprived him of his fellowſhip.

(*c*) *Memory.* This daughter was the wife of Caſper Dormer, eſq. of Steeple-Barton

Elizabeth's reign, he married the daughter of Andrew Inkforby of Ipſwich, by whom he had twelve children. Dean Humphrey was a very learned divine; but, with regard to the ceremonies of religion, he was a mere Calviniſt, which prevented his being a biſhop.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola de Græcis literis et Homeri lectione, &c. ad præſidem et ſocios col. Magdal. Oxon.* Printed in Hadr. Junius's *Cornucopia.* Baſil. 1558, fol. Tan. Bibl. p. 421.

2. *Various epiſtles.* See Strype's Life of Parker, p. 185, 217, 220. Among Twine's MS. in C. C. C. Ox. iv. are two of his letters, in Latin, to queen Elizabeth, ſolliciting a diſpenſation relative to ceremonies and veſtments.

3. *De religionis conſervatione et reformatione, &c.* Baſil. 1559, 8vo.

4. *De ratione interpretandi autores.* Baſil. 1559, 8vo.

5. *Optimates, ſive de nobilitate ejusque antiqua origine, &c.* to queen Elizabeth. Baſil. 1560, 8vo.

6. *Oratio Woodſtochiæ habita ad illuſt. reginam Elizab.* Lond. 1572, 4to.

7. *Juelli*

Barton in Oxfordſhire. When the inner chapel was new paved, the monument was removed to the ſouth wall of the outer chapel.

(*d*) Biſhop. *Fortaſſe eo quod de adiaphoris non juxta cum eccleſia Anglicana ſenſerit*, ſays Camden. *Eliz. an.* 1589.

As to his learning, archbiſhop Mathews tells us, that—"he had read more fathers "than Campion the Jeſuit ever ſaw; de- "voured more than *he* ever taſted; and "that he had taught more at Oxford, than "he had either learned or heard there." *Com. Apolog. ed. Ox.* 1638, p. 75.

There is a material circumſtance mentioned by biſhop Tanner (quoted from Strype's Life of Parker, p. 185) which I have omitted in the text, becauſe I think it could hardly have eſcaped every other writer, if it had been true: it is, that in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Humphrey was deprived of all his eccleſiaſtical preferments, and impriſoned; alſo, that in 1565, when he was preſented to a living in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, biſhop Jewel admitted him unwillingly. *Vide Tanneri Bibl. ubi ſup.*

In the French *Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*, publiſhed in 1772, the author, after informing his reader that Laurence Humphrey was born in the *duchy* (inſtead of the *county*) of Buckingham, in the year 1519 (inſtead of 1526) and that he died in 1590 (inſtead of 1589) proceeds thus—*Il ſeroit parvenu aux premiéres dignités par ſes mœurs et par ſon ſavoir, ſi ſon attachement au Calviniſme ne l'en avoit fait éloigner. On a de ſe ſavant pluſieurs ouvrages de controverſe et de litterature: on trouve dans les premiers bien des calomnies contre l'Egliſe Romaine: dans les autres il y a peu de goût et peu de philoſophie.*

7. *Juelli epiſcopi Sarib. vita, &c.* Lond. 1573, 4to.

8. *Oratio in aula Woodſtoch. habita ad reg. Elizab.* Lond. 1575.

9. *De fermento Phariſæorum et Jeſuitarum vitando, concio.* Lond. 1582. Rupel. 1585, 8vo.

10. *Jeſuitiſmi pars prima.* Lond. 1582, 8vo.—*pars 2da.* Lond. 1584, 8vo.

11. *Epiſtola apologetica ad acad. Oxon. cancellarium.* Rupel. 1585, 8vo.

12. *Seven ſermons againſt treaſon.* Lond. 1588, 8vo. Oxon. 1588, 8vo.

Theſe are our author's principal works. The reader will find many of his leſs important performances ſpecified in biſhop Tanner, as above quoted.

Q. ELIZ.

NICHOLAS SANDERS,

A Romiſh Prieſt,

Pits, p. 773.

WAS born, about the year 1527, at Charlewood in the county of Surrey, educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and from thence ſent to New college in Oxford, of which, in 1548, he was admitted perpetual fellow. In 1551 he took the degree of bachelor of laws, and in 1557 read public lectures on canon law.(*a*) Soon after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he thought it prudent to leave the kingdom. He went to Rome, where he took prieſts' orders, and was created doctor of divinity. Fom thence he attended cardinal Hoſius to the council of Trent, where his rhetorical and oratorial faculties rendered him eminently conſpicuous. He afterwards accompanied the ſame cardinal on his travels through Poland, Pruſſia, Lithuania, and other countries; and after his return was appointed regius profeſſor of divinity at Lovain, where he wrote his famous book *de viſibili monarchia eccleſiæ*. Pope Pius V. was ſo pleaſed with this defence of his ſupremacy,

(*a*) *Law.* Ant. Wood calls him, *Shagling-lecturer*, or, as he himſelf ſaith, *tanquam regius profeſſor juris canonici.* Pits, who was his nephew, and other writers now before me, ſay he was actually profeſſor of canon law.

ſupremacy, that he called him to Rome, and would probably have rewarded him for his ſervices, had not death prevented his intentions. Nevertheleſs he was kindly received by cardinal Commendoni, and by Sega, biſhop of Placentia; the firſt of whom he attended on his nunciate to Auſbourg, and the latter afterwards to Spain, to which court he was himſelf ſent nuncio ſome time after by pope Gregory XIII. and from thence in the ſame capacity to Ireland, where he is ſaid to have periſhed of cold and hunger in the year 1581.(*b*) Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 204.

E e WORKS.

(*b*) 1581. Pits, his nephew, ſays that he died in 1580, but ſays nothing as to the cauſe or manner of his death. Riſhton, who firſt publiſhed his hiſtory, fixes his death in 1581; Mireus in 1582, and Camden in 1583. He is ſaid to have landed in Ireland, at Smerivick in the county of Kerry, with three ſhips full of Spaniards, in July, 1579, with an intention to aſſiſt the Iriſh rebels; and that, being defeated by the Engliſh, and their leader Fitz Gerald earl of Deſmond killed, the reſt retired into the woods, where many of them periſhed by cold and hunger. Camden relates the ſtory thus. Speaking of the earl of Deſmond's death, and the Romiſh prieſt who perſuaded him to rebel, he ſays—"the principal of "whom was Nic. Saunders, an Engliſh-"man, who was miſerably famiſhed to "death; when, forſaken of all, and troubled "in mind for the bad ſucceſs of the rebel-"lion, he wandered up and down among "woods, foreſts, and mountains, and found "no comfort or relief. In his pouch were "found ſeveral ſpeeches and letters made "and written to confirm the rebels, ſtuffed "with large promiſes from the biſhop of "Rome and the Spaniard. Thus the "divine juſtice (if a man may judge) "ſtopped that mouth with hunger, which "had been always open to encourage re-"bellions, and to belch forth malicious "lyes and ſlanders; for (to omit other "things) he was the firſt man that broached "that abominable lye concerning the birth "of queen Elizabeth's mother, which no "man in thoſe days ever knew, England "in full forty years never heard of, the "computation of time doth egregiouſly "convince of falſehood and vanity; and "he, forgetting himſelf, himſelf doth "plainly confute." *Annal. Eliz. ſub an.* 1583.

O. Sullevan, in his *Hiſt. Cathol. Hiberniæ compend.* ſays, that Sanders died of the flux before the end of Deſmond's war, but mentions neither time nor place. Vide *tom.* ii. *lib.* iv. *cap.* xvi.

Of this miſſion into Ireland, ſays Pits, the principal men of our church would often complain in theſe words—*Ad quid ſummus pontifex Sanderum noſtrum mittit in Hiberniam? Pluris facimus nos noſtrum Sanderum, quam totam Hiberniam.* And, leſt the reader ſhould ſuppoſe him the inventor of this wiſe ſaying, he aſſures us that one Sladius, a grave prieſt, with whom he lived familiarly for ſome time at Ingolſtad, ſolemnly affirmed, that he had heard it often repeated.

WORKS.

1. *The ſupper of our Lord ſet forth according to the truth of the goſpel*, &c. Lovain, 1566, thick 4to.

Tanneri Bibl. p. 653.

2. *A treatiſe of the images of Chriſt and of his ſaints.* Lov. 1567, 8vo.

3. *The rock of the church, wherein the primacy of St. Peter, and of his ſucceſſors the biſhops of Rome, is proved out of God's word.* Lov. 1567. St. Omar, 1624, 8vo.

4. *Brief treatiſe of uſury.* Lov. 1568, 8vo.

5. *De typicâ et honorariâ imaginum adoratione.* Lov. 1569.

6. *Sacrificii miſſæ explicatio.* Lov. 1569, 8vo.

7. *Tractatus utilis, quod dominus in* vi. *cap. Johannis de ſacramento euchariſtæ ſit locutus.* Antv. 1570, 12mo.

8. *De viſibili monarchia eccleſiæ.* Lov. 1571. Antv. 1581. Wirceb. 1592. Lond. 1572, 4to.

9. *De clave David.* Wirceb. 1592, fol. Rom. 1588, 4to.

10. *De origine et progreſſu ſchiſmatis Anglicani.* Colon. 1585. Rom. 1586. Ingolſt. 1588, 12mo. Colon. 1590, 1610, 1628, 8vo. It was tranſlated into Italian and French.

11. *De juſtificatione, contra colloquium Allemburgenſe.* Aug. Trever. 1585, 8vo. Colon. 1594, 8vo.

12. *De militantis eccleſiæ Romanæ poteſtate.* Rom. 1603, 4to.

13. *De martyrio quorund. temp. Hen.* viii. *et Eliz.* . . . . 1590, 8vo.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN WHITGIFT,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

Biogr. Brit.

Sir Geo. Paul's Life of Whitgift.

WAS born at Great Grimſby in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1530. The firſt rudiments of his education he received from his uncle, the abbot of Wellow, near the place of his birth, who ſent him to St. Anthony's ſchool in London. In 1548 he was entered of Queen's college, Cambridge, but ſoon removed to Pembroke hall, where he was choſen Bible-clerk. In 1555 he was elected fellow of Peter-houſe, and commenced maſter of arts in 1557.

Whitgift,

Whitgift, whilſt a boy, had renounced the Romiſh religion; it muſt ſeem therefore extraordinary, that he ſhould eſcape the perſecutions of queen Mary's reign; but he was ſcreened by his friend Dr. Perne, maſter of his college, on condition that he would keep his opinions to himſelf. In 1560, queen Elizabeth being now on the throne, he took orders, and was appointed chaplain to Dr. Cox, biſhop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Teverſham in Cambridgeſhire. In 1563 he proceeded bachelor of divinity, and was appointed Margaret profeſſor. In 1565, having acquired great reputation as a preacher, he was ſent for by the lord keeper Bacon to preach before the queen, who immediately made him her chaplain. In 1567 he was choſen maſter of Pembroke hall, and regius profeſſor of divinity, and in the ſame year promoted to the maſterſhip of Trinity college. In 1568 he was made prebendary of Ely; in 1571 he ſerved the office of vice-chancellor, and the ſame year was elected dean of Lincoln; in 1577 he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, and in 1583 archbiſhop of Canterbury. Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 5.

He was ſcarce ſeated on this ſummit of eccleſiaſtical preferment, when he began to exert all his authority in ſupport of the eſtabliſhed church.(*a*) In 1585 he drew up rules for regulating the preſs, which were publiſhed by the authority of the Star-chamber,(*b*) and in the ſame year was admitted of the privy council. In 1586 he granted a licence to

(*a*) *Church.* He firſt obtained an eccleſiaſtical commiſſion; in other words *a court of inquiſition*, himſelf being inquiſitor general. He then drew up twenty-four articles of examination, which he ſent to the biſhops of his province, enjoining them to require ſuch of their clergy as were ſuſpected of non-conformity, to anſwer each article upon oath, and likewiſe to ſubſcribe to the queen's ſupremacy, the book of common prayer, and the thirty-nine articles.

(*b*) *Chamber.* Theſe rules ordained, that no printing-preſſes ſhould be allowed, except in London, and one in each univerſity; thoſe in London to be licenſed by the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion: that no book ſhould be printed, unleſs peruſed and licenſed by the archbiſhop, and biſhop of London; that no book ſhould be printed againſt any ſtatute or law of the realm. In extenuation of this inquiſitorial ſtroke, we are told, it was done by the queen's command, who had been informed of ſeveral treaſonable books; but we are told, at the ſame time, that ſhe received this information from the archbiſhop. See *Strype's Life of Whitgift*, p. 222.

Paul, as above, p. 49.

to one Renialme, a bookſeller, to import ſeveral popiſh books. In 1587 the queen offered him the place of chancellor, which he refuſed. He conſtantly attended her majeſty in her laſt illneſs, and was the chief mourner at her funeral. James I. received him moſt graciouſly; but he did not long enjoy the favours of that prince.(*c*) In February, 1604, a paralytic ſtroke put an end to his life. He was buried in the church at Croydon.

Whitgift was a ſenſible, though not a learned man. His religious principles were uniform; but his zeal for uniformity rendered him arbitrary and intolerant.(*d*) In the execution of his office he was indefatigable, and in his manner of living uncommonly profuſe; but his love of eccleſiaſtical pomp was ſo extravagant, that he ſeems to have equalled even the ſplendour of Wolſey.(*e*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Prince.* It is well known that king James I. ſoon after his acceſſion ordered a conference, at Hampton-Court, between the Puritan clergy and the biſhops; that his divine majeſty preſided as moderator, and pleaſed and aſtoniſhed the Engliſh prelates with his profound knowledge of divinity. They called him the Solomon of the age, and paid him a thouſand other fulſome compliments. Whitgift, among the reſt, exclaimed, "Undoubtedly your "majeſty ſpeaketh by the ſpecial aſſiſtance "of God's ſpirit." Such a compliment to ſuch a king renders Whitgift's character contemptible. Vide *Warner's Eccl. Hiſt.* vol. ii. p. 480.

(*d*) *Intolerant.* Whitgift was often called by the Puritans the Engliſh pope, and perhaps with ſome reaſon: it muſt, however, be acknowledged that theſe Puritans were frequently very provoking. In a pamphlet publiſhed in 1586, entitled, *A requeſt from all true chriſtians to the honorable houſe of parliament*, the author requeſts, "that all cathedral churches may be put "down, where the ſervice of God is "grievouſly abuſed by piping with organs, "ſinging, ringing, and trowling of pſalms "from one ſide of the choir to another, "with the ſqueaking of chanting choriſters, "diſguiſed (as all the reſt) in white ſur-"plices, ſome in corner-caps and filthy "copes, imitating the faſhion and man-"ner of antichriſt the pope, that man of "ſin, and child of perdition, with his "other rabble of miſcreants and ſhavelings. "Theſe unprofitable drones, or rather "caterpillars of the world, conſume yearly, "ſome 2,500*l.* ſome 3,000*l.* ſome more, "ſome leſs, whereof no profit cometh to "the church of God. They are the "dens of idle loitering lubbards, the har-"bours of time-ſerving hypocrites, whoſe "prebends and livings belong ſome to "gentlemen, ſome to boys, and ſome to "ſerving-men," &c. *Granger, Suppl.* p. 70.

(*e*) *Wolſey.* On ſolemn feſtivals Whitgift

WORKS.

1. *An anſwer to a certain libel, intitled, An admonition to the parliament.* Lond. 1573.

2. *A defence of the anſwer*, &c. Lond. 1573.

gift was ſerved on the knee. On his firſt journey to Canterbury he was attended by a hundred ſervants in livery, forty of which wore chains of gold. His whole train of gentlemen and clergy conſiſted of 500 horſemen. *See Paul, as above.*

WILLIAM ALAN,

Q. ELIZ.

Cardinal,

WAS born at Roſſal in Lancaſhire, in the year 1532. He went to Oxford at the age of fifteen, and in 1550 was elected fellow of Oriel college. In 1556, being then only twenty-four years old, he was choſen principal of St. Mary's hall, and one of the proctors of the univerſity. In 1558 he was made canon of York; but, upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the throne, he left England, and ſettled at Louvain, in an Engliſh college, of which he became the chief ſupport. In 1565 he viſited his native country; but, on account of his extreme activity in the propagation of the Roman-catholic religion, he was obliged to fly the kingdom in 1568. He went firſt to Mechlin, then to Doway, where he was made doctor of divinity. Soon after, he was appointed canon of Cambray, and then canon of Rheims. He was created cardinal on the 28th of July, 1587, by the title of St. Martin in Montibus, and obtained from the king of Spain a rich abbey in the kingdom of Naples, and afterwards the biſhoprick of Mechlin. It is ſuppoſed to have been by the advice and inſtigation of this prieſt, that Philip II. attempted to invade England. He died on the 20th of Oct. 1594, aged ſixty-three, and was buried in the Engliſh college

Biogr. Brit.

Wood's Ath. Ox. v. i. c. 272.

Pits, p. 792.

Fitzherbert in Vit. Card. Alani, p. 39.

Watſon's Quodlib. p. 98.

college at Rome. He was a man of conſiderable learning, and an elegant writer.

WORKS.

1. *A defence of the doctrine of catholics, concerning purgatory and prayers for the dead.* Antw. 1565, 8vo.

2. *Brief reaſons concerning the catholic faith.*

3. *A defence of the twelve martyrs in one year.* Tho. Alfield was hanged for bringing, and publiſhing, this and other of Alan's works into England, in the year 1584.

4. *Epiſtola de Daventriæ ditione.* Cracov. 1588, 8vo.

5. *A declaration of the ſentence of Sextus* V. &c. A work intended to explain the pope's bull for the excommunication of queen Elizabeth, and to exhort the people of England to take up arms in favour of the Spaniards. Many thouſand copies of this book, printed at Antwerp, were put on board the Armada; but the enterpriſe failing, they were afterwards deſtroyed.

6. *A defence of the lawful power and authority of the prieſthood to remit ſins*; with two other tracts. Louv. 8vo, 1567.

7. *De ſacramentis*, &c. lib. iii. addreſſed to Pope Gregory XIII. Ant. 1576.

8. *Of the worſhip due to ſaints and their relics.* 1583. This treatiſe was anſwered by lord Burleigh, and is eſteemed the moſt elegant of the cardinal's writings.

9. *Apologia pro ſacerdotibus Jeſu & ſeminariorum alumnis contra edicta reginæ.* Aug. Trev. 1583, 8vo. 1594, 4to.

10. *Piiſſima admonitio & conſolatio vere chriſtiana ad afflictos catholicos Angliæ.* Printed with the former, in a book entitled *Concertatio eccleſiæ catholicæ.*

Q. ELIZ.

ROBERT CROWLEY,

A Proteſtant Divine,

Bal. ix. 80. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 235.

WAS born in Gloceſterſhire,(*a*) and entered a ſtudent of Magdalen college in Oxford about the year 1534, of which, after taking a bachelor's degree, he was elected probationer fellow, in 1542. In

(*a*) *Gloceſterſhire.* Bale ſays, he had been informed that Crowley was born in Northamptonſhire.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he ſettled in London, took a houſe in Ely-rents, Holborn, and there exerciſed the trade of printer and bookſeller, together with that of preacher occaſionally: but, being a zealous reformer, on the acceſſion of queen Mary, he accompanied the other voluntary exiles to Francfort in Germany, where he continued till the revival of reformation in the reign of Elizabeth. After his return to England, in 1559, he was made archdeacon of Hereford, and in the year following was collated to a prebend in that cathedral, both which he reſigned in 1557. In 1558 he was made prebendary of St. Paul's in London. In 1566 he was vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and in 1576 he was collated to the living of St. Laurence Jewry. He died in the year 1588, and was buried in the church of St. Giles before mentioned. "He was," ſays biſhop Tanner, "a perſon of a happy genius, an eminent preacher, "and a flaming zealot for reformation."(*b*) Tan. Bibl. p. 210.

WORKS.

1. *The ſupper of the Lord*, &c. Lond. 1533, 8vo.

2. *Confutation of Nic. Shaxton, biſhop of Sarum.* Lond. 1546, 8vo. 1548, 12mo.

3. *Explicatio petitoria ad parliamentum.* Lond. 1548, in Latin, 12mo.—In Engliſh, 8vo.

4. *Confutation of Miles Hoggard's wicked ballad made in defence of tranſubſtantiation.* Lond. 1548, 8vo.

5. *The voice of the laſt trumpet, blown by the ſeventh angel.* Lond. 1549, 8vo. In verſe.

6. *Pleaſure and pain, heaven and hell,—Remember theſe four, and all ſhall be well.* Lond. 1550, 1551, 8vo. In verſe.

7. *Way to wealth.* Lond. 1550, 8vo.

8. *Thirty-one epigrams.* Lond. 1550, 12mo. Printed in his houſe in Ely-rents. Reprinted, 1559, 1572, 8vo.

9. *An*

(*b*) *Reformation.* Ant. Wood ſays, that he was followed and reſpected by the neighbourhood for his pretended gifts in preaching, and by others for his ſkill in rhimes and poetry.

9. *An apology of thoſe Engliſh preachers and writers which Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, chargeth with falſe doctrine under the name of Predeſtination.* Lond. 1566, 4to.

10. *Of the ſigns and tokens of the latter day.* Lond. 1567, 8vo.

11. *A ſetting open of the ſubtle ſophiſtry of Tho. Watſon.* Lond. 1569, 4to.

12. *Sermon in the chapel of Guild-hall, Sept.* 1574. Lond. 1575, 8vo.

13. *Anſwer to Tho. Pound his ſix reaſons,* &c. Lond. 1581, 4to.

14. *Brief diſcourſe concerning thoſe four uſual notes whereby Chriſt's catholic church is known.* Lond. 1581, 4to.

15. *Replication to that lewd anſwer of friar Francis.* Lond. 1586, 4to.

16. *Deliberate anſwer to a Papiſt.* Lond. 1587, 4to.

17. *The ſchool of virtue.* Lond. 1588, 8vo. . . . . 12mo.

18. *Dialogue between Lent and Liberty.* 8vo.

He alſo tranſlated the Pſalter of David, the Litany, and David's Pſalms, in metre. Lond. 1549. He was likewiſe the firſt publiſher of *The viſions of Pierce Plowman.* Lond. 1550, 4to.

Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS SMETON,

Principal of the college of Glaſgow in Scotland,

Mackenzie, vol. iii. p. 194.

WAS born at Gaſk near Perth, in the year 1536. He was educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew's, and afterwards, according to the faſhion of the times, went over to Paris, where he continued ſome time. From thence he travelled to Rome, where he reſided about three years, and during that time entered into the ſociety of Jeſus. He then returned to Scotland in order to ſettle ſome private buſineſs; and when that was finiſhed, he went again to Paris, where he continued till the year 1571. At this time Mr. Thomas Maitland, a younger brother of Lithington's, coming to Paris, prevailed on Smeton to accompany him to Italy, where Maitland died.

died.(*a*) After the death of his pupil, he went to Geneva with an intention to converſe with the reformers, who confirmed him in his intention of embracing the Proteſtant religion. From Geneva he travelled to Paris, where he narrowly eſcaped the horrid maſſacre perpetrated in that city, and came over to England with our embaſſador Sir Thomas Walſingham. Immediately on his arrival, he renounced the Romiſh faith, and, ſettling at Colcheſter in Eſſex, taught a grammar-ſchool. He returned to Scotland in 1578, and, having joined the reformers, was appointed miniſter of Paiſley, and member of the general aſſembly which met at Edinburgh in the ſame year, and was choſen moderator in the aſſembly of 1579. He was ſoon after made principal of the college of Glaſgow, and died in the year 1583.(*b*) Archbiſhop Spotſwood ſays, "he was a man learned in "the languages, and well ſeen in the ancient fathers."

WORKS.

1. *Ad virulentum Archibaldi Hamiltonii apoſtatæ dialogum de confuſione Calvinianæ ſectæ, &c. adjecta eſt vera hiſtoria extremæ vitæ et obitûs eximii viri Joan. Knoxii.* Edinb. 1579, 8vo.

(*a*) *Died.* The death of Maitland, according to biſhop Spotſwood, was foretold by the prophet John Knox. This Maitland, it ſeems, ſoon after the death of the regent Morray, cauſed a ſlip of paper to be laid on the deſk of the pulpit where Knox was to preach. On this paper were written theſe words: *Take up the man whom you accounted another God, and conſider the end whereto his ambition hath brought him.* Knox was ſo offended, that he ſaid, *he who had written that paper ſhall die where none ſhall be to lament him.*

(*b*) 1583. Mackenzie ſays he died in 1583, though he has told us, in the preceding page, that, in 1587, he was appointed one of the overſeers of the preſbytery of Glaſgow. Biſhop Tanner places his death in 1578, and quotes Dempſter for his authority.

Q. ELIZ.

GREGORY MARTIN,

A Romiſh Prieſt,

Pits, p. 781.

WAS born at Macksfield, near Winchelſey in Suſſex, and admitted one of the firſt ſcholars of St. John's college in Oxford, in 1557, by the founder, Sir Thomas White. He took the degree of maſter of arts in 1564, and was ſoon after received into the family of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, as tutor to his children, in which ſervice he continued ſeveral years.(*a*) Being at length diſmiſſed, and munificently rewarded, he left the kingdom, and, having publicly renounced the Proteſtant religion, retired to Doway in Flanders, where, in 1575, he was admitted licentiate in divinity. From thence he travelled to Rome, and, having kiſſed the pope's ſlipper, went to Rheims in France, and was there elected profeſſor of divinity in the Engliſh college, where he died in the year 1582, and was buried in St. Stephen's church.(*b*) Pits, who converſed with him at Rheims in

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 212.

(*a*) *Years.* Pits relates, that the duke of Norfolk, coming to Oxford, after he had taken Martin into his family, was complimented in a ſpeech by an orator of the univerſity, who, in ſpeaking of Martin, ſaid, "*Habes, illuſtriſſime dux, Hebræum noſtrum, Græcum noſtrum, oratorem noſtrum, poetam noſtrum, decus et gloriam noſtram. Tu noſter es, nos tui ſumus.* When Martin took leave of his pupil, Philip earl of Surrey, he gave his tutor an elegant Greek Teſtament, with an inſcription in his own hand-writing.

(*b*) *Church.* His epitaph.

Quem tulit umbroſis tenerum Southſaxia ſylvis,
Gallica qua ſpectat regna Britannus ager;
Oxoniumque ſuas juveni cui tradidit artes,
(Nam fuit Oxonio ſpesque decusque ſuo)
Quique Duacenas ſtudio divina petendi
Quærit, et hinc ſedes Roma beata, tuas:
Quemque revertentem, et morum probitate, pudore,
Doctrina ornatum, religione fide:
Suſcipit afflictæ Rhemis pietatis aſylum,
Anglorum Rhemis clara patrocinio:
Poſt coacervatos noctesque diesque labores,
Dum ſibi, dum patriæ conſulit uſque ſuæ:
Hic animum Chriſto Martinus, et oſſa ſepulchro,
Cum pariter Judæ et feſta Simonis erat,
Reddit. Ubi denos quater eſt producta per annos
Vita, ſuus lapſis et redit ordo ſacris.

in the year 1580, ſays, he was an excellent linguiſt, profoundly read in the ſcriptures, and exquiſitely verſed in polite literature.

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe of ſchiſme, ſhewing that all catholics aught in any wiſe to abſtain altogether from heritical conventicles*, &c. Doway, 1578, 1587, 8vo. Tan. Bibl. p. 514.

2. *A diſcovery of the manifold corruptions of the holy ſcripture by the heretics of our days, eſpecially by the Engliſh ſectaries*, &c. Remes, 1582, 8vo.

3. *Treatiſe of chriſtian peregrination and relicks*.... 1583, 8vo. To this are added ſeveral letters to his friends.

He left ſeveral other works in manuſcript, particularly *Dictionarium quatuor linguarum, Hebraicæ, Gr. Lat. et Angl.* of which there is only half the alphabet. He was alſo principally concerned in the tranſlation of the New Teſtament, printed at Rheims in 1582. Camden ſays he was ſuſpected to be the author of a piece publiſhed in 1584, exhorting queen Elizabeth's gentlewomen to ſerve her as Judith did Holofernes. Martin died two years before.

EDMUND CAMPIAN, Q. ELIZ.

An Engliſh Jeſuit.

WAS born in London, of indigent parents, in the year 1540, and educated at Chriſt's hoſpital, where he had the honour to ſpeak an oration before queen Mary on her acceſſion to the crown. He was admitted a ſcholar of St. John's college, in Oxford, at its foundation, and took the degree of maſter of arts in 1564. About the ſame time he was ordained by a biſhop of the church of England, and became an eloquent Proteſtant preacher. In 1566, when queen Elizabeth was entertained by the univerſity of Oxford, he ſpoke an eloquent oration before her majeſty, and was alſo reſpondent in the philoſophy-act in St. Mary's church. In 1568 he was junior proctor of the univerſity. In the following year he went over to Ireland, Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 206.

where he wrote a hiſtory of that kingdom, and turned Papiſt: but being found rather too aſſiduous in perſuading others to follow his example, he was committed to priſon. He ſoon found means, however, to eſcape. He landed in England in 1571, and thence proceeded to Doway in Flanders, where he publicly recanted his former
Pits, p. 776. hereſy, and was created bachelor of divinity. He went, ſoon after, to Rome, where, in 1573, he was admitted of the ſociety of Jeſus, and was ſent by the general of that order to Vienna, where he wrote his tragedy called *Nectar & Ambroſia*, which was acted before the emperor with great applauſe.

From Vienna he went to Prague in Bohemia, where he reſided in the Jeſuits' college about ſix years, and then returned to Rome. From thence, in 1580, he was ſent by pope Gregory XIII. with the celebrated father Parſons, to convert the people of England.(*a*) They arrived, in an evil hour for Campian, at Dover, and were next day joyfully received by their friends in London. He had not been long in England before Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate, being informed of his uncommon aſſiduity in the cauſe of Rome, uſed every means in his power to have him apprehended, but for a long time without ſucceſs.(*b*) He was however at laſt taken, impriſoned, condemned, and

(*a*) *England.* From Pits we learn, that, ſome time before, ſeveral Engliſh prieſts, inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt, had undertaken to convert their countrymen; that eighty of theſe from foreign ſeminaries, beſides others who by God's grace had been converted in England, were actually engaged in the pious work, with great ſucceſs; that ſome of them had ſuffered impriſonment, chains, tortures, and ignominious death, with becoming conſtancy and reſolution: but, ſeeing at laſt that the labour was abundant, and the labourers few, they ſollicited the aſſiſtance of the Jeſuits, requeſting that, though not early in the morning, they would at leaſt in the third, ſixth, or ninth hour, ſend labourers into the Lord's vineyard. In conſequence of this ſollicitation, Campian and Parſons were ſent to England.

(*b*) *Succeſs.* He was caught, at laſt, by one Eliot, a noted *prieſt-taker*, who found him in the houſe of Edward Yates, eſq. at Lyford in Berkſhire, and conducted him in triumph to London, with a paper faſtened to his hat, on which was written *Campian the Jeſuit.* He was impriſoned in the Tower, where, Wood ſays, "he did "undergo

and executed at Tyburn. Howſoever criminal in the eye of the law, or of the *Engliſh* goſpel, might be the zeal of this Jeſuit for the ſalvation of the poor heretics of this kingdom, biographers of each perſuaſion unite in giving him a great and amiable character.(*c*)

WORKS.

1. *Nectar et Ambroſia,* a tragedy.

2. *Rationes decem oblati certaminis in cauſa fidei redditæ academicis Angliæ.* . . . Tan. Bibl. p. 148. 1581, 12mo. Aug. Trev. 1583, *in Concert. Eccl. Cath.* In Engliſh, Lond. 1687, 4to. and at ſeveral other places abroad.

3. *Nine articles directed to the lords of the privy council.* an. 1581.

4. *Various conferences concerning religion, had with Proteſtant divines in the tower of London.* Lond. 1583, 4to.

5. *The hiſtory of Ireland, in two books:* written 1570, and publiſhed by Sir James Ware, from a manuſcript in the Cot. Lib. Dubl. 1633, fol.

6. *Chronologia univerſalis.*

7. *Narratio de divortio Hen.* viii. *ab uxore Catharina.* Printed at the end of Nic. Harpsfeld's Ch. Hiſt. Duaci, 1623.

8. *Orationes, epiſtolæ, et tractatus de imitatione rhetorica.* Ingolſt. 1602, 8vo.

9. *Literæ ad Ric. Chenæum, epiſc. Gloceſtr.* in Ant. Lect. tom. i. p. 124.

10. *Literæ ad Ed. Mercurian, gen. ord. Jeſu.* Printed in *Concert. Eccleſ. Cath. in Angl.* part i. p. 3. In Engliſh, in Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. xvi. 114.

" undergo many examinations, abuſes, " wrackings, tortures"—*exquiſitiſſimis cruciatibus tortus,* ſays Pits. I hope, for the credit of our reformers, this torturing part of the ſtory is not true. The poor wretch however was condemned, on the ſtatute 25 Ed. III. for high-treaſon, and butchered at Tyburn, with two or three of his fraternity.

(*c*) *Character.* " All writers (ſays the " Oxford antiquary) whether Proteſtant " or Popiſh, ſay, that he was a man of " moſt admirable parts; an elegant orator, " a ſubtle philoſopher and diſputant, and " an exact preacher, whether in Engliſh " or Latin tongue, of a ſweet diſpoſition, " and a well-poliſhed man."

Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, ſays, " he was of a ſweet nature, conſtantly " carrying about him the charms of a " plauſible behaviour, of a fluent tongue, " and good parts." *lib.* iv. *p.* 114.

Erat, ſays Pits, *optimis naturæ dotibus præditus, et omnibus melioribus diſciplinis nobiliter excultus. Integerrimæ vitæ, temperans, modeſtus, humilis, mitis et manſuetus, orator diſertiſſimus, concionator exquiſitiſſimus.*

RICHARD

Q. ELIZ.

RICHARD BRISTOW,

Or Bristoll,

A Romiſh Prieſt,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i. col.211.

WAS born at Worceſter about the year 1540, and ſent to Exeter college in Oxford in 1555.(*a*) He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1559, and that of maſter in 1562, in which year he was junior of the act, and a member of Chriſt church. In 1567 he was appointed to a fellowſhip in Exeter college, by Sir William Petre the founder. In 1569 he forſook his college, his country, and his religion. He went over to Flanders, where he became acquainted with Alan, afterwards cardinal, who made him the firſt moderator in the Engliſh college, which he then founded at Doway. Here Briſtow was ordained prieſt, and read the divinity lecture: but Alan, his patron, being made a canon of Rheims, inſtituted another Engliſh college in that city about the year 1579, of which college he appointed Briſtow ſuperintendant,(*b*) who, in the mean time, had completed his

Pits, p. 779.

(*a*) 1555. Ant. Wood doubts his being then entered of Exeter college; but Pits ſays, *adoleſcens alumnus Exonienſis collegii.*

(*b*) *Superintendant.* Our Oxford antiquary relates this matter thus—"Upon "Allen's (*Alan*, he ſhould have written) "inſtituting another ſeminary at Rheims, "Briſtow was ſent for, and the care of that "place was committed to him alſo in 1579, "while another was his ſubſtitute at "Doway." Wood, though he does not quote his author, evidently tranſlates his account of Briſtow, almoſt entirely from Pits, whom he ſeems to have miſconſtrued. Theſe are his words—*Nec multo poſt tempore, Alanus illum ſtudiorum præfectum conſtituit—Duaco tandem Rhemos diſcedens, eundem ſuo loco ſurrogatum reliquit in academia Duacenſi. Sed cum Rhemis eſſet ſubſiſtendum, et Alanus ibi opera Briſtolii carere non poſſet, poſt aliquot menſes illuc eum ad ſe vocavit, eique priſtinam ſeminarii curam denuo commiſit.* The truth of the matter is, Alan was obliged to remove his Engliſh college from Doway, by Requerens governor of the Netherlands. *Vide Fitzherbert in Vita Alani.*

his degrees in divinity, partly at Doway, and partly at Lovain. He came over to England, for the recovery of his health, in 1581, and died the year following in the neighbourhood of London. Pits, who knew him at Rheims, gives him the character of a very learned and pious divine, and adds that his writings are more remarkable for ſolidity than elegance of ſtyle.

WORKS.

1. *A brief treatiſe of diverſe plain and ſure ways to find out the truth in this doubtful and dangerous time of hereſy*, &c. Ant. 1574, 1599. 12mo.
2. *A reply to W. Fulke in defence of Dr. Alan's ſcroul of articles, and book of purgatory.* Lov. 1580, 4to.
3. *Demands, fifty-one in number, to be propoſed by catholics to the heretics.* Ant. 1576.
4. *Defence of the bull of pope Pius* v.
5. *Annotations on the New Teſtament.*
6. *Veritates aureæ S. R. eccleſiæ* . . . . 1616, 4to.
7. *Carmina diverſa.*

RICHARD HOOKER, Q. ELIZ.

A learned Divine,

WAS born at Heavy-tree, near Exeter, in the year 1553. Some of his anceſtors were mayors of that city, and he was nephew to John Hooker the hiſtorian, whoſe life may be found in the preceding pages. By this uncle he was firſt ſupported at the univerſity of Oxford, with the addition of a ſmall penſion from Dr. Jewel, biſhop of Saliſbury, who in 1561 got him admitted one of the clerks of Corpus-Chriſti college. In 1573 he was elected ſcholar. In 1577 he took the degree of maſter of arts, and was admitted fellow the ſame year. In July, 1579, he was appointed deputy profeſſor of the Hebrew

Biogr. Brit.

Life, by Iſaac Walton.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 312,

Hebrew language. In October, in the ſame year, he was for ſome trivial miſdemeanor expelled the college, but was immediately reſtored. In 1581 he took orders, and, being appointed to preach at St. Paul's croſs, he came to London, where he was unfortunately drawn into a marriage with Joan Churchman, the termagant daughter of his hoſteſs. Having thus loſt his fellowſhip, he continued in the utmoſt diſtreſs till the year 1584, when he was preſented by John Cheny, eſq. to the rectory of Drayton-Beaucham in Buckinghamſhire, (*a*). Here he remained about a year, when, by the influence of Dr. Sandys, archbiſhop of York, whoſe ſon had been his pupil, he was preferred to the maſterſhip of the Temple. In this ſituation he met with conſiderable moleſtation from one Travers, lecturer of the Temple, and a bigoted Puritan, who in the afternoon endeavoured to confute the doctrine delivered in the morning. From this diſagreeable ſituation he ſollicited archbiſhop Whitgift to remove him to ſome country retirement, where he might proſecute his ſtudies in tranquillity. Accordingly in 1591 he obtained the rectory of Boſcomb in Wiltſhire, together with a prebend in the church of Saliſbury, of which he was alſo made ſub-dean. In 1594 he was preſented to the rectory of Biſhops-bourne in Kent, where he died in the year 1600. He was buried in his own pariſh-church, where a monument was erected to his memory by William Cooper, eſq. He was a meek, pious, and learned divine.

WORKS.

1. *Eccleſiaſtical politie.* The firſt four books publiſhed in 1594; the fifth in 1597. The work complete in eight books, in 1617, 1662, fol.

2. *A diſcourſe of juſtification, &c.* with two other ſermons, Oxf. 1612, 4to. Alſo ſeveral other ſermons printed with the Eccleſiaſtical Politie.

(*a*) *Buckinghamſhire.* In this retirement he was viſited by Mr. Edwin Sandys, and Mr. George Cranmer, his former pupils. They found him, with a Horace in his hand, tending ſome ſheep in the common field, his ſervant having been ordered home by his ſweet Xantippe. They attended him to his houſe, but were ſoon deprived of his company by an order, from his wife Joan, for him to come and rock the cradle. Mr. Sandys's repreſentation to his father, of his tutor's ſituation, procured him the maſterſhip of the Temple.

LAURENCE

LAURENCE ARTHUR FAUNT, Q. ELIZ.

An Engliſh Jeſuit,

WAS born in the year 1554, at Foſton in Leiceſterſhire, and entered a ſtudent of Merton college in Oxford, in 1568, under the tuition of John Potts, whom Wood calls a noted philoſopher. In the year 1570, this philoſopher, who was a Papiſt, conducted his young pupil, whoſe parents were alſo Papiſts, to the Jeſuits college at Lovain in Flanders. In this ſeminary he continued till he had taken a bachelor of arts degree, and then went to Paris. From thence he travelled to Munich in Bavaria, where he took the degree of maſter of arts; in 1557 proceeded to Rome, and became a member of the Engliſh Jeſuits college, of which he was ſoon after appointed divinity-reader. He was much diſtinguiſhed and favoured by pope Gregory XIII. who, as a token of his affection and confidence, gave him a ſeal which empowered him to grant a paſs to any of his countrymen travelling through the catholic dominions. In 1581 he was appointed preſident of the Jeſuits college at Poſna in Poland, in which country he ſpent the remainder of his life. He died at Ulna, in the province of Lithuania, in the year 1591, much regretted by his fraternity, amongſt whom he had the character of a prudent, learned, and pious divine.

Pits, p. 789. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 247. Tan. Bibl. p. 274.

WORKS.

1. *Doctrina catholica de ſanctorum invocatione et veneratione, &c.* Poſnæ, 1584, 8vo.

2. *Cœnæ Lutheranorum et Calvinianorum oppugnatio:* to which is added *Catholicæ euchariſtiæ defenſio.* Poſnæ, 1586, 4to.

3. *Apologia libri ſui de invoc. et venerat. ſanctor. contra falſas Dan. Toſſani criminationes.* Col. Agrip. 1589, 8vo.

4. *Tractatus de controverſiis in ordinem eccleſiaſticum et ſecularem Polonia* . . . . . 1592, 4to.

Q. ELIZ.

ROBERT BROWN,

A ſchiſmatic Divine, the founder of the Browniſts, a numerous ſect of Diſſenters in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Biogr. Brit. Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. b. ix. p. 166.

HE was the ſon of Mr. Anthony Brown, of Tolthorp in Rutlandſhire, whoſe father obtained the ſingular privilege of wearing his cap in the king's preſence, by a charter of Henry VIII. Robert was educated at Cambridge, in Corpus-Chriſti, or, according to Collier, in Bennet college, and was afterwards a ſchoolmaſter in Southwark. About the year 1580, he began to promulgate his principles of diſſenſion from the eſtabliſhed church, and the following year preached at Norwich, where he ſoon accumulated a numerous congregation. He was violent in his abuſe of the church of England, pretended to divine inſpiration, and, like all other ſaints, inſiſted that he alone was the only ſafe guide to heaven.(*a*) This new ſect daily increaſing, Dr. Freake, biſhop of Norwich, with other eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners, called our apoſtle before them. He was inſolent to the court, and they committed him to the cuſtody of the ſheriff's officer: but he was releaſed at the interceſſion of the lord treaſurer Burleigh, to whom, it ſeems, he was related. Brown now left the kingdom, and, with permiſſion of the ſtates, ſettled at Middleburg in Zealand, where he formed a church after his own plan, and preached without moleſtation; but here perſecution, the *ſine qua non* of fanaticiſm, was

Hiſt. Dict.

Fuller's Ch. Hiſt.

(*a*) *Heaven.* The doctrine of the Browniſts was very little different from that of the ancient Donatiſts, who were the Puritans of their age. They were the Separatiſts, Nonconformiſts, or Methodiſts of the reign of Elizabeth, and continued the name of Browniſts till Cromwell's uſurpation, when they united with the Independents, in which appellation they were totally abſorbed. The religion of theſe various ſects ſeems to have conſiſted in frivolous objections to the ceremonies of the church of England, and groundleſs pretenſions to greater ſanctity.

was wanting. In 1585 I find him again in England; for in that year he was cited to appear before archbiſhop Whitgift, and, ſeeming to comply with the eſtabliſhed church, was, by lord Burleigh, ſent home to his father: but, relapſing into his former obſtinacy, his aged parent was obliged to turn him out of his houſe. He now wandered about for ſome time, and in the progreſs of his miſſion endured great hardſhips. At laſt he fixed at Northampton, where, labouring with too much indiſcretion to increaſe his ſect, he was cited by the biſhop of Peterborough, and, refuſing to appear, was finally excommunicated for contempt. The ſolemnity of this cenſure, we are told, immediately effected his reformation. He moved for abſolution, which he obtained, and, from that time, became a dutiful member of the church of England. This happened about the year 1590; and in a ſhort time after, Brown was preferred to a rectory in Northamptonſhire, where he kept a curate to do his duty, and where he might probably have died in peace: but, having ſome diſpute with the conſtable of his pariſh, he proceeded to blows, and was afterwards ſo inſolent to the juſtice, that he committed him to Northampton jail, where he died in 1630, about the eightieth year of his age. Thus ended the life of the famous Richard Brown; the greateſt part of which was a ſeries of oppoſition and perſecution. He boaſted on his death-bed, that he had been confined in no leſs than thirty-two different priſons.

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe of reformation without tarrying for any, and of the wickedneſs of thoſe preachers which will not reform themſelves and their charge, becauſe they will tarry till the magiſtrate command and compel them, by me Rob. Brown.* With two others, printed at Middleburgh, 1582, 4to. He publiſhed ſome other pieces, the titles of which are unknown to me.

ANDREW

Q. ELIZ.

ANDREW KINGSMYLL,

A Puritanical Student of Divinity,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 160.

WAS the ſon of John Kingſmyll, of Sidmanton in Hampſhire. From Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, he was elected fellow of All-Souls in the year 1558. At this time he was profeſſedly a ſtudent of the civil law, and, in 1563, was admitted to read the inſtitutions: but, being naturally of a religious diſpoſition, theſe prophane ſtudies gradually gave way to the ſublime contemplation of holy writ; ſo, that before he left Oxford, he could repeat by heart a conſiderable part of the Old and New Teſtament in the original languages. (*a*) From Oxford he went to Geneva, where he converſed with the faithful during the ſpace of three years. Thence he removed to Lauſanne, where, ſays Wood, "being too good for this world, he "ended this mortal life in the year 1569, in the prime of his years." The religious opinions of this pious young man ſeem to have reſembled thoſe of our modern Methodiſts, for he would often glory in his *aſſurance* of eternal life.

WORKS.

1. *A view of man's eſtate, wherein the great mercy of God in man's free juſtification is ſhewed.* Lond. 1574, 1580, &c. 8vo.

2. *A godly advice touching marriage.* Lond. 1580, 8vo.

3. *Excellent and comfortable treatiſe for all ſuch as are, any manner of way, either troubled in mind, or afflicted in body.* Lond. 1558, 8vo.

4. *Godly and learned exhortation to bear patiently all afflictions for the goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt.* 1577. Dubious.

5. *Con-*

(*a*) *Languages.* Wood is firmly of opinion, that Kingſmyll was the young bachelor of All-Souls, mentioned by Sir Henry Savile, who in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, when preachers were ſcarce at Oxford, uſed frequently to mount the pulpit in St. Mary's, to the admiration of his audience.

5. *Conference between a godly learned christian and an afflicted conscience, concerning a conflict had with Satan.* Lond. 1585, 8vo.

6. *A sermon.*

7. *Resolutions concerning the sacrament. Resolutions of some questions relating to bishops, &c.* See Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. at the end.

WILLIAM ALLEY, Q. ELIZ.

Bishop of Exeter in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

HE was born at Great Wycomb in Buckinghamshire. From Eton school, in the year 1528, he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He also studied some time at Oxford; afterwards he married, was presented to a living, and became a zealous reformer. Upon queen Mary's accession, he left his cure, and retired into the north of England, where he maintained his wife and himself by teaching a school, and practising physic. Queen Elizabeth ascending the throne, he went to London, where he acquired great reputation, by reading the divinity lecture at St. Paul's, and in July, 1560, was consecrated bishop of Exeter. He was created doctor of divinity at Oxford in Nov. 1561. He died on the 15th of April, 1570, and was buried at Exeter, in the cathedral.

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Bucks, p. 131. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 162.

WORKS.

1. *The poor man's library*, 2 vol. fol. Lond. 1571. These volumes contain twelve lectures on the first epistle of St. Peter, read at St. Paul's.

2. *A Hebrew grammar.* Whether it was ever published, is uncertain.

He translated the Pentateuch, in the version of the Bible which was undertaken by queen Elizabeth's command.

PETER

Q. ELIZ.

PETER BARO,

A learned Divine,

Biogr. Brit. Faſti Oxon. vol. i. col. 113.

WAS born at Eſtampes in France, and educated in the univerſity of Bourges, where he was admitted a licentiate in the law. To avoid perſecution, being a Proteſtant, he came over to England in the reign of Elizabeth, where he had the good fortune to meet with a kind patron and benefactor in the lord treaſurer Burleigh. He was invited to Cambridge by Dr. Perne, maſter of Peter-houſe, and in 1574, at the recommendation of lord Burleigh, then chancellor of that univerſity, was choſen lady Margaret's profeſſor. For ſome years he was ſuffered to enjoy his chair in poverty(*a*) and peace; but, in 1581, having touched upon the doctrine of Predeſtination in one of his lectures, he was accuſed of heterodoxy by the old members of the univerſity,(*b*) and on that account was involved in ſeveral diſputes. The ſtorm however ſubſided for a time; but in the year 1595, his opponents, the Predeſtinarians, determined to ſupport their argument by authority, drew up nine articles of faith, which were confirmed by Whitgift, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, and ſome other divines, and tranſmitted to Cambridge.(*c*) Dr. Baro diſregarding theſe new articles, and, in one of his ſermons, controverting the abſolute predeſtination they were meant to eſtabliſh, was ordered by the vice-chancellor to deliver a copy of his diſcourſe, and ordered, thenceforward,

Strype's Ann. of the Reform. v. iv. p. 231.

Bayle's Dict. art. Baron.

(*a*) *Poverty.* His ſtipend was but 20*l.* a year. He had a wife and family.

(*b*) *Univerſity.* Abſolute predeſtination, in the rigid Calviniſtical ſenſe, was at this time the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England.

(*c*) *Cambridge.* Theſe were known by the title of the *Lambeth articles*, and are as abſurdly, not to ſay *impiouſly*, predeſtinarian as poſſible.

thenceforward, to abſtain from all controverſy on articles of faith. Thus harraſſed and perplexed he determined to quit the field, and leave theſe wiſe Predeſtinarians to themſelves. He retired to London, and fixed his abode in Crutched Friars, where he died about four years after, and was buried in St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet. Baro was doubtleſs a learned divine; but his ſyſtem of religion was too rational for the times.

WORKS.

1. *In Jonam prophetam prælectiones* 39.
2. *Conciones tres ad clerum Cantabrigienſem habitæ in templo B. Mariæ.*
3. *Theſes publicæ in ſcolis peroratæ et diſputatæ.*
4. *Precationes quibus uſus eſt author in ſuis prælectionibus inchoandis et finiendis.*

Theſe were all publiſhed at London, 1579, fol.

5. *De fide ejuſque ortu et natura plana et dilucida explicatio.* Lond. 1580, 8vo.
6. *De præſtantia et dignitate divinæ legis.* 1586, 8vo.
7. *Tractatus in quo docet expetitionem oblati a mente boni et fiduciam ad fidei juſtificantis naturam pertinere.*
8. *Summa trium ſententiarum de prædeſtinatione.* Hadr. 1613, 8vo.
9. *Special treatiſe of God's providence,* &c.
10. *Four ſermons.* 1560, 8vo.

JOHN AYLMER,

Q. ELIZ.

Biſhop of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

WAS born in the year 1521, at Aylmer hall in the pariſh of Tilney, in the county of Norfolk. Whilſt a boy, he was diſtinguiſhed, for his quick parts, by the marquis of Dorſet, afterwards duke of Suffolk, who ſent him to Cambridge, made him his chaplain, and tutor to his children. One of theſe children was the unfortunate lady Jane Gray, who ſoon became perfectly acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages. His firſt preferment was to the archdeaconry of Stow in the dioceſe of Lincoln, which gave him a ſeat

Biogr. Brit.

Fuller, Worth. in Norfolk, vol. iii. p. 297.

Strype's Life of Bp. Aylmer.

ſeat in the convocation, held in the firſt year of queen Mary, where he reſolutely oppoſed the return to popery, to which the generality of the clergy were inclined. He was ſoon after obliged to fly his country, and take ſhelter among the Proteſtants in Switzerland. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth he returned to England. In 1562 he obtained the archdeaconry of Lincoln, and was a member of the famous ſynod of that year, which reformed and ſettled the doctrine and diſcipline of the church of England. In the year 1576 he was conſecrated biſhop of London. He died in the year 1594, aged ſeventy-three, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was a learned man, a zealous father of the church, and a bitter enemy to the Puritans.

WORKS.

1. *An harborowe for faithful and trewe ſubjects againſt the late blowne blaſte concerning the government of wemen*, &c. Straſb. 1559.

This was written, whilſt he was abroad, in anſwer to Knox, who publiſhed a book at Geneva under this title, *The firſt blaſt againſt the monſtrous regiment and empire of women.* 1556.

He is, by Strype, ſuppoſed to have publiſhed lady Jane Gray's letter to Harding. He alſo aſſiſted Fox in tranſlating his Hiſtory of Martyrs into Latin.

Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS BILSON,

Biſhop of Wincheſter,

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. Hants.

IN which city he was born and educated.(*a*) In 1565 he was admitted perpetual fellow of New college, and in 1570 completed his degrees in arts. He was made bachelor of divinity in 1579, and doctor

(*a*) *Educated.* In the *Biographia Britannica*, he is by miſtake ſaid to have lived at the end of the ſeventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. His father, Harman Bilſon, was the grandſon of Arnold Bilſon, whoſe wife was the daughter (probably natural daughter) of the duke of Bavaria. *See Ath. Oxon. as above.*

doctor the year following. His first preferment was that of master of Winchester school: he was next made prebendary, and afterwards warden, of Winchester college. In 1596 he was consecrated bishop of Worcester, and, about a year after, translated to the see of Winchester, and sworn of queen Elizabeth's privy council. He was one of the principal managers of the Hampton-Court conference in 1604, and the English translation of the Bible in the reign of king James I. was finally corrected by this prelate, and Dr. Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester. He died in the year 1616, and was buried in Westminster abbey, near the entrance of St. Edmund's chapel, on the south side of the monument of king Richard II. The several authors who have mentioned bishop Bilson, agree in giving him the character of a learned divine, an able civilian, and an upright man. His style is, in general, much more easy and harmonious than that of cotemporary ecclesiastics. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 403.

WORKS.

1. *Several Latin poems and orations.* Manuscript, in Ant. Wood's library.

2. *The true difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion.* Oxf. 1585, 4to. Lond. 1586, 8vo.

3. *The perpetual government of Christ's church.* Lond. 1593, 4to. black letter.

4. *The effect of certain sermons touching the full redemption of mankind by the death and bloud of Christ,* &c. Lond. 1599, 4to.

5. *The survey of Christ's sufferings for man's redemption, and of his descent to Hades, or Hel.* Lond. 1604, fol.

6. *A sermon preached before king James* I. *and his queen at their coronation.* Lond. 1603, 8vo.

Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS STAPLETON,

A Romiſh Prieſt,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 292.

BORN of a genteel family, at Henfield in Suſſex,(*a*) in the year 1535, and educated firſt at Canterbury, then at Wincheſter, and finally in New college, Oxford, of which he was admitted perpetual fellow in 1554. He was made prebendary of Chicheſter by Chriſtoperſon, biſhop of that ſee, in the reign of queen Mary. On the acceſſion of Elizabeth, not only the prebendary, but his father and family, went over to Flanders, and ſettled at Lovain. He went afterwards to Paris, and thence to Rome; but ſoon returned to Lovain, where he tranſlated Bede's Church Hiſtory into Engliſh. From thence he removed to Alan's new univerſity of Doway, where he was appointed king's profeſſor of divinity, and canon of the church of St. Amoure. Theſe preferments he ſoon relinquiſhed, and retired into the Jeſuits' college: but the time of his probation was no ſooner expired, than he quitted the order of Jeſus, and reſumed his profeſſorſhip.(*a*) He was afterwards ſollicited to return to Lovain, where he was appointed regius profeſſor of divinity, canon of St. Peter's, and dean

Pits, p. 796.

Tan. Bibl. p. 689.

Du Pin, Cent. xvi. b. v. p. 157.

(*a*) *Suſſex.* Mr. Granger, in his Supplement, p. 73, makes this author a Yorkſhireman, contrary to the aſſertion of Wood, Pits, Du Pin, &c. but Mr. Granger quotes no authority. There are two prints of this prieſt, one engraved by Gaultier, and another in the habit of a doctor of divinity, 4to.

(*b*) *Profeſſor.* Pits, by his indiſcriminate praiſe of every Papiſt, has rendered his panegyric of little account: but to this author he thought himſelf under particular obligation; for, when in the year 1580, he left England, on account of religion, he was recommended to Stapleton, who then reſided at Doway; and being at that time in doubt, whether he ſhould become prieſt or ſoldier, Stapleton turned the balance, and, *next to God*, was the cauſe (ſays Pits) *ne fera pacificæ præferrem caſtra Minervæ.* It is well he mentioned *God*; one might otherwiſe, in this particular inſtance, have doubted the reality of that divine impulſe by which prieſts are called to preach the goſpel.

dean of Hilberbeck—"little enough, God wot, (says Wood) for such "a rare and most learned clerk as he was." Honest Anthony seems highly offended with the pope for not making him a cardinal. He died in the year 1598, and was buried in St. Peter's church at Lovain. His monumental inscription, from which most of the facts above related are taken, the reader will find in Pits, p. 797.

WORKS.

1. *Tres Thomæ; seu res gestæ S. Thomæ apost. S. Thomæ archiep. Cant. & Thomæ Mori.* Duac. 1588.
2. *Orationes funebres.* Antv. 1577.
3. *Orationes academicæ miscellaneæ.* 1602.
4. *Orationes catecheticæ.* Antv. 1598.

The rest of his works, most of which are in Latin, were written in defence of his religion against the Protestant writers of those times. The reader will find them enumerated by Wood, and bishop Tanner. His works entire were published at Paris, an. 1620, 4 vols. fol. to which is prefixed his Life by Hollendum.

JOHN WOOLTON,

Q. ELIZ.

Bishop of Exeter,

WAS born at Wigan in Lancashire, in the year 1535, and entered a student of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, in 1553. He was nephew to Alexander Nowel, with whom, in the reign of queen Mary, he fled to Germany, and, on the accession of queen Elizabeth, returned to England. In 1563 he was made canon residentiary of Exeter, and about the same time was presented to the living of Spaxton in the diocese of Wells. In 1575 he was warden of Manchester college; in which year he supplicated to proceed in divinity, and was consecrated bishop of Exeter. He died in 1593, and was buried on

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 262.

the ſouth ſide of the choir of his cathedral. The two following lines are part of his monumental inſcription.

Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores
Eloquiumque pium buſta peruſta tegunt.

Wood ſays, he was a perſon of great piety and reaſon, and an earneſt aſſertor of conformity.

WORKS.

1. *The armour of proof.* Lond. 1576, 8vo.
2. *Of the immortality of the ſoul.*
3. *Chriſtian manual.*
4. *Caſtle for chriſtians.*
5. *New anatomy of the whole man, as well of his body as of his ſoul.*
6. *Diſcourſe of the conſcience.* Theſe were all printed and publiſhed together in 1576, 8vo.

Q. ELIZ.

WILLIAM RAINOLDS,

A Romiſh Prieſt, the ſon of a farmer at Pynhoe near Exeter,

Pits, p. 790. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 297. Tanneri Bibl. p. 615.

WAS educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and thence ſent to New college in Oxford, of which he was admitted perpetual fellow in the year 1562. During his reſidence in that houſe he was diſtinguiſhed as a ſhrewd philoſopher, a ſmart diſputant, and a rational Proteſtant. In 1566 he proceeded maſter of arts, and, taking orders, was the year following inſtituted to the rectory of Lavenham in Suffolk. In 1572 he reſigned his fellowſhip, and, removing to Hart-hall, lived there as a commoner. William Rainolds was ſtill a Proteſtant; but he had a brother, whoſe name was John, a zealous Papiſt. They often met, and diſputed on religion till each converted the other. John became a Puritan, and William a Roman-catholic.

catholic.(*a*) The latter, in conſequence of his late converſion, went abroad; and having viſited the holy ſee, and obtained abſolution for his former heretical opinions, he retired to Rheims in France, where he was kindly received by his countryman Alan, preſident of the Engliſh college, and appointed profeſſor of divinity, and of the Hebrew language. Alan was ſo delighted with his convert, that he pronounced him the moſt ſubmiſſive and docile young catholic he had ever ſeen. He went afterwards to Antwerp, where he died in 1594, and was buried in the chancel of the church of the Beguins.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *A refutation of ſundry reprehenſions, cavils, and falſe ſlights, by which Mr. Whitaker laboureth to deface the late Engliſh tranſlation, and catholic annotations of the New Teſtament, &c.* Paris, 1583, 8vo.

2. *De*

(*a*) *Catholic.* The reader will find a ſmart epigram on this reciprocal converſion, written by W. Alabaſter, in Heylin's *Coſmogr.* and Wood's *Hiſt. et Antiq. of Oxf.* lib. ii. p. 139. but Parſons and Pits attribute his converſion to a ſudden diſguſt of the Proteſtant religion, which he conceived in reading a book written by biſhop Jewel, which book he afterwards preſented to the inquiſition at Rome. The author of a book entitled *De Turco-Papiſmo*, written in anſwer to his *Calvino-Turciſmus*, ſays, that "his going over to the church of "Rome, was becauſe he was not *compos* "*mentis*, as being ſomewhat diſtracted "for the love of the wife of one M. a "famous woman of Oxford." *Vide Preface.* Lond. 1598.

(*b*) *Beguins.* On the ſtone over his grave was inſcribed the following epitaph—*Honorabili domino D. Gulielmo Reginaldo, alias Roſſio, pio exuli Anglo, viro doctiſſimo, et hujus eccleſiæ miniſtro.* Ob. 24 Aug. 1594.

Pits gives him the following character—*Erat vir pius et multiplicis eruditionis laudibus florentiſſimus: poeta, rhetor, muſicus, hiſtoricus, mathematicus, philoſophus, theologus inſignis; Græcæ denique et Hebraicæ linguæ peritiſſimus.* And he glories in having once in his life, viz. in the year 1588, had the happineſs of ſeeing this extraordinary perſon in Normandy. The ſame writer relates an anecdote of Rainolds, which accounts for his intemperate abuſe of Proteſtant divines. The ſtory is this—When he was at Rheims, in conſequence of ſome violent exertion, having had the misfortune to burſt a vein, he was ſo dangerouſly ill that his life was deſpaired of. However, he prevailed on Providence to reſtore him to health, by a vow, that for the future all his ſtudies ſhould be devoted to the confutation of heretics; which vow he religiouſly obſerved during the remainder of his life. *Pits*, p. 790.

2. *De justa reipublicæ christianæ in reges impios et hæreticos authoritate.* Antv. 1592, 8vo.

3. *Catholic faith concerning Christ's last supper.* Ant. 1593.

4. *Calvino-Turcismus.* Ant. 1597. Col. Agr. 1603, 8vo.

5. *Provocatio ad protestantes.* Par. 1583.

Q. ELIZ.

ROBERT PARSONS,

A famous Jesuit, and the first Englishman of that order ever sent to England,

Biogr. Brit.

WAS the son of a blacksmith, at Netherstowey near Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and born in the year 1546. The vicar of the parish, pleased with his genius, instructed him in the Latin language, and in 1563* sent him to Baliol college in Oxford, where he soon acquired the character of a smart disputant. In 1568 he was admitted bachelor of arts, and the same year probationer fellow. In the following year he was made chaplain fellow, and probably took orders: he was, at this time, an eminent tutor. In 1572 he succeeded to the annual office of bursar, and in the same year proceeded master of arts. He was appointed dean for the year 1574; but the year had hardly commenced before he resigned his fellowship, and quitted Oxford.(*a*)

* Not 1523, as in Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. 356, not 306, as in Biogr. Brit.

More's Hist. Missionis, lib. ii.

After spending a few months in London, he went over to Antwerp, and thence to Louvain, where he first became acquainted with the Jesuits. Hence he went to Padua in Italy, with an intention, as it is said,

(*a*) *Oxford.* The reasons given for his resignation and departure from Oxford are various. Some writers assert, that he resigned to prevent expulsion for having defrauded the college whilst he was bursar, and for other lewd practices; also because he was a bastard, the parson of the parish being his real father: but these stories are recorded by the enemies of his religion. On the other hand, More the Jesuit, in his *Hist. Missionis*, says, he was obliged to resign because he was discovered to be a Papist.

ſaid, to ſtudy phyſic, or law: but he ſoon took a journey to Rome, where, in 1575, he was elected a member of the ſociety of Jeſus, and admitted into the college. In this ſociety he, in a ſhort time, acquired ſuch influence, that he was chiefly inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing the Engliſh ſeminary at Rome, and in 1580 was appointed, by the pope, ſuperior of the miſſion to England.(*b*) He accordingly ſet out from Rome with father Campian, ſeven other prieſts, and two lay-noblemen of their order. Parſons, in the habit of a ſoldier, was the firſt of the party that landed in this kingdom, where he was joined by Campian, who was afterwards taken and executed. During his ſhort reſidence in England he left nothing unattempted to accompliſh the intention of his miſſion; but when Campion was taken, he thought it moſt prudent to ſecure himſelf by flight. He accordingly made the beſt of his way to Roan in Normandy, where he printed ſeveral books in defence of the cauſe, and procured them to be diſperſed in England.(*c*) More, as above

In 1583 he returned to Rome, where he had the entire management of the Engliſh miſſion. In 1586 he was choſen rector of the Engliſh ſeminary there. In 1588 he was ſent to Spain, where he left nothing unattempted that could in any wiſe promote the ſucceſs of king Philip's invaſion of England.(*d*) That attempt proving unſucceſsful, his next ſcheme was to prevent the ſucceſſion of king James I. and with that view he publiſhed his famous *Conference*.(*e*) In 1596 we find him again at

(*b*) *To England.* The object of this miſſion, was to dethrone the queen, and extirpate the Proteſtant religion.

(*c*) *In England.* About this time Parſons eſtabliſhed a new ſeminary of Engliſh Jeſuits at Augium on the coaſt of Normandy, and obtained for it, from the duke of Guiſe, an endowment of 100*l.* per annum. He alſo formed a ſcheme for the converſion of Scotland, which was rejected by queen Mary's council at Paris.

(*d*) *Of England.* Parſons about this time planted ſeminaries of Engliſh Jeſuits in different parts of Spain and Portugal, and, we are told by his enemies, obliged the ſtudents to ſubſcribe to the infanta's title to the crown of England.

(*e*) *Conference.* See the title at length, among his works. Doleman, whoſe name he borrowed on this occaſion, was a ſecular prieſt, who hated Parſons, and was hated by him. *Ath. Oxon.* The obvious intent of

at Rome, ſtrenuouſly ſolliciting a cardinal's hat; but the pope, having heard ſeveral complaints againſt him, was ſo far from granting his requeſt, that he was in ſome danger of being ſtripped of all his preferments. He took the alarm, and wiſely retired to Naples for his health, where he continued till the death of pope Clement VIII. after which he returned to Rome, where he ſpent the remainder of his life. He died of a fever in the year 1610, and was buried in the chapel of his college, where a monument was erected to his memory.*(f)* As to his character, it is ſufficient to ſay, that he was a complete Jeſuit.

WORKS.

1. *A brief diſcourſe, containing reaſons why catholics refuſe to go to church.* Lond. 1584. Dedication to queen Elizabeth is ſigned John Howlet. Printed by Carter, who was executed for treaſon.

2. *A brief cenſure upon the two books of W. Clarke and M. Hanmer, againſt the Reaſons and Proffer.* Lond. 1581.

3. *A diſcovery of John Nichols, miniſter, miſrepreſented a Jeſuit.* 1581, 8vo.

4. *A defence of the cenſure, &c.* 1582, 8vo.

5. *De perſecutione Anglicana, epiſtola.* Rom. & Ingolſt. 1582.

6. *A chriſtian directory, &c. commonly called the Reſolution.* 1583, 8vo. 1585.—Second part, 1591, 92, 12mo.

7. *Reſponſio ad Elizab. reginæ edictum contra catholicos.* Rom. 1593, 8vo.

8. *A con-*

of the book is, to ſupport the title of the infanta againſt that of king James, after the death of queen Elizabeth. Camden, in his *Elizabeth*, ſhews ſeveral of his miſtakes in genealogy; that is however of little importance, as the main deſign of the author was to prove that there are better titles than lineal deſcent. It is remarkable that this weapon, which was obliquely aimed at Elizabeth, ſhould cut off the head of Charles I. Ibbotſon's pamphlet *concerning the power of parliaments, &c.* which was publiſhed preparatory to the deſtruction of that prince, was no more than a republication of Doleman, with very few alterations. Bradſhaw's long ſpeech at the king's condemnation, and a conſiderable part of Milton's *Defenſio pro populo Angl.* are chiefly borrowed from the ſame performance. See *Biogr. Brit.*

(f) Memory. The Latin inſcription, which is a long one, may be ſeen in Ribadeneira's *Bib. Soc. Jeſu.* under the letter P.

8. *A conference about the next ſucceſſion of the crown of England.* 1593, 94, under the name of N. Doleman.

9. *A temperate wardword to the turbulent and ſeditious watchword of Sir Francis Haſtings, knt.* under the name of Doleman, 1599.

10. *A copy of a letter written by a maſter of arts of Cambridge to his friend in London, &c.* commonly known by the title of *Leiceſter's commonwealth,* or *father Parſons's green coat.* 1600, 1601. Parſons, in his preface to his *Wardword,* denies being the author of this book.

11. *Apologetical epiſtle to the lords of her majeſty's privy council.* 1601, 8vo.

12. *Brief apology or defence of the catholic eccleſiaſtical hierarchy and ſubordination in England, by pope Clement* viii. St. Omer's, 1601, 8vo.

13. *Manifeſtation of the folly and bad ſpirit of certain in England, calling them ſecular prieſts.* 1602, 4to.

14. *A decachordon of ten quodlibetical queſtions, &c.* 1602, 4to.

15. *De peregrinatione,* lib. i. 12mo.

16. *Anſwer to O. E. whether Papiſts or Proteſtants be true catholics.* 1603, 8vo.

17. *A treatiſe of the three converſions from paganiſm.* St. Omer, 1603, 1604, 3 vol. 8vo.

18. *A relation of a tryal made before the king of France in* 1600, *between the biſhop of Evreux and the lord Pleſſis Morney.* St. Omer's, 1604, 8vo.

19. *Review of ten public diſputations, &c. under king Ed. and queen Mary.* St. Omer, 1604, 8vo.

20. *Fore-runner of Bell's downfall.* 1605, 8vo.

21. *An anſwer to the fifth part of reports lately ſet forth by Sir Edward Coke.* St. Omer, 1606, 4to.

22. *De ſacris alienis non adeundis, queſtiones duæ.* Audon. 1607, 8vo.

23. *A treatiſe tending to mitigation towards catholic ſubjects in England, againſt Thomas Morton,* 1607, 4to.

24. *The judgement of a catholic gentleman, concerning king James his apology for the oath of allegiance.* St. Omer, 1608, 4to.

25. *Sober reckoning with Tho. Morton,* 1609, 4to.

26. *Diſcuſſion of Mr. Barlowe's anſwer to the judgement, &c.* St. Omer, 1612. Finiſhed by Tho. Fitzherbert.

27. *Liturgy of the maſs.* 1620, 4to.

28. *Memorial for reformation, or a remembrance for them that ſhall live when catholic religion ſhall be reſtored in England.* Lond. 1690, 8vo.

29. *Controverſiæ noſtri temporis in epitomen redactæ.* Manuſcript, in the author's own hand, in Baliol-college library.

30. *A relation of certain martyrs in England.* Tranſlated out of Engliſh into Spaniſh. Madrid, 1590, 8vo.

31. *A declaration of the true cauſe of the great troubles preſuppoſed to be intended againſt the realm of England.* 1592. This was anſwered by lord Bacon, and generally ſuppoſed to be written by Parſons.

Q. ELIZ.

DAVID POWEL,

A learned Welſh Divine,

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol.i.col.265.

Faſti, col.106, 112.

WAS born in Denbighſhire, about the year 1552. In 1568 he was ſent to Oxford, but to what college is uncertain. On the firſt foundation of Jeſus college, which was in 1571, he tranſlated himſelf thither, and the year following took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of maſter in 1576. Having now entered into orders, he obtained the vicarage of Rhiw' Abon in his native county, and alſo ſome dignity in the cathedral of St. Aſaph. In 1582 he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, and that of doctor in the year following; ſoon after which he was made chaplain to Henry Sidney, at that time preſident of Wales. He died about the year 1590, and was buried in his own church of Rhiw' Abon, in which living he was ſucceeded by his ſon Samuel. He had another ſon, named Gabriel, who was a prebendary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Northall in Middleſex.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

WORKS.

1. *Caradoc's hiſtory of Cambria, with annotations,* 1584, 4to. Dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney. This hiſtory was tranſlated from the Latin by Humphrey Lloyd, who died before it was quite finiſhed. Mr. Powel corrected and augmented the manuſcript, which he publiſhed with notes.

2. *Anno-*

2. *Annotationes in itinerarium Cambriæ, ſcript. per Silv. Geraldum Cambrienſem.* Lond. 1585.

3. *Annot. in Cambr. deſcriptionem, per Gerald. Camb.*

4. *De Britanica hiſtoria rectè intelligenda, epiſt. ad Gul. Fleetwoodum, civit. Lond. recordatorem.* Theſe two laſt are printed with the *Annot. in Itin.*

5. *Pontici Virunnii hiſt. Britanica.* Lond. 1585, 8vo. Corrected and publiſhed by our author. Reprinted among the *Rerum Britannicarum ſcriptores vetuſtiores.* Lugd. 1587, fol.

Ant. Wood ſays he took much pains in writing a Welſh dictionary, but died before it was finiſhed.

ROBERT TURNER,

Q. ELIZ.

A Romiſh Prieſt, of Scotiſh extraction,

BORN at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, and educated in Exeter college, Oxford.(*a*) His parents were Proteſtants, and he had, from his youth, been carefully inſtructed in the principles of that religion; but, during his reſidence at Oxford, he became acquainted with ſome Papiſts, who perſuaded him to change his opinions. He accordingly left the univerſity without a degree, went over to France, and thence to Rome. He proſecuted his ſtudies in the German college in that city, where he was ordained prieſt, and created doctor of divinity. From Rome he went to Bavaria, where he was firſt made rector of the college at Eichſtet; then profeſſor of eloquence at Ingleſtadt, afterwards rector of that univerſity, and finally privy counſellor to the duke of Bavaria: but, being ſomewhat inſolent in his proſperity, he fell into diſgrace, and, quitting Bavaria, went to Paris. He did not however continue long there; for, in leſs than two years after, I find him

Pits, p. 799. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 297. Mackenzie, vol. ii. p. 468.

(*a*) *Oxford.* Turner, in ſome of his writings, calls himſelf a pupil of Campian's; but whether it was at Oxford, or abroad, Anthony Wood did not know. His Scotiſh biographer, Mackenzie, ſays poſitively he became acquainted with Campian at Oxford

him again in Bavaria, canon of Breſlaw, and preceptor to the archduke Ferdinand, who afterwards took him with him to Gratz, and made him his Latin ſecretary: in that city he died in 1599. He had the reputation of a learned divine, and a ſhrewd politician.

WORKS.

1. *Commentarii in quædam ſ. ſcripturæ loca.*
2. *Vita Edm. Campiani*, lib. i.
3. *Vita et martyrium Mariæ reginæ Scotiæ*, lib. i.
4. *Orationes* xvii.
5. *Tractatus* vii.
6. *Epiſtolarum centuriæ duæ.* Theſe ſix were printed at Ingolſt. 1602, 8vo.
7. *Oratio et eppiſtola de vita et morte D. Martini a Schaumberg epiſcopi Eichſtat.* Ingolſt. 1590.
8. *Oratio funeb. in principem Eſtenſem.* Antv. 1598.
9. *Orationum et epiſtolarum* ii. *vol.* Col. Agrip. 1615, 8vo.
10. *Sermo panegyricus de D. Gregorii Nazianzeni corpore Romæ ex B. virg. æde in Campo Mario ad Petri tranſlato.* Ingolſt. 1584, 8vo.
11. *Sermo panegyricus de triumpho, quo Bavariæ dux Erneſtus, &c. fuit inauguratus epiſcop. Leodienſis.* Ingolſt. 1584, 8vo.
12. *Orationes* xvi. Ingolſt. 1584, 8vo.
13. *Epiſtolæ* 24.

ELIZ.

GERVASE BABINGTON,

Biſhop of Worceſter.

IN what year, and in what county, he was born, are matters of uncertainty. On the print prefixed to his works his age is fifty-nine; and Fuller informs us, that he died in the year 1610. Hence, ſuppoſing fifty-nine to indicate his age at the time of his death, the *Biographia Britannica* concludes that he was born in the year 1551: but

Abel Rediv. P. 457.

Biogr. Brit.

but this argument is far from being concluſive, becauſe the age in a print generally means the age of the perſon repreſented, at the time when he ſat for his picture, and not at the time of his death. Fuller informs us that he was born in Nottinghamſhire; Izacke and Prince affirm that Devonſhire gave him birth. Be this as it may, he was ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was made fellow, and in 1578 was incorporated maſter of arts at Oxford. He appears, however, to have made Cambridge the place of his reſidence, where he became an eminent preacher, and, being now doctor in divinity, was made domeſtic chaplain to Henry earl of Pembroke. In this ſtation he is ſuppoſed to have aſſiſted the counteſs in her tranſlation of the Pſalms. In 1588 he was inſtalled prebend of Hereford, and, in 1591, conſecrated biſhop of Landaff. In 1594 he was tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter, and thence to Worceſter in 1597. About this time, or ſoon after, he was made queen's counſel for the marſhes of Wales. He was a conſiderable benefactor to the library belonging to the cathedral of Worceſter, where he was buried, in May 1610, without a monument. The ſeveral hiſtorians, who have mentioned this prelate, agree in giving him the character of a learned and pious man.(*a*) His writings, like thoſe of moſt of his cotemporaries, abound with puns and quaint expreſſions.

Antiq. of Exeter.

Worthies of Devonſh. p. 87.

Wood, Faſti, vol. i. col. 118.

Harrington's View of the Church, p. 128.

Abel Rediv.

WORKS.

The works of the right reverend father in God Gervaſe Babington, late biſhop of Worceſter, containing comfortable notes upon the five books of Moſes, viz. Geneſis, &c. As alſo an expoſition upon the Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer; with a conference betwixt man's frailtie and faith, and three ſermons, &c. 4to. Fol. 1615. Fol. 1637.

(*a*) *Man.* Under the print of him, prefixed to his works, are theſe lines,

Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
Vir, praeſul, praeco, more, fide, arte fuit:
Osque probum, vultusque gravis, pectusque ſerenum;
Alme Deus, tales praeſice ubique gregi. M. S.

LAWYERS.

L A W Y E R S.

ALFRED the GREAT

WAS the youngeſt ſon of Æthelwolf, king of England. He was born at Wantage in Berks, in the year 849. After the death of his four brothers, he ſucceeded to the crown in 871, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age.(*a*) Till within a very few years of his death, he was continually at war with the Danes. All our hiſtorians agree in diſtinguiſhing him as one of the moſt valiant, wiſeſt, and beſt of kings that ever reigned in this nation; and it is alſo generally allowed, that he not only digeſted ſeveral particular laws ſtill in being, but that he laid the firſt foundation of our preſent happy conſtitution. There is great reaſon to believe that we are indebted to this prince for our trials by juries; and the Doomſday book, which is preſerved in the exchequer, is thought to be no more than another edition of Alfred's book of Wincheſter, which contained a ſurvey of the kingdom. He is ſaid to have been a good grammarian, an excellent rhetorician, an acute philoſopher, a judicious hiſtorian, a ſkilful muſician, and an able architect. After a troubleſome reign of twenty-eight years, he died on the 28th of October, A. D. 900, and was buried at Wincheſter, in Hyde abbey, under a monument of porphyry.

Biogr. Brit.

Chron. Sax. p. 79. Aſſer Men. p. 7.

Spelman's Life of Alfred.

Selden. Analec.

Marian. A.D. 884.

(*a*) *Age.* This prince, we are told, was twelve years of age before he could procure, in the Weſtern kingdom, a maſter able to teach him the alphabet. Such was the ſtate of learning when Alfred began to reign. He had felt the miſery of ignorance, and determined even to rival his cotemporary Charlemagne in the encouragement of literature. He is ſuppoſed to have appointed perſons to read lectures at Oxford, and is thence conſidered as the founder of that univerſity. See *Wharton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, diſſert.* ii. Alfred was undoubtedly a very extraordinary prince, conſidering the dark age in which he lived, and the very great difficulty of acquiring knowledge in ſuch an age. He not only acquired conſiderable erudition himſelf, but by proper eſtabliſhments, and a general encouragement to men of abilities, did every thing in his power to diffuſe knowledge throughout his dominions. See *Henry's Hiſt. of Gr. Brit.* vol. ii. p. 347.

WORKS.

1. *Breviarum quoddam collectum ex legibus Trojanorum*, lib. i.
2. *Visi-Saxonum leges*, lib. i.
3. *Instituta quædam*, lib. i.
4. *Contra judices iniquos*, lib. i.
5. *Acta magistratuum suorum*, lib. i.
6. *Regum fortunæ variæ*, lib. i.
7. *Dicta sapientum*, lib. i.
8. *Parabolæ et sales*, lib. i.
9. *Collectiones chronicorum.*
10. *Epistolæ ad Wolfsigium episcopum.*
11. *Manuale meditationum.*

Du Pin, Cent. ix.

Besides these original works, he translated several authors from the Latin into the Saxon language, viz. *Bede's Hist. of England, Paulinus Orosinus's Hist. of the Pagans, St. Gregory's Pastoral*, &c. The first of these, with his prefaces to the others, together with his laws, were printed at Cambridge, 1644. His laws are likewise inserted in Spelman's Councils.

The life of this great king was first written by Asserius Menevensis, and first published by archbishop Parker in the old Saxon character at the end of his edition of Walsingham's history. Lond. 1574, fol.

K. HEN. III.

HENRY BRACTON,

Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry III.

Biogr. Brit. Prince, Worth. of Devonsh. p. 52.

Leland de Script. 293.

WAS probably a native of Devonshire. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and was made one of the itinerant judges about the year 1244. Ten years after, he became chief justice, and had the earl of Derby's house in London assigned him for his town residence, during the minority of that nobleman. He is said to have filled this important office with singular

ſingular reputation during twenty years. When he died, is not known: probably it was in the reign of Edward I.(a) Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

WORKS.

1. *De legibus et conſuetudinibus Angliæ.* Lond. 1569, fol.—1640, 4to. The firſt edition is very incorrect. This is one of the moſt ancient, and alſo moſt methodical, books on our laws. His method is copied from Juſtinian.

(a) *Edward* I. From the preface to his book *de legibus*, &c. edit. 1640, it is evident, he was living very near the end of the reign of Henry III. who died in 1272. Bale and Pits ſay he flouriſhed in the year 1240. If he was made chief juſtice in 1254, and held that office twenty years, it is plain he died in the reign of Edward I. Pits, with his uſual eloquence, highly extolls the integrity and abilities of this lawyer. Having told us that Bracton was appointed one of the itinerant judges, he thus proceeds—"*In qua functione ita laudabiliter ſe geſſit, ut propter ſinceritatem in agendo, dexteritatem in expediendo, ſingulare judicium et prudentiam in dirigendo publica regni negotia, beneficio regis ad ſummam dignitatem fuerit aſſumptus, et ſupremus juſtitiæ præſes per Angliam conſtitutus—cum officii majeſtate ita miſcuit equitatem juſtitiæ, ſuamque auctoritatem cum integritate temperabat, ut legibus accurate obſervatis reſpublica floreret,*" &c. Pits, p. 310.

SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, K. HEN VI.

Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-bench, and probably Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Henry VI.

WAS the third ſon of Sir Henry Forteſcue, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, who deſcended from an ancient family of that name in Devonſhire. Biſhop Tanner informs me, that he was educated in Exeter college, Oxford. Thence he removed to Lincoln's inn, where he read lectures on the laws of England with great reputation. In the fourth of Henry VI. he was made one of the governors of Lincoln's inn, and in 1430 ſerjeant at law. In 1441 he was nominated one of the king's ſerjeants, and the year following was conſtituted chief juſtice of the king's bench. King Henry, being driven from the throne

Biogr. Brit. Bibl. Brit. Bale, cent. viii. Chron. Jurid. p. 127.

throne by his ſucceſſor Edward IV. fled to Scotland, where, it is ſuppoſed, he created Sir John Forteſcue chancellor of England, who, for his fidelity to his ſovereign, was by the parliament of 1461, together with the unfortunate Henry, queen Margaret, and a conſiderable number of the nobility, attainted of high-treaſon. In 1463 he embarked with queen Margaret, her ſon Edward, and other adherents to the houſe of Lancaſter, for Flanders, and continued in exile during ſeveral years. On the news of king Henry having regained his liberty, Margaret determined to return to England. She landed with her ſon Edward, the chancellor Forteſcue, and others, and, on the fourth of May, 1471, met her rival Edward IV. in the field at Tewkſbury, where ſhe was totally defeated. Here our good old chancellor, the queen, and many of the nobility, were taken priſoners. Sir John, amidſt the executions that ſucceeded this battle, had the good fortune to obtain his liberty, and pardon. How he ſpent the ſhort remainder of his life, is unknown; nor are we better informed as to the preciſe time of his death. It is generally ſuppoſed to have happened about his ninetieth year. He was buried in the church of Ebburton in Gloceſterſhire, where his tomb, with his effigies at full length, ſtill remains. His character is that of a pious and learned man, a great lawyer, an upright judge, an able politician, and faithful guardian of the laws and conſtitution of his country.(*a*)

Cotton's Abr. of the Records, p. 670.

Selden's Pref. to Forteſc. De Laudib. Leg.

Leland's Col. v. ii. p. 503.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Country.* Notwithſtanding this general character of Sir John Forteſcue, there are ſome circumſtances of his life that caſt a cloud on his moral character, which it will be difficult to diſpel. If, as we are told in the *Biographia Britannica*, he was really the chief counſellor of Henry VI. what ſhall we ſay of the inhuman perſecution of Humphrey the good duke of Gloceſter, his friends, and ſervants? The author of his article in the *Biographia* endeavours to excuſe him by ſuppoſing, that in the trial of the friends and ſervants of the duke, he acted only miniſterially. Alſo from the catalogue of his writings we ſee that he wrote in defence of the title both of the houſe of Lancaſter and York. His defence of the latter is attributed to his gratitude for his pardon from Edward IV. Whatever may be the opinion of a ſtrict moraliſt on this occaſion, probably few modern politicians will blame him for courting the victorious Edward.

WORKS.

1. *Prænobilis militis cognomento Forteſcue De politica adminiſtratione & legibus florentiſſimi regni Angliæ commentarius.* Lond. temp. Hen. VIII. 12mo. Again in 1567, Lat. & Engl. Alſo in Engl. alone, under the title of *A learned commentary of the politic laws*, &c. Lond. 1599, 8vo. Alſo with this title, *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, &c. Lond. 1616, 1640, 8vo. 1672, 12mo. In 1663 it was republiſhed in folio, with an enormous commentary by Waterhouſe. The beſt editions are thoſe of 1732, and 1741, fol. This book is generally ſuppoſed to have been written during the chancellor's exile, for the inſtruction of the unfortunate prince Edward, who was murdered after the battle of Tewkſbury.

2. *Opuſculum de natura legis naturæ.* Manuſcript, in the Worſley library.

3. *Defenſio juris domûs Lancaſtriae.* Bib. Cotton,

4. *Genealogy of the houſe of Lancaſter.* Ibid.

5. *Of the title of the houſe of York.* Ibid.

6. *Genealogia regum Scotiae.* Ibid.

7. *Defence of the houſe of York.* Wood's Ath. Oxon.

8. *A dialogue between underſtanding and faith.*

9. *A declaration upon certain wrytings ſent out of Scotland, againſt the kingis title, &c.* Manuſcript, Bib. Bodl.

10. *The difference between an abſolute and limited monarchy, as it particularly regards the Engliſh conſtitution*, &c. Lond. 1714, 8vo. This book was publiſhed by John Forteſcue of the Inner Temple, from a manuſcript in the Bodleian library. There is another manuſcript copy in the Cotton library, in the title of which it is ſaid to be addreſſed to king Henry VI. nevertheleſs, from the contents it appears to be written to favour Edward IV.

SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, K. EDW. IV.

Judge of the Common Pleas,

WAS the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Weſtcote, eſq. of the county of Devon, by Elizabeth, ſole heireſs of Thomas Littleton, of Frankley in Worceſterſhire, at whoſe requeſt he took the name and arms Biogr. Brit. Preface to Coke upon Littleton.

arms of that family. He was educated at one of our univerſities, probably at Cambridge. Thence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he became one of the readers, and was afterwards, by Henry VI. made ſteward or judge of the court of the palace, or marſhalſea of the king's houſehold. In 1455, the thirty-third of that reign, he was appointed king's ſerjeant, and rode the northern circuit as judge of aſſize. In 1462, the ſecond of Edward IV. he obtained a pardon from the crown, and, in 1466, was appointed one of the judges of the common pleas, and rode the Northamptonſhire circuit.(*a*) In the year 1475 he was, with many of the firſt nobility, created knight of the Bath. Our author married Johan, relict of Sir Philip Chetwin, by whom he had three ſons,(*b*) the ſecond of which, Richard, became an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. He died in 1481, and was buried in the cathedral church of Worceſter, where a marble tomb, with his ſtatue upon it, was erected to his memory. As to his character as a lawyer, it is ſufficient to inform the reader that he was the author of the Treatiſe upon Tenures, on which Sir Edward Coke wrote a comment, well known by the title of *Coke upon Littleton*.

WORKS.

1. *Treatiſe on the Engliſh tenures, or titles:* written in French. Lond. 1477, 1528, 1544, 1556, 8vo. 1557, 1581, 8vo. With Sir E. Coke's comment, 1633, 1670, 1738, which is the twelfth edition.

(*a*) *Circuit.* On this occaſion he obtained a writ, directed to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for the ports of London, Briſtol, and Kingſton upon Hull, for the annual payment of 110 marks to ſupport his dignity, with 106 ſhillings and eleven pence halfpenny, to furniſh him with a furred robe, and ſix ſhillings and ſix pence more, for another robe called *Linura*.

(*b*) *Sons.* The eldeſt ſon of the judge, Sir William Littleton, lived many years in great ſplendor at Frankley, and died in 1508. From him the late lord Littleton of Frankley in Worceſterſhire, who was created a baron of Great Britain in 1756, derives his pedigree in a direct line of nine degrees.

There is a whole-length picture of the judge in his robes, at Hagley in Worceſterſhire, which was copied from the painted glaſs in the Middle Temple-hall. There is extant of him a portrait engraved by R. Vaughan, alſo a quarto whole-length, etched from a limning in a manuſcript of his time, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Harding. *Granger, Suppl.* p. 22.

SIR

SIR ANTHONY FITZHERBERT, K. HEN. VIII.

A Judge in the Common Pleas,

WAS the younger ſon of Ralph Fitzherbert of Norbury in Derbyſhire, who deſcended from the ancient family of Herbert, honoured with the titles of Huntingdon and Pembroke. He was educated at Oxford, and thence removed to one of the inns of court. In 1511, the third of Henry VIII. he was made ſerjeant at law, and was knighted in 1516. In the following year he was appointed one of the king's ſerjeants; and two years after, he firſt publiſhed his elegant Abridgement of the Law, by which he acquired conſiderable fame. In 1523 he was made one of the judges of the court of common pleas, in the execution of which office his probity and abilities were eminently conſpicuous. He died in the year 1538, and was buried in his own church of Norbury in Derbyſhire.(*a*)

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 50. Bp. Tanner. Ath. Oxon.

WORKS.

1. *La graunde abridgement, collecte par le judge tres reverend Monſieur Anthony Fitzherbert,* &c. This was the title of the edition in 1577, fol. The firſt edition, which is very elegant, and now very ſcarce, was printed, I ſuppoſe, in 1519. It has been ſince ſeveral times reprinted, particularly in 1665.

2. *L' office & auctoryte des juſtyces de peas, complyte & extrayte hors des anciens livres, ſi bein del commen ley, come des ſtatutes.* Lond. 1538, 12mo. It was afterwards augmented, and ſeveral times republiſhed, by Richard Crompton.

3. *L' office de viconts, bailiffes, eſcheators, conſtables, coroners, &c.* Lond. 1538, 4to.

4. *Of*

(*a*) *Derbyſhire.* On his monument, which was a plain table of blue marble, was the following inſcription.

Of your charitie, praye for the ſouls of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, knyght, one of the king's juſtices of his comon bench, and ſome tyme lo. and patrons of this towne; and Dorathy his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, knyght, &c. Which Sir Anthony deceaſed May 1538.

4. *Of the diverſity of courts.* This was written in French in the twenty-firſt of Henry VIII. publiſhed without the author's name, and tranſlated by W. H. of Grey's inn.

5. *Natura brevium novel.* Lond. 1534. Afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, and frequently reprinted.

6. *Of the ſurveying of lands.* 1539, 8vo. 1567.

7. *The book of huſbandry.* 1534, 8vo. Theſe two laſt-mentioned books have been, with ſome degree of probability, ſuppoſed to be written by his brother John; nevertheleſs, from an advertiſement prefixed to the latter, there is great reaſon to believe them written by our author.

8. *Les termes de la ley.* Lond. 1595, 8vo.

K. HEN. VIII.

THOMAS ABEL,

A Divine,

Tannero, Bib. Scrip.

EDUCATED in the univerſity of Oxford, where, in the year 1516, he took the degree of maſter of arts, and became chaplain to queen Catharine, the firſt wife of Henry VIII. In 1530 he was preſented to the rectory of Bradwell in Eſſex. About this time he reſolutely oppoſed the king's intended divorce. In 1534 he was attainted of miſpriſion of treaſon for taking part with, and being active in the affair of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, and, in the year 1540, was executed in Smithfield, for denying the king's ſupremacy over the church. He is ſaid to have been a man of learning, and to have taught the queen muſic, and the languages.

Wood, Ath. Ox. vol. i. col. 54.

Biogr. Brit.

Bouchier, in Hiſt. Ec. Mart.

WORKS.

Tannero.

1. *Invicta veritas: an anſwer, that by no manner of law it may be lawful for the king to be divorced from the queen's grace, his lawful and very wife.* Ant. Wood gives this book a very different title. In Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. our author is accuſed of having written "diverſe books againſt the divorce and ſeparation:" ſo that the book mentioned by Wood, viz. *Tractatus de non diſſolvendo Henrici & Catharinae matrimonio,* may be a different treatiſe.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM RASTAL,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

Judge of the Common Pleas,

WAS the ſon of John Raſtal, printer, whom the reader will find among the *Miſcellaneous writers* of this century. His mother was ſiſter to Sir Thomas More. He was born in London in the year 1508, and, at the age of ſeventeen, was ſent to the univerſity of Oxford; but there is no record of his college, nor does it appear that he took any degree. From Oxford he removed to Lincoln's inn, in London, where he acquired conſiderable knowledge in the municipal laws of England. He was ſummer-reader to the ſociety in the firſt year of the reign of Edward VI. but, being a zealous Roman-catholic, he fled at the approach of the Reformation, and with his wife(*a*) and family ſettled at Lovain in Flanders. On the death of king Edward, and the conſequent reſtoration of popery, he returned to England; in 1554 was made ſerjeant at law, and, a little before queen Mary's death, a judge of the common pleas. On the acceſſion of Elizabeth he returned to Lovain, and there ended his life in the year 1565. He was buried in the church of St. Peter, on the north ſide of the altar of the virgin Mary.

Pits, p. 764.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 147.

Tan. Bibl.

L I W O R K S.

(*a*) *Wife.* She was the daughter of Dr. John Clement, one of the phyſicians ſent by king Henry VIII. to cardinal Wolſey when he lay dying at Aſher. From her epitaph I learn, that when ſhe went abroad with her huſband, they were accompanied by her parents; that ſhe died at Lovain in July, 1553, three years and a half after her arrival in that city: this fixes the time of their leaving England. From the ſame epitaph I learn alſo, that ſhe died at the age of twenty-ſix; that ſhe had been nine years married; that ſhe was not ignorant of the Latin language, and was perfectly acquainted with the Greek. *Vide Pits*, p. 765. Dr. Clement, her father, returned to England after the death of king Edward VI. and during the next reign practiſed phyſic ſomewhere in Eſſex: but in the reign of Elizabeth he returned to Flanders, and ſettled at Mechlin, where he died in 1572. *Vide Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 175.

WORKS.

1. *The chartuary.* Lond. 1534.

2. *A table collected of the years of our Lord God, and of the years of the kings of England from the first of William the Conqueror.* Lond. 1563, 8vo. 1575, 1607, 1639, 8vo. Some ascribe this to Waley the printer.

3. *Table to Stamford's Pleas of the crown.* Lond. 1607, 4to.

4. *Les termes de la ley.* Lond. 1579, 1602, 8vo. 1667, 8vo.

5. *A collection of the statutes from Magna Charta, to the year* 1557. Lond. 1559, 1572, 1583, 1591, 1593. fol.

6. *A collection of entries, declarations, barres, replications, rejoinders, issues, verdicts, &c.* Lond. 1566, 1574, 1596, fol.

7. *Index to Fitzherbert's Natura brevium.* Lond. 1598, 8vo.

8. *Life of Sir Thomas More,* with all his English works. Lond. 1557, fol.

9. *A book of precedents, with additions of diverse necessary instruments.* Lond. 1604, 8vo.

K. HEN. VIII.

CHRISTOPHER SEINTGERMAN,

A Barrister at Law, of considerable eminence,

Bale, cent. viii. 75.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 54.

THE son of Sir Henry Seintgerman, by Ann the daughter of Thomas Tindale, esq. was born at Shilton in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford. Thence he removed to the Inner Temple, and, being called to the bar, became eminent for his knowledge of the civil as well as the common law. He died a bachelor, in the year 1540, and was buried in the church of St. Alphage within Cripplegate. By his will he appears to have been a benefactor to the churches of Silton and Laleford, both in the county of Warwick. Besides his knowledge in the law, he is said to have been well read in philosophy and the liberal sciences: but the singular part of his character is, that he frequently gave his opinion gratis, and even pleaded without a fee for clients in indigent circumstances. He was also remarkable for his chastity, and

so

ſo uncommonly devout, that every evening, after the buſineſs of the day, he read and expounded to his domeſtics a chapter in the Bible. Bale, according to cuſtom, gives a long liſt of books written by this extraordinary lawyer; but that which hath rendered him immortal, is the following. The reſt are doubtful.

WORKS.

1. *Dialogus de fundamento legum Angliæ.* Lond. 1528, 1598, 1613, &c. commonly known by the title of *Doctor and Student.* Nicolſon's Hiſt. Lib. part iii. p. 173.

JOHN PARKINS, K. HEN. VIII.

A Lawyer of ſome fame,

WAS born of a genteel family, and educated at Oxford. He left the univerſity without a degree, and became a ſtudent of the Inner Temple, where, we are told, he made wonderful proficiency in the common law. Being called to the bar, he became eminent in his profeſſion, and was much reſorted to as a chamber-council. Whether he was ever a reader of his inn, or a bencher, is doubtful. He died in 1544, or 5, and was buried in the Temple church; *ſed quære,* ſays Anthony Wood. Pits, p. 732. Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 65.

WORKS.

1. *Perutilis tractatus: ſive explanatio quorundam capitulorum valde neceſſaria.* Lond. 1532, &c. 8vo. It was afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh.

SIR

K.HEN.VIII. Q.MARY.

SIR WILLIAM STAUNFORD, KNT.

A Judge of the Common Pleas,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i. col. 106.

THE ſon of a Mercer in London, was born in the year 1509, at Hadley in Middleſex.(*a*) Having ſpent ſome years at Oxford in academical ſtudies, he took chambers in Gray's inn, London, and, with infinite aſſiduity, applied to municipal law. In 1545, the 36th of Henry VIII. he was choſen autumn-reader to his ſociety,(*b*) and the year following appointed the king's attorney-general. He was double Lent-reader at Gray's inn in 1551, made ſerjeant at law the next year, and queen's ſerjeant in 1553, immediately on the acceſſion of Mary. In 1554 he became a judge of the common pleas, and in the ſame year received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1558, and was buried at Hadley, where he was born. Sir William Staunford, whilſt at the bar, was at the top of his profeſſion: when on the bench, he was much eſteemed for his knowledge of the law; and his writings have familiarized his name to poſterity.

Tan. Bibl. p. 691.

Rhym. Fœd. xv. 69.

Fuller, Worth. vol. ii. p. 183.

WORKS.

1. *Placita coronæ.* Lond. 1557, 1560, 1567, 1574, 1607, 4to. From Biſhop Tanner's quotation of the firſt words in this book, I ſuppoſe it to be written originally in Law-French.

2. *Expoſition of the king's prerogative.* Lond. 1567, 1568, 1573, 1607, 4to. Biſhop Tanner gives this book alſo a Latin title, but quotes the firſt line in Engliſh. Ant. Wood gives Engliſh titles to both theſe books.

(*a*) *Middleſex.* Robert Staunford, Sir William's grandfather, lived at Rowley in Staffordſhire. The place at Hadley was purchaſed by his father. His mother was the daughter of —— Gedney of London.

(*b*) *Society.* Wood ſays that, though he was then elected, he did not read till the Lent following, on account of the plague at that time in London. Rapin, the only Engliſh hiſtory at preſent by me, makes no mention of any ſuch calamity in 1545.

PETER

PETER BISSAT,(a)

K. HEN. VIII Q. ELIZ.

Profeſſor of Canon Law in the univerſity of Bononia in Italy,

WAS deſcended from the earls of Fife in Scotland, and born in that county in the reign of James V. He was educated at St. Andrew's; from thence he removed to Paris, and, having ſpent ſome time in that univerſity, proceeded to Bononia, where he commenced doctor of laws, and was afterwards appointed profeſſor of canon law. He continued in that honorable employment ſeveral years with great reputation, and died in the year 1568. He is ſaid to have been not only a learned civilian, but an excellent poet, orator, and philoſopher. Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 99.

WORKS.

1. *Patricii Biſſarti opera omnia: viz. poemata, orationes, lectiones feriales, &c. Lib. de irregularitate, &c.* Ven. 1565, 4to.

(a) *Biſſat.* How Mackenzie happens to call this man *Peter*, when in the title of his book he is called *Patricius*, is difficult to imagine. He ſeems to have confounded two diſtinct perſons in one. This ſuſpicion is corroborated by his accuſing Dempſter of a miſtake, in ſaying that this author flouriſhed in 1401. In biſhop Tanner's dictionary, I find Patricius Biſſet, who flouriſhed in 1401, and Peterus Bizzardus, who lived at Venice in 1565; both Scotchmen.

GEORGE FERRARS,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

A Lawyer, Poet, Hiſtorian, and accompliſhed Gentleman,

WAS deſcended from an ancient family in Hertfordſhire, and born about the year 1510, in a village near St. Alban's. He was educated at Oxford, and thence removed to Lincoln's inn, where applying with uncommon diligence to the ſtudy of the law, he Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 193.

Bale de Scrip. P. ii. p. 108.

he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his elocution at the bar. Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, the great miniſter of Henry VIII. introduced him to the king, who employed him as his menial ſervant, and, in 1535, gave him a grant of the manor of Flamſtead in his native county. This is ſuppoſed to have been a profitable eſtate; nevertheleſs, Mr. Ferrars, being a gay courtier, and probably an expenſive man, about ſeven years after, was taken in execution by a ſheriff's officer for a debt of 200 marks, and lodged in the Compter. Being at this time member for Plymouth, the houſe of commons immediately interfered, and he ſoon obtained his liberty.(*a*) He continued in favour with the king to the end of his reign, and in that of Edward VI. he attended the lord protector Somerſet as a commiſſioner of the army in his expedition to Scotland in 1548. In the ſame reign, the young king being then at Greenwich, Mr. Ferrars was proclaimed *lord of miſrule*, that is, prince of ſports and paſtimes; which office he diſcharged during twelve days, in Chriſtmas holidays, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court. This is all we know of Mr. Ferrars, except that he

Cib. Lives of the Poets.

(*a*) *Liberty.* This remarkable event happened in the thirty-third year of the reign of Harry VIII. I call it remarkable, becauſe Ferrar's caſe is the pillar upon which the privilege of parliament hath ever ſince been ſupported. The commons no ſooner heard of his confinement than they diſpatched their ſerjeant to demand their member; but this tremendous officer met with ſo warm a reception, that a battle enſued between him and the clerks of the compter: he defended himſelf with his mace, which was broken in the fray. The ſerjeant returning reported the matter to the houſe; upon which the members in a body repaired to the bar of the houſe of lords, and complained of this horrid breach of privilege. The lords judged the contempt to be very great, and referred the puniſhment to an order of the houſe of commons. The commons returned to their ſeats, and reſolved that the ſerjeant ſhould repair once more to the ſheriffs of London (who in the former fray had ſupported the clerks of the compter) and demand their priſoner, without writ or warrant, his mace being ſufficient. This was accordingly executed, and the ſheriffs now thought fit to relinquiſh their priſoner. The ſheriffs and White, at whoſe ſuit Ferrars was arreſted, were committed to the Tower, and the clerk to Newgate. The commons then paſſed an act diſcharging Ferrars of his debt: but the moſt aſtoniſhing part of this tranſaction is, that king Henry honoured their proceedings with his entire approbation. *See Holinſhed's Chron.* vol. ii. p. 955.

he died in 1579, at Flamſtead in Hertfordſhire, and was buried in the pariſh-church. He is not leſs celebrated for his valour in the field, than for his other accompliſhments, as a gentleman and a ſcholar.

WORKS.

1. *Hiſtory of the reign of queen Mary.* Publiſhed in Grafton's chronicle, 1569, fol.
2. *The fall of Robert Traſilian.*
3. *The tragedy, or unlawful murder of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter.*
4. *Tragedy of king Richard* ii.
5. *The ſtory of dame Eleanor Cobham, ducheſs of Glouceſter.*
6. *The ſtory of Humphry Plantagenet, duke of Glouceſter.*
7. *Tragedy of Edmund duke of Somerſet.*

The above ſix poems were printed in a book called the *Mirror for magiſtrates*, firſt printed in 1559, afterwards in 1587, and again in 1610.

THOMAS MARTIN, Q. MARY

A Popiſh Civilian,

WAS born at Cern in Dorſetſhire,(*a*) and from Wincheſter ſchool was ſent to New college in Oxford, of which he was admitted perpetual fellow in the year 1539. He afterwards went abroad in the capacity of tutor to one or more young gentlemen, and, reſiding ſome time at Bourges, was there honoured with the degree of doctor of civil law.(*b*) In 1553 he reſigned his fellowſhip, being at that time in Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 217.

(*a*) *Dorſetſhire.* Bale and Pits make him a native of Berkſhire, which biſhop Tanner ſuppoſes to be aſſerted on no better foundation than his having had ſome employment in that county.

(*b*) *Law.* One Francis Baldwin of Arras, doctor of civil law, wrote a *Teſtimony* of the ſcandalous behaviour of Martin during his reſidence at Bourges, which is in manuſcript in the Cotton lib. *Titus* D. x. f. 81. It was publiſhed by biſhop Bale in his declaration of Edm. Bonner's articles, &c. Lond. 1561, 8vo.

in great practice in the court of Arches, and an officer in the archdeacon's court in Berkſhire. He was incorporated doctor of civil law at Oxford in 1555, and about the ſame time was appointed chancellor to Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter. During the reign of queen Mary he was a perſon of ſome conſequence, and, being in high repute as a civilian, was one of the commiſſioners ſent to Oxford to try archbiſhop Cranmer. What became of Martin during the laſt thirty years of his life, I am totally ignorant. In 1584 many of his books were ſent to New-college library, whence he is ſuppoſed to have died in that or the preceding year. Pits, who ſeems to have known nothing of his hiſtory, except that he was much abuſed by the heretics, gives him the character of a pious and learned man. Bale, on the contrary, in very filthy language, accuſes him of the moſt abominable of all vices.

Pits, p. 761.
Bal. ix. 98.

WORKS.

1. *A treatiſe provinge that the marriage of prieſts and profeſſed perſons is no marriage, but altogether unlawful.* Lond. 1554, 4to.

2. *A confutation of Dr. Poynet's book, entitled A defence for the marriage of prieſts.* Lond. 1554, 4to.

3. *Oration to Dr. Cranmer*, 12 March, 1555.

4. *Diſcourſe between the author and archbiſhop Cranmer.*

5. *Examinations and conferences.* This, and the two former, are printed in Fox, under the years 1555 and 1556.

6. *Vita Gul. Wicomi Wintonienſis epiſcop.* Lond. 1597. Oxon. 1690, 4to. There is in the library of New college, Oxford, a copy of this book, with the portrait of Wyckham ſitting in a chair; Chichley, founder of All-Souls, on his right; and on his left, Waynfleet of Magdalen, curiouſly delineated with a pen.

SIR

SIR ROBERT BROKE, KNT. Q. MARY.

Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas,

WAS the ſon of Thomas Broke, eſq. of Claverley in Shropſhire,(*a*) and educated at Oxford; from whence he removed to the Middle Temple,(*b*) and ſoon became a very eminent lawyer. In the year 1542 he was choſen ſummer-reader, and double-eader in 1550. In 1552 he was made ſerjeant at law, and the year following (firſt of queen Mary) lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, about which time he received the honour of knighthood. Stow ſays he was recorder of London, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, which is confirmed by a manuſcript in the Aſhmolean library.(*c*) He died, and was buried at Claverley in Shropſhire, the place of his nativity, in the year 1558. Wood gives him the character of a great lawyer, and an upright judge.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 109.

Annals, p. 608.

WORKS.

1. *An abridgement containing an abſtract of the year books till the time of queen Mary.* Lond. 1573, fol. 1576, 1580, 4to.

2. *Certain caſes adjudged in the time of king Henry* viii. *Edw.* vi. *and queen Mary.* Lond. 1578, 1604, 1625, 8vo.

3. *Reading on the ſtatute of limitations,* 32 *Hen.* viii. *c.* 2. Lond. 1647, probably printed before.

(*a*) *Shropſhire.* Fuller ſuppoſes our author to be a native of Suffolk; but gives no better reaſon for his ſuppoſition, than that "his poſterity flouriſh in a worſhipful equi-"page at Nacton near Ipſwich in that "county," and, "that lawyers generally "purchaſe near the place of their birth."

(*b*) *Temple.* Stow ſays he was of Gray's inn. *Annals,* 1552.

(*c*) *Library.* The paſſage alluded to in this manuſcript is—"In the chancel of "Claverley church, in the county of Sa-"lop, a ſtately monument againſt the "north wall for Sir Robert Broke, knight, "in his time for virtue and learning ad-"vanced to be common ſerjeant of the "city of London, recorder of London, "ſerjeant at law, ſpeaker of parliament, "and chief juſtice of the common pleas: "who viſiting his friends and country "died the fifth of Sept. 1558." *Bibl. Aſhm.* no. 854, p. 230.

Wood ſays, he finds another of both his names, who was ſerjeant at law and recorder of London, under whoſe name was publiſhed, *Reading upon Magna Charta,* chap. xvi. Lond. 1641.

Q. ELIZ.

SIR JAMES DYER,

Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas,

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. p. 25.

Wood, Ath. Ox. col. 210.

THE ſon of Richard Dyer, of Wymaulton in Somerſetſhire, was born in the year 1511 at Roundhill in that county, the ſeat of his father. At the uſual age he was entered a gentleman commoner of Broadgate-hall in Oxford; whence he removed to the Middle Temple, being intended for the law. Having applied himſelf with uncommon aſſiduity to the ſtudy of his profeſſion, in the ſixth year of Edward VI. he was elected ſummer-reader; in 1552 he was made ſerjeant at law, and in the ſame year we find him ſpeaker of the houſe of commons. In 1553 he was appointed one of the queen's ſerjeants, in which capacity he aſſiſted at the trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton for high-treaſon. In 1556, being then recorder of Cambridge, he was made one of the juſtices of the common pleas; but in the following year was removed to the king's-bench, where he ſat as puiſne judge during the remainder of queen Mary's reign. Soon after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed chief juſtice of the common pleas, in which important office he continued, with great reputation, no leſs than twenty-four years.(*a*) He died on the 24th of March, 1581, in the 70th year of his age, at an eſtate which he had purchaſed at Stowton in Huntingdonſhire. His general character was that of an intelligent and impartial interpreter of the law.

Spelman's Gloſſ. p. 167.

WORKS.

1. *Reports of caſes in the reigns of king Henry* viii. *Edw.* vi. *queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 1601, 1606, 4to. 1621, fol. 1672, fol. 1688, fol. Theſe reports were abridged by Thomas Ireland.

2. *A reading upon the ſtatute of* 32 *Hen.* viii. *cap.* i. *of wills; and upon the* 34*th and* 35*th Hen.* viii. *cap.* v. *for the explanation of the ſtatute.* Lond. 1648, 4to.

(*a*) *Years.* Camden, in his Annals of Eliz. ſays, "*Jacobus Dierus, in communi placitorium tribunali juſtitiarius primarius, qui animo ſemper placido & ſereno, omnes judicis æquiſſimi partes implevit, & juris noſtri prudentiam commentariis illuſtravit,* p. 393.

WALTER HADDON,

Q. ELIZ.

A Civilian, an Orator, and Poet,

WAS born in Buckinghamſhire, in the year 1516. From Eaton ſchool, in 1533, he went to Cambridge, being elected ſcholar of King's college, in which he afterwards obtained a fellowſhip. Applying himſelf with uncommon diligence to the ſtudy of the Latin language, particularly in the works of Cicero, he acquired the reputation of the beſt Latin writer of his time; nor were his oratorial faculties leſs conſpicuous. In 1547 he took the degree of doctor of civil law, and from that time read public lectures in that faculty, though he was not choſen profeſſor till the year 1550. He was alſo ſome time profeſſor of rhetoric, and orator of the univerſity, where he was particularly active in promoting the Reformation. In the ſame year, 1550, he ſerved the office of vice chancellor, and, when biſhop Gardiner was deprived, ſucceeded him as maſter of Trinity hall. In 1552, in compliance with the requeſt of king Edward's miniſtry, he was choſen preſident of Magdalen college in Oxford, and incorporated doctor of laws; but, in the following year, on the acceſſion of queen Mary, he prudently retired, and remained in obſcurity during that diſmal reign. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was ordered to attend her majeſty at Hatfield, and was ſoon after appointed maſter of the court of requeſts. In 1566 he was ſent, with lord Montacute and Nicholas Watton, to Bruges, to reſtore the treaty of commerce with the Netherlands. He died in January, 1572, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried in Chriſt church in London.(*a*) His character is that

Biogr. Brit.

Baleus, cent. ix. n. 87.

Wood's Faſti.

Strype's Ann. vol. ii. p. 422.

Haddoni Lucubrat. p. i. 59.

Fuller, Hiſt. of Cambr. p. 127.

Wood, Hiſt. and Ant. & Faſti.

(*a*) *London.* This church was deſtroyed by the conflagration of 1666. The following inſcription, which was engraved on his tomb, is preſerved by Stow.

S. memoriæ Gualtero Haddono, equeſtri loco nato jurisconſulto, oratori, poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque eloquentiæ ſui temporis facile principi; ſapientiae et ſanctitate vitae in id evecto, ut reginae Elizabethae a ſupplicum libellis magiſter eſſet: deſtinareturque

that of a polite ſcholar, a learned civilian, an elegant orator, a tolerable poet, and a pious man.

WORKS.

1. *Reformatio legum eccleſiaſticarum*, 1571, publiſhed by John Fox. This code of eccleſiaſtical law, aſcribed chiefly to Cranmer, was rendered into Latin by our author with the aſſiſtance of Sir John Cheke: they are alſo ſaid to have been concerned in compiling it.

2. *Lucubrationes*, 4to, 1567. 1592, 8vo. Contains ten Latin orations, fifteen letters, and ſeveral poems on religious ſubjects.

3. *Contra H. Oſſorium, ejuſdem odioſas inſectationes pro evangelicæ veritatis neceſſaria defenſione reſponſio apologetica*, 4to, 1577. This reply to Oſſorius was finiſhed and publiſhed by John Fox after the author's death. His firſt anſwer is printed in the *Lucubrationes*.

There are alſo ſeveral of his Latin epiſtles among the Harleian manuſcripts.

deſtinareturque majoribus, niſi fato immaturus ceſſeſſet. Interim in omni gradu viro longe eminentiſſimo, conjugi ſuo optimo meritiſſimoque, Anna Suttona, uxor ejus ſecunda flens, mœrens deſiderii ſui ſignum poſuit. Ob. an. ſal. hum. 1572. aet. 56.

EDMUND PLOWDEN,

Q. ELIZ.

Serjeant at Law,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 219.

WAS the ſon of Humphrey Plowden of Plowden in Shropſhire, of an ancient and genteel family. He was firſt a ſtudent of the univerſity of Cambridge, where he ſpent three years in the ſtudy of philoſophy and medicine. He then removed to Oxford, where, having continued his former ſtudies about four years more, in 1552, he was admitted to the practice of phyſic and ſurgery: (*a*) but probably finding the

Tan Bibl. p. 601.

(*a*) *Surgery.* I meet with a ſentence in biſhop Tanner's account of our author, which poſitively contradicts the Oxford antiquary, who ſays that he was admitted to the practice of phyſic in the year 1552, and that when he changed phyſic for the law, he was thirty-five years old. The paſſage in Tanner is this—*Sed a medicina ad*

the practice of the art of healing leſs agreeable than the ſtudy, he entered himſelf of the Middle Temple, and began to read law. Wood ſays, that in 1557 he was ſummer-reader to that ſociety, and Lent-reader three years after, being then ſerjeant, and oracle of the law. He died in the year 1584, aged 67, and was buried in the Temple church, near the north wall, at the eaſt end of the choir.(*b*) He married the daughter of William Sheldon of Beoley in Worceſterſhire, by whom he had a ſon, who died ſoon after his father.(*c*)

Nicol. Hiſt. Lib. part ii. cap. v.

Fuller, Worth. Shropſh. p. 6.

WORKS.

1. *Commentaries or reports of diverſe caſes, &c. in the reigns of king Ed.* vi. *queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 1571, 78, 99, 1613, &c. Written in the old Norman language.

2. *Queries or a moot-book of choice caſes, &c.* tranſlated, methodized, and enlarged, by H. B. of Lincoln's inn. Lond. 1662, 8vo.

ad jus municipale deflectens, Londinum ſe contulit, ac in Medio Templo anno ætatis 20, *et* 30 *Henrici* viii. (Præf. ad Reports) *juris ſtudio ſe dedit.* Now Henry VIII. came to the crown in 1509: if therefore Plowden came to the Temple in the 30th year of his reign, it was in 1539, at which he was very far from being thirty-five years old; nor is it probable that he was licenſed to practiſe phyſic in 1552, thirteen years after he began to ſtudy law: but Tanner is alſo miſtaken as to his age; for from his epitaph I learn that he died in 1584, aged 67; therefore he was born in 1517, and conſequently came to the Temple at the age of twenty-two. Nevertheleſs, the words *provectiore ætate*, in the epitaph, are in favour of the Oxford antiquary.

(*b*) *Choir.* Epitaph.

Conditur in hoc tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden armigeri. Claris ortus parentibus, apud Plowden in comitatu Salop. natus eſt; à pueritia in literarum ſtudio liberaliter eſt educatus, in provectiore vero ætate legibus et juris prudentiae operam dedit. Senex jam factus, et annum ætatis ſuae agens 67. Mundo valedicens, in Chriſto Jeſu ſanctè obdormivit, die ſexto menſis Februar. An. D. 1584.

Wood ſays, as he had moſtly lived, ſo he died, a Papiſt.

(*c*) *Father.* Fuller, after quoting Camden's character of Plowden, exclaims—"How excellent a medley is made when "honeſty and ability meet in a man of his "profeſſion!" then adds, "Nor muſt we "forget how he was treaſurer for the ho-"nourable ſociety an. 1572, when their "magnificent hall was builded."

SIR

Q. ELIZ.

SIR JOHN POPHAM,

Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i.col.342.

WAS the eldeſt ſon of Edward Popham, eſq. of Huntworth in Somerſetſhire, and born in the year 1531. He was ſome time a ſtudent of Baliol college in Oxford, "being then," ſays Ant. Wood, "given at leiſure hours to manly ſports and exerciſes."(*a*) After quitting the univerſity, he fixed in the Middle Temple, where, during his novitiate, he is ſaid to have indulged in that kind of diſſipation to which youth and a vigorous conſtitution more naturally incline than to the ſtudy of voluminous *Reports*: but, ſatiated at length with what are called the pleaſures of the town, he applied ſedulouſly to the ſtudy of his profeſſion, was called to the bar, and in 1568 became ſummer or autumn reader. He was ſoon after made ſerjeant at law, and ſollicitor general in 1579. In 1581 he was appointed attorney general, and treaſurer of the Middle Temple. In 1592 he was made lord chief juſtice of the king's bench,(*b*) and the ſame year received the honour of knighthood. In the year 1601 his lordſhip was one of the council detained by the unfortunate earl of Eſſex, when he formed the ridiculous project of defending himſelf in his houſe, and, on the earl's trial, he gave evidence againſt him relative to their detention. He died in the year 1607, aged 76, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of the church at Wellington in Somerſetſhire, where he generally reſided as

(*a*) *Exerciſes.* "In his youthful days "he was as ſtout and ſkilful a man at ſword "and buckler as any in that age, and wild "enough in his recreations." *Fuller's Worthies, Somerſetſh.*

(*b*) *Bench.* Camden (*Annals of Eliz.* 1592) ſays he ſuccceded Chriſtopher Wray as chief juſtice of the king's bench; but this appears to be a miſtake, for Popham in his will calls himſelf chief juſtice of the pleas; nevertheleſs, Camden is certainly right, for Sir Edmund Anderſon was chief juſtice of the common pleas from 1582 to 1605.

as often as it was in his power to retire. He was thought ſomewhat ſevere in the execution of the law againſt capital offenders; but his ſeverity had the happy effect of reducing the number of highway robbers.(c)

WORKS.

1. *Reports and caſes adjudged in the time of queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 1656, fol.
2. *Reſolutions and judgements upon caſes and matters agitated in all the courts at Weſtminſter in the latter end of queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 4to.

(c) *Robbers.* He was ſo convinced of the ſalutary effects of his ſeverity to highway robbers, that when king James came to the crown, he complained to his majeſty of the pernicious conſequence of his frequent pardoning thoſe incorrigible wretches.

SIR EDMUND ANDERSON, Q. ELIZ.

A younger ſon of an ancient Scotch family, ſettled in Lincolnſhire.

HE was ſome time a ſtudent of Lincoln college, Oxford, and removed from thence to the Inner Temple, where he applied himſelf diligently to the ſtudy of the law, and became a barriſter. In the ninth of queen Elizabeth, he was both Lent and ſummer reader, and in the ſixteenth double reader. He was appointed her majeſty's ſerjeant at law in the nineteenth year of her reign, and ſome time after, one of the juſtices of aſſize. In 1582 he was made lord chief juſtice of the common pleas, and in the year following was knighted. He held his office to the end of his life, died in the year 1605, and was buried at Eyworth in Bedfordſhire. He was an able, but punctilious lawyer, a ſcourge to the Puritans, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the eſtabliſhed church.

Wood, Ath. Ox. vol. i. col. 328.
Biogr. Brit.
Regiſt. Hoſp. Inter. Temp. fol. 149.
Strype's Ann. vol. iii. p. 26.

WORKS.

WORKS.

1. *Reports of many principal caſes argued and adjudged in the time of queen Elizabeth, in the common bench.* Lond. 1644, fol.

2. *Reſolutions and judgements on the caſes and matters agitated in all the courts of Weſtminſter, in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Publiſhed by John Goldſborough, eſq.* Lond. 1653, 4to.

Beſides theſe, there is a manuſcript copy of his *Readings* ſtill in being.

Q. ELIZ.

ADAM BLACKWOOD,

Profeſſor of Civil Law at Poictiers in France,

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 487.

WAS the ſon of William Blackwood, of Dumfermling in Fifeſhire in Scotland, and brother of Henry Blackwood, whom the reader will find among the phyſicians of this century. He was born in the year 1539, and educated at the univerſity of Paris,(*a*) at the expence of Mary queen of Scots, who was then married to the dauphin of France. By her influence he was admitted a member of the parliament of Poictiers; was afterwards declared one of their council, and finally made profeſſor of civil law in that univerſity; where he died in 1623, in the 74th year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Porcharius under a marble monument, on which there is a long Latin inſcription in the uſual adulatory language of epitaphs.(*b*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Paris.* Blackwood loſt his parents before he was quite ten years old, as appears in theſe lines, tranſcribed from one of his Latin poems,

Ætas vix erat alterum
Ingreſſa luſtrum; cum mihi praelio
Raptus pater. Mater dolore
Victa, comes ſequitur maritum.

His father, ſays Mackenzie, died in battle, fighting for his country. Mackenzie was a Papiſt—therefore he means, fighting againſt the congregation in ſupport of the pope's authority in Scotland.

(*b*) *Epitaphs.* This epitaph begins thus —*Cave viator, et metire oculis ſaxum. Hic Adamus Blackvodæus, nobilis Scotus, depoſitus iacet.*

WORKS.

1. *De vinculo religionis et imperii.* Par. 1575, 8vo.
2. *Adverſus G. Buchanani dialogum de jure regni apud Scotos, pro regibus apologia.* Pict. 1580, 8vo.
3. *Martyre de Maria Stuart reyne d' Eſcoſſe.* Anv. 1588, 8vo.
4. *Sanctarum precationum præmia.* Pict. 1598, 8vo.
5. *Jacobi* i. *magnæ Britanniæ inauguratio.* Par. 1606, 4to.
6. *In pſalmum Davidis quinquageſimum.* Pict. 1608.
7. *Varii generis poemata.* Pict. 1598, 8vo.

His works were collected and republiſhed by Naudæus at Paris in 1644, 4to.

jacet, qui nunquam jacuit vivus, et adhuc ſtaret, ſi virtuti parceret parca, &c. How he came by the title *nobilis*, I am ignorant. We learn alſo from this inſcription, that Reid, biſhop of Orkney, was his uncle; that he was well verſed in polite literature, and in almoſt all ſciences and languages; that he was dear to Mary queen of Scots, and *aſſeſſor* (preſident, I ſuppoſe,) of her privy-council; that he had great abilities in the management of ſtate affairs, particularly embaſſies to princes——for whoſe divine authority over their ſubjects he was indeed a moſt ſtrenuous and plauſible advocate, as is evident in his writings. He takes great pains to prove that kings are not accountable to their ſubjects for any crimes whatſoever. In vindication of his royal miſtreſs, he inſtances the royal pſalmiſt, who added homicide to adultery, and yet was never called a tyrant, nor killed by his ſubjects. I ſhould ſuppoſe that Mary did not thank him for the compariſon: the ſimilarity was too ſtriking.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Q. ELIZ.

Recorder of London,

WAS the ſon of Robert Fleetwood, who was the third ſon of William Fleetwood, eſq. of Heſketh in Lancaſhire. He was educated at Oxford, but whether at Brazen-noſe college, or Broadgate hall, is uncertain. From Oxford he removed to the Middle Temple, where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his genius and application. In 1562 he was elected ſummer-reader, and in 1568 double-reader in Lent. Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 261.

Lent. In the following year he became recorder of London, in which office he appears to have acted with great ſpirit and vigilance, but conſtantly under the influence of the queen's miniſtry. In the year 1576, being informed that ſeveral of her majeſty's ſubjects were aſſembled to hear maſs at the Charter-houſe, in the chapel of one Geraldi, an ambaſſador from Portugal, the recorder, with the two ſheriffs, entered the chapel, diſperſed the foreigners, and committed the Engliſh ſubjects to priſon. The embaſſador complained to the queen; and it was thought neceſſary to puniſh Mr. Fleetwood by confinement in the fleet, where he remained till Geraldi left the kingdom: but that his perſecution of the Papiſts was not diſpleaſing to the government, is evident, from his being equally alert in that buſineſs during the remainder of his life. In 1582 he warmly ſollicited the lord treaſurer Burleigh to appoint him one of the queen's ſerjeants, which however, notwithſtanding his long ſervices, he did not obtain till ten years after, about a year before his death, which happened in 1593 at his houſe in Noble-ſtreet, Alderſgate ward. He was buried in the pariſh-church of Great Miſſenden in Buckinghamſhire, where he had purchaſed a conſiderable eſtate. Mr. Fleetwood was doubtleſs a man of abilities in his profeſſion, and a faithful ſervant to the crown. He was particularly patroniſed by the earl of Leiceſter, and the lord treaſurer, to whom he uſed conſtantly to tranſmit an account of his tranſactions in the city. He is ſaid to have been well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom; and we are alſo aſſured that he was a florid ſpeaker, and profound lawyer. He married Mariana the daughter of John Barley of Kingſey, Bucks, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters. The ſons were both knighted, and the younger ſon became attorney general to Henry prince of Wales.

Strype's Ann. vol iii. p. 410.

Strype's Ann. vol. iii. p. 150.

WORKS.

1. *An oration made in Guildhall, before the mayor, concerning the late attempts of the queen's evil ſeditious ſubjects, Oct. 15th,* 1571. 12mo.

2. *Annalium*

2. *Annalium tam regum Edwardi quinti, Richardi tertii, et Henrici ſeptimi, quam Henrici octavi, titulorum ordine alphabetico multo jam melius quam ante digeſtorum elenchus.* 1579, 1597.

3. *A table to the reports of Edmund Plowden.* In French.

4. *A ſhort copy of Latin verſes prefixed to Sir Tho. Chaloner's Repub. Anglorum inſtauranda.*

5. *The office of a juſtice of peace; together with inſtructions how ſtatutes ſhall be expounded.* Lond. 1658, 8vo.

6. *Obſervations upon the eyre of Pickering Lambert's Archeon, &c.* Manuſcript.

7. *Several political diſcourſes,* in manuſcript.

He is alſo ſaid to have contributed conſiderably towards the laſt edition of Hollinſhed. *Biſhop Tanner.*

ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, Q. ELIZ.

Principal of the univerſity of Aberdeen in the reign of James VI. of Scotland.

HE was born in the year 1538. He ſtudied firſt at Aberdeen, and was afterwards ſent over to France, where, under the famous Cujacius, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law. In the year 1563 he returned to Scotland, and took orders. Whether he was ordained by a biſhop, or by preſbyters, is a matter of uncertainty. In 1568 he was appointed miniſter of Arbuthnot and Logy-Buchan; and in the following year, Mr. Alexander Anderſon being deprived, our author was made principal of the king's college at Aberdeen, in his room. In the general aſſembly, which met at Edinburgh in the years 1573, and 1577, he was choſen moderator, and, to the end of his life, was an active ſupporter of the reformed religion. He died in 1583, in the 45th year of his age, and was buried in the college church of Aberdeen. We are told in the *Biographia*, that he was eminent as a poet, a philoſopher, a mathematician, a lawyer, a divine, and a phyſician.

Spotſwood's Hiſt. of Scotland, book vi. p. 335. Biogr. Brit.

WORKS.

WORKS.

1. *Orationes de origine & dignitate juris.* Edinb. 1572, 4to. His cotemporary, Thomas Maitland, wrote a copy of Latin verſes on the publication of this book: they are printed in the *Delic. Poetar. Scot.*

He publiſhed Buchanan's Hiſt. of Scotland in the year 1582.

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

SIR THOMAS EGERTON,

Lord High Chancellor of England,

Biogr. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 417. Dugdale's Baronage, iii. p. 414.

WAS born at Ridley in Cheſhire, in the year 1540. He was the natural ſon of Sir Richard Egerton, who was deſcended from an ancient family in that county. At the age of ſeventeen he was admitted commoner of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford; whence, after three years reſidence, he removed to Lincoln's inn. In this ſituation he roſe to ſuch eminence in the law, that in 1581, queen Elizabeth appointed him her ſollicitor general. The following year he was elected Lent reader of Lincoln's inn, and, ſoon after, one of the governors of that ſociety. In 1592 he was made attorney general, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he became maſter of the rolls, and in 1596 was appointed lord keeper of the great ſeal. In this office he is generally allowed to have acted with ſingular prudence and ſagacity. When the unfortunate earl of Eſſex rebelled againſt his royal miſtreſs, he uſed every means in his power to warn him of his danger, and perſuade him to ſubmit.(*a*) King James I. continued him in the office of keeper. In 1610 he was elected chancellor of Oxford. In 1616 he was conſtituted lord high ſteward for the trial of Robert, earl of Somerſet, and his lady; and, in the ſame year, on account of his great age and infirmity, he reſigned the ſeals.

Collins, Peerage, vol. i. p. 466.

Pat. 34 Eliz. p. 7.

Wood, Ath. Oxf.

(*a*) *Submit.* In the *Cabala* are preſerved two of Sir Thomas Egerton's letters to the earl of Eſſex on this ſubject, p. 234.

ſeals. At this time he was created viſcount Brackley, and was ſoon after to have been made an earl with an annual penſion during his life. He lived not to enjoy either. He died in March, 1717, aged 77, and was privately buried at Dodleſton in Cheſhire. His character was that of a grave, diſcreet, and upright judge, an honeſt man, and a good lawyer. He was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, John, who was created earl of Bridgewater.(*b*) Dugd. Bar.

WORKS.

1. *A ſpeech in the exchequer-chamber, touching the Poſt-nati.* Lond. 1609, 4to.
2. *Certaine obſervations concerning the office of the lord chancellor.* Lond. 1651, 8vo.
3. *Four collections.* 1. *The prerogative royal.* 2. *Privileges of parliament.* 3. *Proceedings of chancery.* 4. *Power of the ſtar-chamber.* All in manuſcript.

(*b*) *Bridgewater.* His eldeſt ſon, Thomas, died during the life of his father. His ſecond ſon, John, created earl of Bridgewater, died in 1649; and was ſucceeded by John, who died in 1686; who was ſucceeded by John, who died in 1701; who was ſucceeded by Scroop, who died in 1745; who was ſucceeded by John, who died in 1748; who was ſucceeded by Francis, the preſent duke of Bridgewater.

WILLIAM BARCLAY, Q. ELIZ.

A learned Civilian,

WAS born in Aberdeenſhire in the year 1541. He ſpent the early part of his life, and much of his fortune, at the court of Mary queen of Scots, from whoſe favour he had reaſon to expect preferment. In 1573 he went over to France,(*a*) and at Bourges commenced Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 468.

(*a*) *France.* I find in the *Biographical Dictionary* (12 vols. 8vo.) ſome inaccuracy, which, though of no very great importance, merits correction. The author of this article in that work tells us that Barclay left Scotland in 1573, becauſe he was diſappointed

Morrery. commenced ſtudent of civil law, under the famous Cujacius. He continued ſome years in that ſeminary, where he took a doctor's degree, and was ſoon after appointed profeſſor of civil law in the univerſity of Pont-à-Mouſſon, then firſt founded by the duke of Lorraine. That prince afterwards made him counſellor of ſtate, and maſter of requeſts.(*b*)

Niceron, tom. xvii. p. 277. Barclay, in the year 1581, married Ann de Mallaville, a French lady, by whom he had a ſon, who became a celebrated author, and of whom the reader will find an account in the next century. This youth the Jeſuits would gladly have received into their ſociety. His father refuſed his conſent, and for that reaſon, theſe diſciples of Jeſus ſoon contrived to ruin him with the duke his patron. Barclay now embarked for Britain, where king James I. offered him conſiderable preferment, provided he would become a member of the church of England: but, not chuſing to comply, he returned to France in 1604, and, ſoon after his arrival, was appointed profeſſor of civil law in the univerſity of Angers,(*c*) where he died the year following, and was buried

diſappointed in his expectations of preferment, by the misfortunes of queen Mary. Now Mary's misfortunes began in 1567, and from that period there could be no hopes of preferment from her. This dictionary alſo tells us, that Barclay was in 1573, when he went to ſtudy the law in France, thirty years of age; but, if, according to Mackenzie, he was born in 1541, he muſt have been at this time thirty-two. The ſame book likewiſe ſays, that he was born at Aberdeen. Mackenzie does not ſay at *Aberdeen*, but in *Aberdeenſhire*.

(*b*) *Requeſts.* "Conſeiller d' etat & maître des requêtes:" theſe are the words of a French author now before me. Mackenzie, who took his account from Morrery, or ſome other French author, ſays that "the duke made him one of his counſellors, "and maſter of requeſts to his *hoſpital*." How this *hoſpital* came in his head I was at a loſs to conceive, till I found the matter thus expreſſed in our *Biographical Dictionary* (12 vols. 8vo.)—"appointed him coun-"ſellor in his councils, and maſter of the "requeſts of his palace." This, though nonſenſical enough in itſelf, ſerves, I think, to explain Mackenzie's *hoſpital*. I ſuppoſe that in the French author, from which they both tranſlated, and which neither of them underſtood, the paſſage runs thus—*Conſeiller, &c. et maître de requêtes de ſon hôtel:* which *hotel* Mackenzie tranſlated *hoſpital*.

(*c*) *Angers.* Mackenzie relates that this proud profeſſor "went every day to ſchool "attended by a ſervant, who went bare-"headed

buried in the Franciſcan church. He was eſteemed a learned civilian, and wrote elaborately in defence of the divine right of kings, in anſwer to Buchanan and others.

WORKS.

1. *De regno et regali poteſtate, &c.* Paris, 1600, 4to.
2. *Commentarius in tit. pandectarum de rebus creditis, et de jurejurando.* Paris, 1605, 8vo.
3. *De poteſtate papæ, &c.* Lond. 1609, 8vo.
4. *Præmetia in vitam Agricolæ.* Paris, 1599, 2 vols. 8vo.

" headed before him, he himſelf having " a rich robe lined with ermine, the train " of which was ſupported by two ſervants, " and his ſon upon his right hand; and " there hung about his neck a great chain " of gold, with a medal of gold with his " own picture; but it ſeems that this his " extravagant pride and vanity reduced " him to great poverty in his old age, if " we may believe Dempſter." This poverty of his old age muſt have been of very ſhort duration; for he was appointed profeſſor at Angers in 1604, and died the year following.

SIR JOHN SAVILE, Q. ELIZ.

THE eldeſt ſon of Henry Savile, eſq. of Bradley in the townſhip of Stainland, in the pariſh of Halifax in Yorkſhire, and brother to Sir Henry Savile, whom the reader will find among the mathematicians in this volume. John was born in 1545, and entered a commoner of Brazen-noſe college in Oxford about the year 1561. He left the univerſity without a degree, and became a ſtudent of the Middle Temple in London, where, applying diligently to the ſtudy of the law, he was called to the bar, and appointed autumn-reader in 1586. He was afterwards made ſteward of the lordſhip of Wakefield in Yorkſhire, and called to the honour of the coif in 1594. In 1598 he was made a baron of the exchequer, and about the ſame time a juſtice of aſſize. When king James I. aſcended the throne of England, he received

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 334.

Hiſt. of Halif. p. 503.

received the honour of knighthood, being one of the judges appointed to attend the coronation. He died in the year 1606, aged ſixty-one, and was buried in St. Dunſtan's church in Fleet-ſtreet.(*a*)

WORKS.

1. *Reports of diverſe ſpecial caſes, as well in the court of common pleas as of the exchequer, in the time of queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 1675, thin fol. in old French.

He is ſaid to have left ſeveral other manuſcripts fit for the preſs, none of which have ever been publiſhed.

(*a*) *Fleet-ſtreet.* His heart was buried in the church at Medley near Leeds in Yorkſhire, and a monument erected over it, with his effigy cut in ſtone in his judge's robes, and a Latin inſcription, which informs us thas he was—*vir pietatis zelo, ingenii perſpicatia, morum ſuavitate, rerum principis et patriæ agendarum dexteritate, variis et exquiſitis animi dotibus undique conſpicuus.* From the ſame inſcription we alſo learn that he was twice married; firſt, to Jane, the daughter of Richard Garth, eſq. of Morden in Surrey; and ſecondly, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Wentworth, eſq. of Elmſhall in Yorkſhire. By his firſt wife he had one ſon and two daughters, and by the ſecond, one ſon and one daughter. His ſecond ſon, John, inherited his fortune.

Camden, in his *Britannia*, ſays, that that work was much indebted to the learning of this Sir John Savile, and himſelf to his civility, p. 857.

Q. ELIZ.

WILLIAM FULBECK,

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 317.

THE ſon of Thomas Fulbeck of Lincoln,(*a*) was born in the pariſh of St. Benedict in that city, in the year 1560. He was entered a commoner of St. Alban's hall, in the univerſity of Oxford, in 1577, and was admitted ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti college about two years after. In 1581 he took his bachelor's degree, and the next year became probationer fellow. He then removed to Gloceſter hall, where he completed the degree of maſter of arts in 1584. From Oxford he went

(*a*) *Lincoln.* This Thomas Fulbeck was mayor of Lincoln, at the time of his death, in 1566.

went to Gray's inn in London, where he applied with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of the municipal law. Wood ſays, he had afterwards the degree of doctor of civil law conferred on him; but at what place, or by whom, he is ignorant; nor is he better informed as to the time or place of his death.

WORKS.

1. *Chriſtian ethics.* Lond. 1587, 8vo.

2. *An hiſtorical collection of the continued factions, tumults, and maſſacres of the Romans before the peaceable empire of Auguſtus Cæſar.* Lond. 1600, 8vo. 1601, 4to.

3. *A direction or preparative to the ſtudy of the law.* Lond. 1600, 8vo.

4. *A parallel or conference of the civil, the canon, and the common law.* Lond. 1602. 1618. This laſt is only the ſame edition with a new title-page.

THOMAS OWEN, Q. ELIZ.

A Judge of the Common Pleas.

OF this writer I know but little. Nevertheleſs, as a learned judge, and the author of a book of Reports, he deſerves ſome notice. He was the ſon of Richard Owen, eſq. of Condover in Shropſhire, and educated at Oxford; whether in Chriſt-church college, or Broad-gate hall, is not determined. Having taken a degree in arts, he left the univerſity, and entered himſelf of Lincoln's inn in London, where in proceſs of time he became an eminent counſellor. In 1583 he was elected Lent-reader of that ſociety. In 1590 he was made ſerjeant at law, and queen's ſerjeant ſoon after. He arrived, at length, at the dignity of judge of the common pleas, which office he is ſaid to have executed, during five years, with great abilities and integrity. He died in 1598, and was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir in Ath. Oxon.

Tan. Bibl. p. 567.

Weſtminſter abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. He had the reputation of a learned man, and a patron of literature.

WORKS.

1. *Reports in the common pleas, wherein are many choice caſes, moſt of them throughly argued by the learned ſerjeants, and after argued and reſolved by the grave judges of thoſe times, with many caſes, wherein the difference of the year-books are reconciled and explained.* Lond. 1656, fol.

PHYSICIANS.

PHYSICIANS.

EDWARD WOTTON,

K. HEN. VIII. K. EDW. VI.

Physician to king Henry VIII.

THE son of Richard Wotton, superior beadle of divinity in the university of Oxford, was born in the year 1492, and educated in Magdalen college. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1513, and, Wood conjectures, was afterwards elected fellow. In 1520 he left the above-mentioned college, being made *socius compar* of Corpus-Christi by the founder bishop Fox, with leave to travel to Italy for three years. Having applied particularly to the study of physic, he took the degree of doctor in that faculty at Padua. On his return to Oxford, he was appointed Greek reader of his college, and, in 1525, was incorporated of physic. He practised for some time with considerable reputation, in the university. He then removed to London, became a member of the royal college there, and physician to the king. He died in 1555, in the sixty-third of his age, and was buried in St. Alban's, Wood-street: Leland celebrates him in his *Encomia* by the name of *Ododunus*. He left many children, of which his son Henry became also a physician of eminence.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 94.

WORKS.

1. *De differentiis animalium*, lib. x. Paris, 1552, fol. This book was afterwards considerably improved by Thomas Mouset in his *Minimorum animalium theatrum*. Lond. 1634.

ANDREW

K. HEN. VIII.

ANDREW BORDE,(a)

A Physician, and a miscellaneous Writer.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 73.

Chap. xxxv.

Vide MS. Cott. Cleopat. E. iv. f. 54.

HE was born at Pevensey in Sussex, early in the sixteenth century, and supposed to have been educated at Winchester school. In his *Introduction to knowledge*, he says that he was a student of Oxford; but of what college he does not mention. He left the university without a degree, and entered himself a brother of a Carthusian convent in or near London: but, not liking the severe discipline of that order, he returned to Oxford, and applied himself to the study of physic. Some time after, he embarked for the continent, and, as himself expresses it, "travelled through and round about Christendom, and out of Christen-"dom into some parts of Africa." In the years 1541, and 42, he resided at Montpelier in France, where he was made doctor of physic, and, after his return to England, was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford. From the preface to his *Introduction* above mentioned, it appears that he had been in Scotland, which probably was soon after his return from France. Having now satisfied his inclination for travelling, he settled first at Pevensey where he was born, afterwards at Winchester, and, I believe, finally in London, where he is said to have become a fellow of the college of physicians, and first physician to king Henry VIII. But, notwithstanding his eminence in his profession, he had the misfortune to spend the latter end of his life in the Fleet prison, where he died in the year 1549. As to his character, Wood says, that "he was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician." Pits calls him a man of sufficient learning,

Bp. Tanner.

(a) *Borde.* He generally wrote himself *Andreas Perforatus.* Bale writes his name *Boorde.*

learning, but too volatile and inconſtant. Bale and ſome others, on the contrary, abuſe him groſsly.(*b*) Pits, p. 736.

WORKS.

1. *A book of the introduction of knowledge, the whych doth teach a man to ſpeak part of all manner of languages, &c.* Lond. 1542, 4to. Dedicated, from Montpelier, to the lady Mary, daughter to Henry VIII. It is written partly in verſe, and partly in proſe, containing thirty-nine chapters, before each of which is a wooden print of a man. Prefixed to the firſt chapter, which treats of the natural diſpoſition of an Engliſhman, is a naked human figure, with a piece of cloth on his right arm, and a pair of ſciſſars in his left hand. Under this figure are ſome verſes which begin thus,

'I am an Engliſhman, and naked I ſtand here,
'Muſing in my mind what rayment I ſhall wear.'

2. *The breviary of health, wherein are remedies for all manner of ſickneſſes and diſeaſes, &c.* Lond. 1547, 1548, 1557, 1587, &c. 4to.

3. *Dietary of health.* Lond. 1576, 8vo. ſecond edition.

4. *The merry tales of the madmen of Gotham.* "Printed," ſays Wood, "in "the time of Hen. VIII. in whoſe reign, and after, it was accounted a book "full of wit and mirth by ſcholars and gentlemen. Afterwards being often "printed, is now ſold only on the ſtalls of ballad-ſingers."

5. *A right*

(*b*) *Groſsly.* *Bilious* Bale, as Fuller ſomewhere calls him, aſſerts, that our doctor, when he lived at Wincheſter, kept three proſtitutes in his houſe, for the uſe of himſelf and other virgin-prieſts; and that this charitable office being diſcovered, to avoid public ſhame, he poiſoned himſelf.

"He always," ſays Wood, "profeſſed "celibacy, and did zealouſly write againſt "ſuch monks, prieſts, and friars, that "violated their vow by marriage, as many "did when their reſpective houſes were diſ-"ſolved by king Hen. VIII. But that mat-"ter being irkſome to many in thoſe days, "was the reaſon, I think, why a Calvi-"niſtical biſhop (Ponet, biſhop of Win-"cheſter) who was then married, fell foul "upon him, by reporting openly, that "under colour of virginity and ſtrictneſs "of life, he kept three whores at once in "his chamber at Wincheſter, to ſerve not "only himſelf, but alſo to help the virgin-"prieſt."

"I have read elſewhere," ſubjoins the antiquary, "that the ſaid three *whores*, as "the biſhop calls them, were only patients "that occaſionally recurred to his houſe."

5. *A right pleaſant and merry hiſtory of the mylner of Abington, with his wife and his fair daughter, and of two poor ſcholars of Cambridge.* Lond. printed by Richard Jones, 4to. In Scogin's Jeſts, reprinted in the reign of Cha. II.

6. *A book of every region, country, and province; which ſhews the miles, leagues, diſtance from city to city, and from town to town, with the noted things in the ſaid cities and towns.* Wood ſays, that the author lent the manuſcript of this book to his friend Tho. Cromwell, who loſt it, to the great grief of the author, who would otherwiſe have publiſhed it. In this inſtance, however, the antiquary was miſinformed, for it hath ſince been publiſhed by Hearne at the end of *Benedictus abbas Peterb. De vita Henrici* ii. Ox. 1735, 8vo.

7. *The principles of aſtronomy, the whych diligently perſcruted is in a manner a prognoſtication to the world.* Lond. printed by Rob. Copland, 12mo. The author ſays, that he wrote this little book in four days, with one old pen without mending.

K. HEN. VIII Q. ELIZ.

WILLIAM TURNER,

Phyſician and Divine,

Bal. viii. 95. Parker, Scel. Cantab.

WAS born, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, at Morpeth in Northumberland, and educated in Pembroke college, Cambridge, of which college he was ſome time fellow. He firſt applied to the ſtudy of medicine; but, taking it into his head to become a divine, or, in the language of enthuſiaſm, receiving a ſudden *call* to propagate the doctrine of Luther, he ſallied forth, without ordination, and preached the goſpel in various parts of the kingdom; but, whatever might be his ſucceſs in making proſelytes, he was, at length, impriſoned, and continued in durance ſome time. He obtained his liberty, however, and being baniſhed the kingdom, went to Ferrara(*a*) in

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 154.

(*a*) *Ferrara.* Wood and Tanner took this circumſtance from Bale: now in my copy of Bale, the word *Ferrara* is ſcratched over with a pen, and *Bononia* written in the margin.

in Italy, where he was created doctor of phyſic. Thence he travelled to Germany, and, during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. reſided chiefly at Cologn. On the acceſſion of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was made prebendary of York, canon of Windſor, and dean of Wells. He was alſo incorporated doctor of phyſic at Oxford, and became phyſician to the protector Somerſet.(*b*) He was ordained prieſt in 1552, and was about the ſame time, or ſoon after, member of the houſe of commons. When queen Mary came to the crown, he again left the kingdom, went firſt to Germany, thence to Rome, and finally to Baſil in Switzerland, where he continued till the acceſſion of Elizabeth; after which he returned once more to his native country, and was reſtored to his former preferments in the church. He died in London, in the year 1568, and was buried in the chancel of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet.

Bp. Tanner, p. 726.

Spiritual Phyſic, f. 1. b. et f. 44. b.

WORKS.

1. *The huntynge and finding out of the Romiſh fox, which more than ſeven yeares hath ben hyd among the biſhops of England, &c.* Baſil, 1543, 8vo. Publiſhed under the name of *Wraughton.*

2. *Avium præcipuarum quarum apud Plinium et Ariſtotelem mentio eſt, brevis hiſtoria.* Colon. 1544, 12mo.

3. *The reſcuing of the Romiſh fox, &c.* . . . . 1545, 8vo.

4. *The hunting of the Romiſh wolf.* . . . . 8vo.

5. *Dialogue, wherein is contained the examination of the maſs.* Lond. 8vo.

6. *A new herbal, wherein are contained the names of herbs in Greek, Latin, Engliſh, Dutch, French.* Lond. 1551, 1568. Colon. 1562, fol.

7. *Libellum continens herbarum nomina Græca, Lat. &c.* Lond. 1548, 12mo.

8. *A preſervative or triacle againſt the poyſon of Pelagius, &c.* Lond. 1551, 12mo.

9. *A new book of ſpiritual phyſic for diverſe diſeaſes of the nobility and gentlemen of England.* Lond. 1555, 8vo.

(*b*) *Somerſet.* The doctor's epiſtle, prefixed to his *Herbarum Nomina*, is dated from his grace's houſe at Syon, 15 Mart. 1548. Therefore he reſided at this time in the duke's family.

10. *The hunting of the fox and the wolf.* . . . 8vo.

11. *A book of the natures and properties, as well of the baths of England as of other baths in Germany and Italy.* Colon. 1562, fol.

12. *Treatise of the bath at Bath in England.* Ibid.

13. *Of the nature of all waters.* Ibidem.

14. *Of the nature and properties of all wines, &c.* Lond. 1568, 8vo.

15. *Of the nature and virtue of triacle.* Ibid.

16. *The rare treasure of English baths.* Lond. 1587, 4to. 1633.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN KAYE,

Or KEYE, or CAIUS,

The founder of Caius college in Cambridge,

Biogr. Brit.

Pits, p. 755.

WAS born at Norwich in the year 1510. He was admitted, very young, a student of Gonville hall in the above-mentioned university, and, at the age of twenty-one, translated from Greek into Latin some pieces of divinity, and into English Erasmus's paraphrase on Jude, &c. From these his juvenile labours, it seems probable that he first intended to prosecute the study of divinity. Be that as it may, he travelled to Italy, and, at Padua, studied physic under the celebrated Montanus. In that university he continued some time, where, we are told, he read Greek lectures with great applause. In 1543 he travelled through part of Italy, Germany, and France, and, returning to England, commenced doctor of physic at Cambridge. He practised first at Shrewsbury, and afterwards at Norwich; but removing to London, in 1547, he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians, of which he was several years president. In 1557, being then physician to queen Mary, and in great favour, he obtained a licence to advance Gonville hall, where he had been educated, into a college, which he endowed with considerable estates, adding an entire new square at the expence of 1834*l.*

Parker, Hist. of Cambr. p. 75.

Friend's Hist. of Physic.

Of

Of this college he accepted the maſterſhip, which he kept till within a ſhort time of his death. He was phyſician to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Towards the latter end of his life he retired to his own college at Cambridge, where, having reſigned the maſterſhip to Dr. Legge of Norwich, he ſpent the remainder of his life as a fellow commoner. He died in July, 1573, aged ſixty-three, and was buried in the chapel of his own college.(*a*)

Doctor Caius was a learned, active, benevolent man. In 1557 he erected a monument in St. Paul's to the memory of the famous Linacre. In 1563 he obtained a grant for the college of phyſicians to take the bodies of two malefactors annually for diſſection, and he was the inventor of the *inſignia* which diſtinguiſh the preſident from the reſt of the fellows.

WORKS.

1. *Annals of the college from* 1555 *to* 1572.
2. *Tranſlation of ſeveral of Galen's works.* Printed at different times abroad.
3. *Hippocrates de medicamentis,* firſt diſcovered and publiſhed by our author; alſo *de ratione victus.* Lov. 1556, 8vo.
4. *De medendi methodo.* Baſil. 1544. Lond. 1556, 8vo.
5. *Account of the ſweating ſickneſs in England.* Lond. 1556. 1721. It is entitled *De ephemera Britannica.*
6. *Hiſtory of the univerſity of Cambridge.* Lond. 1568, 8vo. 1574, 4to. in Latin.
7. *De thermis Britannicis.* Doubtful whether ever printed.
8. *Of ſome rare plants and animals.* Lond. 1570.
9. *De canibus Britannicis.* 1570, 1729.
10. *De pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ.* Lond. 1574.
11. *De libris propriis.* Lond. 1570.

Beſides many other works, which were never printed.

(*a*) *College.* Inſcription on his monument.

Fui Caius.
Vivit poſt funera virtus.
Obiit xxix. Ætatis ſuæ
An. Dni 1573 LXIII.

THOMAS

K. EDW. IV. Q. MARY.

THOMAS PHAYER,

A Poet, a Lawyer, and a Phyſician,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 134. Bp. Tanner. Pits, p. 740.

WAS born in Pembrokeſhire, and educated at Oxford, where he reſided ſeveral years, and afterwards became a ſtudent of the law in one of the inns of court in London: probably Lincoln's inn. During his continuance in that ſociety, he acquired conſiderable knowledge in the law, and wrote in his profeſſion, as the reader will ſee in the liſt of his works: but that ſtudy proving too dry for his inquiſitive genius, or for ſome other reaſon, he ſuddenly determined to become a phyſician, and, returning to Oxford, took the degree of doctor in medicine in the year 1559, at which time, ſays Wood, he was much famed among the academians for his ſufficiencies in the art of poetry.(*a*) At what preciſe time he began to practiſe phyſic, is uncertain; but ſome of his medical writings were publiſhed in 1544. He ſettled at Kilgarran in Pembrokeſhire, where he died in the year 1560.(*b*) His intimate friend, Sir Thomas Chaloner, celebrates him as a learned and ſkilful phyſician.

De illuſtris quorund Encomis, &c. Lond. 1579, p. 356.

WORKS.

1. *Of the nature of writs.*

2. *Exemplars of common places for the writing of ſeveral ſorts of inſtruments.* Lond. 1544.

3. *The regimen of natural life.* Lond. 1544, 1546, 8vo. 1550, 1553, 24mo. This, with ſome of the following, are ſaid to be tranſlated from the French.

4. *A goodly*

(*a*) *Poetry.* Probably the Oxford antiquary was miſtaken as to the doctor's being at this time, 1559, famed for his ſufficiencies among the academics. He had long before retired to Kilgarran, where he had finiſhed the three firſt books of Virgil in 1555: but, as Wood mentions this circumſtance himſelf, it is probably only an inaccuracy of expreſſion.

(*b*) 1560. Pits ſays he died in London about the year 1550. He knew but little of the doctor's hiſtory.

4. *A goodly bryefe treatiſe of the peſtylence.* Lond. 1544, 1546, 8vo.

5. *A declaration of the veynes of man's body, and to what dyſeaſes and infirmities the opening of every one of them doe ſerve.* Lond. 1544, 1546, 8vo. 1550, 1553, 1559, 24mo.

6. *A book of children.* Ibid.

7. *Remedies, or preſcriptions of phyſick for the body, publiſhed by Henry Holland.* Lond. 1603.

8. *Verſes of Owen Glyndour's being ſeduced by falſe prophecies, took upon him to be prince of Wales.* In Mirror of Magiſtrates, 1559.

9. *The firſt nine books of Virgil's Æneid tranſlated into Engliſh verſe.* The firſt ſeven were publiſhed by the author in 1558, and dedicated to queen Mary. The eighth, ninth, and part of the tenth, were publiſhed, together with the firſt ſeven, by Wightman, in 1562. The remaining books were afterwards tranſlated by Twyne, a young phyſician, and publiſhed with the former in 1584, 1596, 4to.

HENRY BLACKWOOD, Q. ELIZ.

THE ſon of William Blackwood, who, Mackenzie ſays, died fighting for his country, was born probably about the year 1526, at Dumfermlin in Fifeſhire, and educated at St. Andrew's. Having loſt both his parents in 1549, he was ſent by his uncle Reid, biſhop of Orkney, to Paris, where, in 1551, he taught philoſophy. He afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, became member of the college of phyſicians, and was finally honoured with the dignity of dean of the faculty, a place of conſiderable importance in the Pariſian college.(*a*) He was alſo appointed phyſician to the duke de Longueville,

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 479.

(*a*) *College.* Medical readers may probably not be diſpleaſed to find, in the following paſſage, ſome cauſe aſſigned for the indiſcriminate practice of exceſſive veneſection in France. "About the year 1594, "(ſays Mackenzie) there happened a con- "troverſy among the phyſicians at Rome "concerning blood-letting, in what diſeaſe "it ought to be admitted, and in what "not. The generality of them were fol- "lowers of Eraſiſtratus, a Grecian phy- "ſician, who diſcharged blood in all man- "ner

Longueville, with a ſalary of 200 piſtoles. During the plague at Paris, Blackwood had the reſolute humanity to continue in that city, much to his own honour, and the conſolation of the people. Dempſter ſays he died in the year 1613, or 14: if ſo, he lived to the age of 87, if I have conjectured right as to the year of his birth; which conjecture is founded on his teaching philoſophy at Paris in 1551, when, I ſuppoſe, he could not be leſs than twenty-five years old.

WORKS.

1. *In organum Ariſtotelis commentaria,* lib. i.
2. *Collatio medicinæ atque philoſophiæ,* lib. i.
3. *De claris medicis,* lib. xii.
4. *Animadverſiones in omnes Galeni libros,* lib. i.
5. *Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata,* lib. i. Par. 1625, 4to.
6. *In Alex. Trallianum,* lib. i.
7. *Locorum quorundam Plinii explicatio,* lib. i.
8. *Queſtio medica, an viſceribus nutritiis æſtuantibus aquarum metallicarum potu ſalubris?* Par. 4to.

" manner of diſeaſes; and the Roman phy- " ſicians following this practice, they were " vigorouſly oppoſed by Tectander. Upon " which the diſpute increaſing, an appeal " was made to the faculty at Paris, who, " by our author their dean, declared in " favour of Tectander; and ever ſince, " this practice of plentiful bleeding in moſt " diſeaſes has continued among the phy- " ſicians at Paris." *Mackenzie*, p. 480.

WILLIAM BULLEYN

Q. ELIZ.

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 235

His Book of Simples, fol. 21. b.

WAS born in the iſle of Ely, in the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. and educated at Cambridge. Botany being his favorite ſtudy, he travelled through various parts of England, Scotland, and Germany, chiefly with an intention to improve his knowledge in that ſcience. In the reign of Edward VI. or of queen Mary, Mr. Bulleyn appears, from his remarks on the natural productions of

that

that country, to have reſided at Norwich, or in that neighbourhood, and alſo to have ſpent ſome time at Bloxhall in Suffolk: but he afterwards removed into the north, and ſettled at Durham, where he practiſed phyſic with conſiderable reputation and ſucceſs. His great patron at this time was Sir Thomas Hilton, knight, baron of Hilton, who was governor of Tinmouth caſtle in the reign of Philip and Mary. In 1560 he came to London, and, ſoon after his arrival, was accuſed, by William Hilton of Bidick, of having murdered his brother, Sir Thomas, our author's friend and patron. He was arraigned before the duke of Norfolk, and honourably acquitted. This Hilton afterwards hired ſome villains to aſſaſſinate the doctor; but this attempt proving ineffectual, he had him arreſted on an action for debt, and he remained a long time in priſon. During this confinement Dr. Bulleyn compoſed ſeveral of thoſe works which raiſed his reputation as a medical writer. He died in January, 1576, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate, in the ſame grave with his brother, the divine, who died thirteen years before, and in which John Fox the martyrologiſt was interred eleven years after. Doctor Bulleyn appears from his writings to have been well acquainted with the works of the ancient Greek, Roman, and Arabian phyſicians. According to the modern mode of practice, his books, were they generally known, would be of little uſe; but, as he was a man of genius, and fertile imagination, they are by no means barren of entertainment.

WORKS.

1. *The government of health.* 1559, 8vo. According to Ant. Wood, it was firſt printed in 1548; but the dedication to his patron, baron Hilton, is dated 1548. 1595, 12mo.

2. *A regimen againſt the pleuriſy*, 8vo. Lond. 1562.

3. *Bulleyn's bulwarke of defence againſt all ſicknes, ſorenes, and wounds that dooe daily aſſaulte mankinde. Lond. printed by John Kingſton*, 1562, *fol.* This includes the *Government of Health.*

4. *A*

4. *A dialogue both pleaſaunte and pietifull, wherein is a goodlie regiment againſt the fever peſtilence, with a conſolation and comfort againſt death.* Lond. 1564, 8vo. 1569, 8vo. Very ſcarce.

There is a wooden print of the author prefixed to the firſt edition of his Government of Health; alſo a ſmall one engraved by Stukeley in 1722. *Granger, Biogr. Hiſt. queen Eliz.*

Q. ELIZ.

WALTER BALEY,

Ath. Oxon. Vol.i. col.255. Biogr. Brit.

THE ſon of Henry Baley of Warnwell in Dorſetſhire, was born at Portſham in the ſame county, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool. From thence he was ſent to Oxford, and, after two years probation, was admitted perpetual fellow of New college in the year 1550. Having taken his degrees in arts, he practiſed phyſic, and in 1558 was proctor of the univerſity. About this time he obtained a prebend of Wells, which he reſigned in 1579. In the year 1561 he was appointed queen's profeſſor of phyſic, in 1563 proceeded doctor in that faculty, and afterwards became one of her majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary. He was thought ſkilful in his profeſſion, and had conſiderable practice. He died in 1592, aged ſixty-three, and was buried in the inner chapel of New college.

WORKS.

1. *A diſcourſe of three kinds of pepper in common uſe.* 1588, 8vo.

2. *Brief treatiſe of the preſervation of the eye-ſight.* Firſt printed in the reign of Elizabeth, in 12mo; afterwards at Oxford in 1616, and 1654, 8vo.

3. *Directions for health, natural and artificial; with medicines for all diſeaſes of the eyes.* 1626, 4to.

4. *Explicatio Galeni de potu convaleſcentium et ſenum, &c.* Manuſcript, formerly in lord Ayleſbury's library.

JOHN

JOHN CASE, Q. ELIZ.

A Philoſopher, and Phyſician,

WAS born at Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, and educated at Oxford. He was a choriſter of New college, and of Chriſt-church, ſucceſſively. In 1564 he was elected ſcholar of St. John's college, where he became fellow; took his degrees in arts, and was eſteemed an excellent diſputant, and incomparably learned in the philoſophy of Ariſtotle: but, becoming enamoured of a widow lady, and alſo being popiſhly inclined, he quitted his fellowſhip, married, and took a houſe in Oxford, where, with permiſſion from the chancellor, he read private lectures to young gentlemen, chiefly Papiſts. This however was not his only profeſſion. He alſo practiſed phyſic with conſiderable reputation, and was created doctor in that faculty in 1589. In the ſame year he was made prebendary in the church of Saliſbury. He died in 1599, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's college. By this double profeſſion he acquired a good fortune, moſt of which, having no children, he bequeathed to pious uſes. He was one of the firſt philoſophers of his time, and was deſervedly eſteemed for his honeſty and ſimplicity of manners.(a)

Pits, p. 800. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 299. Tan. Bibl. p. 156.

WORKS.

1. *Summa veterum interpretum in univerſam dialecticam Ariſtotelis.* Lond. 1584, 4to. Ox. 1592, 1598, 4to.

2. *Speculum moralium queſtionum in univerſam ethicam Ariſtotelis.* Oxon. 1585, 4to. Francof. 1616, 8vo.

3. *Sphæra civitatis, ſive de politica.* Oxon. 1588, 4to. Francof. 1616, 8vo.

(a) Manners. *Vir in iis quæ mundi ſunt mirè ſimplex et innocens.* Pits, ubi ſup. "He was a man (ſays Wood) of an innocent, meek, religious, and ſtudious life; of a facete and affable converſation, a lover of ſcholars, beloved by them again, and had in great veneration." *Ubi ſup.*

4. *Apologia muſices, tam vocalis, quam inſtrumentalis, et mixtæ.* Oxon. 1588, 8vo.

5. *Theſaurus œconomiæ, ſeu commentarius in œconomia Ariſt.* Oxon. 1597, Hanov. 1598, 8vo.

6. *Appendix theſium œconomicarum.* Ibid.

7. *Reflexus ſpeculi moralis, ſeu comment. in magna moralia Ariſt.* Oxon. 1596, 8vo.

8. *Lapis philoſophicus, ſeu comment. in octo libros phiſicorum Ariſt.* Oxon. 1599, 4to.

9. *Ancilla philoſophiæ, ſeu epit. in 8 lib. Ariſt.* Ox. 1599, 4to.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN BANISTER,

A Phyſician, and Surgeon,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i.col.243. Biogr. Brit.

WAS educated at Oxford, where, ſays Anthony Wood, he ſtudied *logicals* for a time; but afterwards applied himſelf ſolely to phyſic and ſurgery. In 1573 he took the degree of bachelor of phyſic, and, obtaining a licence from the univerſity to practiſe, ſettled at Nottingham, where he lived many years in great repute. When or where he died, is not known. There was a long poetical memorial of him in the church of St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet, London, which is preſerved by Stow.

Stow's Survey, vol.iii.book iii. p.99.ed. 1720.

WORKS.

1. *A needful, new, and neceſſary treatiſe of chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular curation of ulcers.* Lond. 1575, 8vo.

2. *Certain experiments,* of his own invention.

3. *The hiſtory of man, ſucked from the ſappe of the moſt approved anathomiſts, &c.* in nine books. Lond. 1578, thin fol.

4. *Compendious chirurgery, gathered and tranſlated eſpecially out of Wecker,* &c. Lond. 1585, 12mo.

5. *Antidotary chirurgical, containing variety of all ſorts of medicines,* &c. Lond. 1589, 8vo.

His works were collected and publiſhed in 1633, 4to.

THOMAS MOUFET, Q. ELIZ.

WAS born in London,(*a*) and educated at Cambridge.(*b*) After leaving the univerſity, in purſuit of medical knowledge he made the tour of Europe, viſited moſt of the celebrated phyſicians and chemiſts abroad, and was created doctor of phyſic in ſome foreign univerſity. After his return to England he was incorporated doctor of divinity at Cambridge, in 1582. In 1591 he attended the earl of Eſſex on his expedition to Normandy; he alſo accompanied lord Willoughby to Denmark,(*c*) and afterwards, under the auſpices of that nobleman, ſettled in London, where, for ſeveral years, he practiſed the art of healing with conſiderable reputation. At length retiring from buſineſs, he ſpent the remainder of his life at Bulbridge near Wilton, chiefly in attendance on the earl and counteſs of Pembroke. He died about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was buried at Wilton.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 248.

Tan. Bibl. p. 536.

WORKS.

(*a*) *London.* Ant. Wood conceives, he was born in or near St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, becauſe "his name and his relations "lived in that pariſh, and one John Muffet "died there in 1596."

(*b*) *Cambridge.* Wood makes an Oxonian of him; but from our author's *Health's Improvement*, p. 159, we learn that he was educated at Cambridge.

(*c*) *Denmark.* Biſhop Tanner, to whom I am obliged for this piece of intelligence, is miſtaken in point of time. After mentioning his attendance on the earl of Eſſex and lord Willoughby, he ſays—*in patriam rediens, medicinæ doctor incorporatus eſt Cantabrigiæ, A. D.* 1582. Now the earl of Eſſex embarked for Normandy in 1591.

Pits barely mentions Moufet, whom he calls *Muſſetus*, which might be an error of the preſs. However, he knew nothing of his hiſtory, nor of his writings. Vide p. 916.

WORKS.

1. *De jure et præstantia chemicorum medicamentorum dialogus apologeticus.* Francof. 1584, 12mo. Urcell. 1602, and in vol. i. of *Theat. chemicum.* Argen. 1623, 8vo. p. 70.

2. *Epistolæ quinque medicinales.* Printed with the former.

3. *Nosomantica Hippocratea, sive Hippocratis prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodicè digesta,* &c. Francof. 1588, 8vo.

4. *Health's improvement, or rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of food used in this nation.* Corrected and enlarged by Christopher Bennet. Lond. 1655, 4to.

5. *Insectorum theatrum.* Published after the author's death by Sir Theod. de Mayern. Lond. 1634, fol. An imperfect copy was published in 1598. An English translation in 1658, fol.

P O E T S.

RICHARD I.

King of England.

CALLED *Cœur de Lion*; more remarkable for his military atchievements than for his erudition. He was however moſt certainly an author. The French have done his majeſty the honour to number him among their Provençal bards, called Troubadours.(*a*) Richard was made count of Poictou in the year 1174; from which time to the death of his father Henry II. in 1189, he ſeems to have reſided chiefly in France: and, as he lived in the very centre of Provençal poetry, it is no great wonder that he ſhould at laſt have caught the enthuſiaſm of the country. There remains indeed, at preſent, no other ſpecimen of his poetical abilities, than two *ſervents*; one written during his captivity, and the other after his return to England. Rapin, Hiſt.

It is hardly neceſſary to inform the reader, that, in the year 1190, Richard, king of England, and Philip, king of France, embarked with a numerous army on a cruſade to the Holy Land. Richard conquered the iſland of Cyprus in his way. Soon after his arrival in Paleſtine

(*a*) Troubadours. *Nom*, ſays a French writer, *vraiment digne du genie*; *puiſqu'il exprime le talent de* TROUVER, *d'inventer, en un mot, le genie même.* Hiſt. litt. des Troubadours, diſc. prelim. p. 25.—Theſe Troubadours were the firſt poets in Europe after the total ignorance of the tenth century. They aroſe in the ſouthern provinces of France, and were called Provençal bards, becauſe they wrote in the language of Provence, which was then the common language of the ſouthern provinces. From thence they gradually ſpread over Europe, and became a neceſſary part of the ſtate of princes. Every lady of diſtinction had her favorite Troubadour, the conſtant occupation of whoſe muſe was to celebrate her beauty; and ſhe, ſoftened by the tenderneſs of his ſong, often rewarded him with every favour. The reader will find the beſt account of theſe poets in the *Hiſtoire litt. des Troubadours, Paris*, 1774.

Paleſtine he took the city of Acres, and in the following year gained a complete victory over Saladine, who oppoſed his march to Aſcalon with an army of 300,000 men. If Richard had continued another year in Paleſtine, he would doubtleſs have recovered the whole country; but his allies, jealous of this glory, began gradually to deſert him; and his own dominions required his preſence. For theſe reaſons, in 1193, he embarked for England; but ſuffered ſhipwreck on the coaſt of Iſtria in the gulph of Venice. From thence he travelled, in the diſguiſe of a pilgrim, through the dominions of the duke of Auſtria, who, diſcovering who he was, cauſed him to be apprehended, and afterwards delivered him to the emperor Henry VI. This vile emperor kept him in cloſe confinement eighteen months, and releaſed him at laſt on condition that he ſhould pay 150,000 marks for his ranſom.(*b*)

Richard

(*b*) *Ranſom.* It is truly aſtoniſhing that Richard ſhould venture himſelf in the dominions of the duke of Auſtria, whom he had ſo highly offended at the ſiege of Acres, by ordering his banner, which the duke had erected on a tower he had taken, to be pulled down and trampled upon. The emperor he alſo knew to be his enemy. Some writers are of opinion, that he was ignorant of the country. He certainly might have choſen a ſafer and a ſhorter route to England: but it is difficult to determine whether the emperor, in confining Richard, or Philip, king of France, in ſeizing his French dominions in his abſence, acted moſt baſely—Fauchet, from an ancient French chronicle, relates, that Richard was a whole year in confinement before his ſubjects could learn where he was, and that he was at laſt diſcovered by his favorite minſtrel Blondel de Neſle, who, after a long ſearch, came at laſt to a caſtle in Auſtria, where he was told ſome perſon of diſtinction was impriſoned. Coming to the foot of the tower, the bard began to ſing a Provençal ballad, which he had formerly compoſed with the aſſiſtance of his majeſty. He pauſed in the middle of the ſong, and the priſoner within ſung the remainder. Blondel then returned to England, and informed the barons where the king was confined. This ſtory is however very improbable: The emperor wanted a ranſom, which he could never obtain ſo long as Richard's place of confinement remained a ſecret. Beſides, our hiſtorians take no notice of his ſubjects being in doubt as to the place of his captivity.

During his confinement Richard wrote a *ſervent.* The reader will find the original in Mr. Walpole's *Catalogue of Royal Authors*, p. 6. As that author hath not obliged us with a tranſlation of this curioſity, I will render into Engliſh the

imitation

Richard returned to England in the year 1194, and was joyfully received by his ſubjects. His firſt determination was to be revenged of the perfidious Philip. He raiſed an army with great expedition, and, landing in Normandy, began a war which continued five years with various ſucceſs, and without any ſignal advantage to either party. During this war Richard wrote his ſecond *ſervent*.(*c*)

Having

imitation which I find in the *Hiſtoire des Troubadours*, vol. i. p. 58.

1.

No priſoner will ever ſpeak properly of his condition, except with grief of heart; but to charm his pains, he may write a ſonnet. What though he has many friends; how poor their gifts! Ought they not to bluſh for having left me almoſt two years a priſoner for want of ranſom?

2.

Be it known to my barons, Engliſh, Normans, Gaſcons, and of Poictou, that I would ranſom the moſt wretched of my companions. I do not reproach them; but I am ſtill a priſoner.

3.

It is too true, *a dead man has neither friends nor relations*; for gold and ſilver I am forſaken. I ſuffer on account of my own misfortunes; but I ſuffer more from the inſenſibility of my ſubjects. What reproach will they deſerve, if I ſhould die in this long captivity!

4.

No wonder I ſhould be afflicted, when my lord the king torments my dominions, regardleſs of his oath: but I conſole myſelf with the aſſurance that my captivity will not be of long duration.

5.

My companions, whom I have loved, and whom I ſtill love, Chail and Penſavin (in Mr. Walpole's copy of the original it is *Perſarain)* tell my enemies in your ſongs that they will acquire but little glory; that I have never ſhewn them a falſe heart; and that they will act like villains if they wage war with me whilſt I am in captivity.

6.

This ſtanza is entirely omitted by the French tranſlator.

7.

Counteſs *Soir*, heaven guard your ſovereign merit, and her whom I reclaim, and for whom I ſuffer captivity.

What this *Soir* means, I do not underſtand. In Mr. Walpole's copy of the original it is Conteſſa *ſoit*; but in the French tranſlation it is *Soir*, with a capital letter. Creſcimbeni, in his commentary on the lives of the Provençal poets, ſays that this ſonnet was addreſſed to Beatrix, counteſs of Provence, ſiſter to Eleonora, of whom Richard was enamoured. If ſo, may not this *Soir* be the Provençal word for ſiſter? This is conjectured on a ſuppoſition that it was *Soir* in the original.

(*c*) *Servent.* The cauſe of this *ſervent* was as follows. Richard, toward the latter end of the war with Philip, endeavoured to

perſuade

Having now concluded a truce with Philip, Richard was preparing to return to England, when he was accidentally informed, that a Limoſin gentleman, his vaſſal, had found a treaſure upon his eſtate. Richard claimed the whole, and the gentleman took refuge in the caſtle of Chalus, which the king immediately determined to ſtorm: but, whilſt he was taking a view of the place, he was killed by an arrow from the caſtle. This happened in the year 1199, in the tenth year of his reign.

perſuade the dauphin d'Auvergne, and the count Gui his couſin, to enter into alliance with him againſt the king of France. They refuſed to be concerned with him, becauſe he had deſerted them in a former alliance. On this occaſion Richard wrote the following *ſervent*.

" Dauphin, and you count Gui, anſwer " me. What is become of that martial " ſpirit which you formerly diſcovered in " our league againſt the common enemy? " You gave me your faith, and you have " kept it like the wolf to the fox, which " you reſemble by your red hair. You " have ceaſed to aſſiſt me, leſt you ſhould " not be well payed for your ſervices; for " you know there is no money at Chinon. " You ſeek the alliance of a king diſtin- " guiſhed for his wealth, his valour, and " fidelity. You dread my cowardice, and " my frugality: theſe conſiderations have " driven you to the other party. Do you " remember the adventure at Iſſoire? Are " you ſatisfied with having loſt that place? " Do you raiſe troops to take vengeance of " uſurpation? Do what you will, king " Richard, with his ſtandard in his hand, " will prove himſelf no deſpicable enemy. " I have ſeen you fond of magnificence; " but ſince the deſire of building ſtrong " caſtles hath made you neglect your gal- " lantry, and abandon the fair, you no " longer frequent courts and tournaments. " Beware of the French; you will find " them Lombards in probity.

" Go, ſervent, to Auvergne, whither " I ſend thee. Tell the two counts from " me, that if they will remain in peace, " may God protect them. What imports " it if a man of nothing break his word? " Ought one to depend on the faith of an " *écuyer?* Time will evince, that they " have taken a wrong part." Vide *Hiſt. litt. des Troubad.* vol. i. p. 63.

JOHN

JOHN HANVILL,

K. JOHN.
K. HEN. III.

A Monk of St. Alban's, and a Latin Poet,

WAS born in this kingdom,(*a*) and, if I may credit ſome of the antique authors before me, was educated at Oxford, where he took a maſter of arts degree. Leland, the moſt creditable of them all, ſays nothing of his education. He is ſaid to have travelled through great part of Europe, and that, after a long reſidence at Paris, he returned to England, and became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of St. Alban's, where he died early in the thirteenth century.(*b*) His principal poem, which ſtill exiſts, entitled *Architrenius*, is, in point of elegance, infinitely ſuperior to the age in which he lived.(*c*) Indeed we are told, that at Paris he was regarded as a miracle of eloquence, and poetical genius.

Leland de Script. 259. Bal. iii. 49. Pits, p. 266. Fuller, Worth. Oxf. 336. Bp. Tan. 377.

WORKS.

1. *Architrenius, lib.* ix. Paris, 1517, 4to. ſcarce. There are two manuſcripts of this poem at Oxford, I believe in the Bodleian library, from which Mr. Wharton has tranſcribed a ſufficient number of verſes to give the reader an idea of its merit. *See his Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, diſſert.* ii.

2. *Epiſtles, epigrams,* and other poems. Manuſcript, in the Bodleian library.

(*a*) *Kingdom.* Fuller makes him a native of Hanwell, a village in Oxfordſhire, becauſe he knew no other place in England of equal ſimilarity with his name: but there is another Hanwell, in Middleſex, of which, with equal probability, I may ſuppoſe him a native. Leland however ſays that Hanvill, or *Hantvillenſis*, is a corruption; that his proper name is *Annævillanus* from Annævilla in Neuſtria, that is, Armorica, now Britany, whence his family emigrated to this kingdom.

(*b*) *Century.* Bale and Pits tell us that he flouriſhed about the year 1200; Wharton, that he was a monk of St. Alban's about the year 1191; but Leland ſays—*illuſtrat nomen Henrici tertii Annævillanus, unde et liquet quo tempore floruerit.* Now Henry III. began his reign in 1216, and died in 1272.

(*c*) *Lived.* I cannot avoid taking notice of a miſtake in Simlerus's Epitome of the *Bibl. Geſneri.* He ſays that this poem conſiſts of ſixteen books, *De antiquitatibus Britanniæ.* He certainly never ſaw the book; for, except in the 16th and 17th chapters of the ſixth book, where he ſpeaks of Brutus, there is nothing like antiquity in the whole poem. *See Bp. Tan. note* e.

K. HEN. III.

JOSEPH OF EXETER,

Leland de Script. p. 236. Bal. iii. 60. Pits, p. 275. Prince, Worth. of Devonſh. p. 416. Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

CALLED by our ancient biographers, *Joſephus Iſcanus*; archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, an excellent Latin poet. He was born at the latter end of the twelfth century, in Devonſhire, and educated at Exeter. Some writers ſay that he was a prieſt of the cathedral of that city, and that he was thence called Joſeph of Exeter. Prince thinks it more probable that he was ſo called on account of his being born there. We are told, that in his youth he attended king Richard I. on his expedition to the Holy Land, and that he was a great favorite with that prince. He was alſo patroniſed by his countryman Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by whoſe intereſt he was made archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, where he is ſuppoſed to have died in the reign of Henry III. and to have been buried in the cathedral of that city. This Joſeph of Exeter was really a phenomenon in the thirteenth century. His numbers are extremely harmonious, and his language claſſical. "His ſtyle," ſays Wharton, "is a mixture of Ovid, Statius, and "Claudian. He wanted only Virgilian chaſtity."(*a*) His poem on the Trojan war is founded on Dares Phrygius, a fabulous hiſtorian; his *Anticcheſis*, the war of Antioch, celebrates the cruſade in which his patron Baldwin was an actor.

Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, diſſert. ii.

WORKS.

1. *De bello Trojano*, lib. v. Baſil. 1541, 8vo. 1583. Lond. 1675, 8vo. Francof. 1620, 4to. 1623, 4to. Amſtel. 1702, 4to.(*b*)

2. *Antiocheſis*. All that remains of this poem is printed in Wharton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, *ubi ſupra*.

His love verſes, epigrams, &c. mentioned by Leland, are loſt.

(*a*) Chaſtity. *Omnium poetarum ſui temporis, abſit invidia dicto, facile primus, tantæ eloquentiae, majeſtatis eruditionis homo fuit, ut nunquam ſatis admirari poſſim, unde illi in tam barbara et rudi actate facundia accreverit uſque adeo omnibus numeris terſa, elegans, rotunda.* Leland de Script. Brit. p. 236.

(*b*) 1702, 4*to*. Winſtanley in his *Lives of the Poets*, printed in 1687, ſays, that this poem, *De bello Trojano*, was, in a late Dutch edition, aſcribed to Cornelius Nepos.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER,

K. EDW. III.
K. RICH. II.

The Father of Engliſh Poetry,

WAS born in London, of a good family, in the year 1328,(*a*) the ſecond of Edward III. He was educated firſt at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, but in what colleges is not known. After leaving the univerſity, where he had made conſiderable proficiency in the learning of thoſe times, he travelled through France, and the Low Countries, and, returning to England, entered himſelf of the Middle Temple, where he ſtudied the municipal laws of the land: but he ſoon changed his ſituation for a place at court. His firſt employment was that of page to king Edward III. a prince not more diſtinguiſhed for his martial atchievements, than for his regard to genius and literature. Chaucer ſoon became a favorite at court, and was particularly patroniſed by the king's ſon, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter; who, in 1360, gave him a wife in his own family,(*b*) and employed his literary talents on various occaſions.

Biogr. Brit. Speght's Life of Chaucer.

Leland, p. 419.

Knighton, apud Decem Script. p. 26, 47.

About the year 1369, our poet became one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, and was ſoon after advanced to the very honourable

(*a*) 1328. Authors differ both as to the place of Chaucer's birth, and his family. Bale ſays he was born in Berkſhire; Pits, in Oxfordſhire: but, from his poem called the *Teſtament of Love*, it is evident he was born in London. As to his family, Leland hints that he was of genteel extraction, *nobili loco natus*. Bale and Pits make him a knight, and the latter is poſitive that his father was alſo a knight. Speght is of opinion, that his father was a vintner. Mr. Hearne thinks that his father was a merchant. Be this as it may, it is evident from his education, that Chaucer's father was a perſon of ſome fortune.

(*b*) *Family*. The lady's name was Philippa: ſhe was the daughter of one Sir Payne Rouet, a native of Hainault, and ſiſter to Catharine Swynford, by whom the duke had ſeveral children. Chaucer was now in the prime of life, and, from a portrait taken about this time, appears to have been extremely handſome and graceful.

Speght's Life of Chaucer.

able office of ſhield-bearer to his majeſty.(*c*) In 1373 he was ſent, with other perſons, to the republic of Genoa, on a commiſſion of ſome importance;(*d*) and the king was ſo well ſatisfied with his negociation,

Pat. 48 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 20.

that, on his return, he obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, to be delivered by the butler of England; and ſoon after was made comptroller of the cuſtoms for wool, wool-fells,

Ib. p. 1. m. 7.

and hides; an office which he diſcharged with great diligence and integrity.(*e*)

At this period Chaucer's income was about a thouſand pounds a year; a ſum which, in thoſe days, might well enable him to live, as

Teſtament of Love, p. 486.

he ſays he did, with dignity in office, and hoſpitality among his friends. It was in this meridian blaze of proſperity, in perfect health of body and peace of mind, that he wrote moſt of his gay and humorous poems. His ſatires againſt the prieſts were probably written to oblige his patron the duke of Lancaſter, who favoured the cauſe of Wicliff.

In the laſt year of the reign of Edward III. Chaucer was one of the

Barnes, Hiſt. of Ed. III.

commiſſioners ſent to expoſtulate with the French before the pope's

Holinſhed.

legate, concerning an infringement of the truce; and ſoon after I find him joined in a ſecond commiſſion, relative to a marriage between the prince of Wales, and Mary the daughter of France. This ſeems to have been our poet's laſt public ſervice, and the zenith of his proſperity; for,

(*c*) *Majeſty.* In 1368, Chaucer obtained a grant from the crown of twenty marks per annum; and in 1372, a further grant of the ſame ſum, during his life.

(*d*) *Importance.* The author of Chaucer's life in the *Biogr. Brit.* conjectures, that the object of this commiſſion was to hire ſhips for the king's navy, our want of ſhipping in thoſe times being uſually ſupplied by ſuch means. This was not Chaucer's firſt viſit to Italy: for he made one of the retinue of the duke of Clarence, when in 1368 he went over to eſpouſe Violante, the daughter of Galeazzo, duke of Milan. He was then introduced to Petrarch. Froiſſart was alſo preſent at this wedding; and probably Dante. *See Wharton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry.* vol. i. p. 342. *Alſo Froiſſart's Vit. de Petrarch.* iii. 772. and *Paulus Jovius, Vit. Galeaz.* ii. *p.* 152.

(*e*) *Integrity.* This was granted with a proviſo, that he ſhould perſonally execute the office, and keep the accounts with his own hand. How different was the œconomy of thoſe times from our preſent ſyſtem, when every office is executed by a deputy, or deputy's deputy!

for, ſoon after the acceſſion of Richard II. in 1377, though ſome of his former grants were confirmed, yet his affairs were ſo embarraſſed, that he was obliged to claim protection from the crown in order to ſcreen himſelf from his creditors;(f) and, in 1382, having with ſome degree of warmth eſpouſed the party of Wicliff in the city, he was in danger of being apprehended, and therefore fled to Germany. He continued ſome time abroad; but, being at laſt deſtitute of ſubſiſtence, he returned privately to London, where he was ſoon diſcovered, and impriſoned. Having ſuffered ſome ſevere treatment, he at length obtained a pardon, on condition that he would reveal all he knew concerning the late commotions in London. This compliance drew upon him innumerable calumnies, of which he complains pathetically in his *Teſtament of Love*; and now, determined to ſeek conſolation in ſolitude, he retired to Woodſtock, the beloved ſcene of his former felicity, where he continued till within two years of his death.(g) During this latter period of his life he corrected and augmented his former publications, and, in 1391, he wrote his *Concluſions of the Aſtrolabie* for the inſtruction of his younger ſon Lewis. About the year 1398 he quitted Woodſtock, and from that time reſided chiefly at Dunnington caſtle near Newbury in Berkſhire, where he died(h) in October,

Speght's Life of Chaucer.

Chaucer's Works, p. 439.

(f) *Creditors.* This ſudden reverſe of fortune is difficult to be accounted for. It is ſuppoſed that Chaucer about this time ſettled his eſtates upon his ſon Thomas, who married Maud, the daughter of Sir John Burgherſhe, with a conſiderable fortune; and that, being on that account a little embarraſſed, he had recourſe to the king's protection only to gain time. *See Biogr. Brit. p.* 1299. *note* I.

(g) *Death.* It is well known that the duke of Lancaſter, after the death of his wife Conſtance, married his old miſtreſs Catharine Swynford, ſiſter-in-law to Chaucer, and that after this marriage he had great influence at court; but nothing could tempt the poet from his retirement. The only advantage, which he appears to have reaped from this alliance, was a grant of twenty marks per annum, in lieu of that formerly given him by Edward III. and a pipe of wine yearly, to be delivered by the chief butler; which office was then held by his ſon Thomas, who was afterwards ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

(h) *Died.* The year before his death, he had the happineſs, if at his time of life it might be ſo called, to ſee the ſon of his brother-in-law (Hen. IV.) ſeated on the throne.

Leland.

October, 1400, aged 72. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, in the great ſouth croſs iſle.(*i*)

Chaucer was not only one of the firſt, but one of the beſt poets which theſe kingdoms ever produced. He was equally great in every ſpecies of poetry which he attempted; and his poems in general poſſeſs every kind of excellence, even to a modern reader, ſave melody and accuracy of meaſure; defects which are to be attributed to the imperfect ſtate of our language, and the infancy of the art in this kingdom at the time when he wrote. "As he is the father of Engliſh poetry," ſays Mr. Dryden, "ſo I hold him in the ſame degree of veneration as "the Grecians held Homer, or the Romans Virgil: he is a perpetual "fountain of good ſenſe, learned in all ſciences, and therefore ſpeaks "properly on all ſubjects: as he knew what to ſay, ſo he knows alſo "when to leave off; a continence which is practiſed by few writers, "and ſcarcely by any of the ancients, except Virgil and Horace."(*k*)

WORKS.

(*i*) *Iſle.* The exact ſpot of Chaucer's interment, is probably that where Dryden's monument now ſtands. Whether there was originally any inſcription on his tomb, is not known. Caxton procured a long epitaph to be written by Surigonius, a poet of Milan, which was hung againſt a pillar. About the year 1555, Mr. Nich. Brigham, a gentleman of Oxford, erected a handſome monument with Chaucer's portrait, and the following inſcription, which ſtill remains.

M. S.
Qui fuit Anglorum vates ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer conditur hoc tumulo:
Annum ſi quæras Domini, ſi tempora vitæ,
Ecce notæ ſubſunt quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25 Oct. 1400.
Ærumnarum requies mors.
N. Brigham hos fecit Muſarum nomine ſumptus.

Winſtanley, in his *Lives of the Poets*, p. 26, ſays—"Thomas Occleve, or Okeleſe, of the office of the privy ſeal, ſome "time Chaucer's ſcholar, for the love he "bore him, cauſed his picture to be truly "drawn in his book *De regimine principis*; "according to which, that his picture "drawn upon his monument was made." To this paſſage Mr. Oldys wrote the following note in the margin of his copy of Winſtanley—"This book, *De regimine* "*principis*, a pretty thick folio, written, "in Engliſh ſtanzas, on vellum, with that "picture of Chaucer on the ſide of the verſes, "is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Weſt of the "Temple, who ſhewed it me, Feb. 27, "1735." Vertue's half-ſheet print of Chaucer was taken from this portrait.

(*k*) *Horace.* This character Chaucer certainly

WORKS.

1. *The court of love*, written whilſt he was a ſtudent at Cambridge.
2. *The crafty lovers*, written in 1348.
3. *The remedy of love.*
4. *Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.*
5. *The teſtament of love*, in imitation of *Boetius de conſolatione philoſophiæ.*
6. *The romant of the roſe*, tranſlation from the French.
7. *Complaint of the black knight*, written during John of Gaunt's courtſhip of the lady Blanch.
8. *Troilus and Creſeide*, imitated from the Italian.
9. *The houſe of fame.*
10. *The book of Blanch the ducheſs.*
11. *The aſſembly of fowls.*
12. *Canterbury tales*, written about the year 1383.
13. *Chaucer's A B C.*
14. *The flower and the leaf.*
15. *La belle dame ſans mercy*, from the French.
16. *The complaint of Mars and Venus*, from the French.
17. *The complaint of Annilida to falſe Arcite.*
18. *The legend of gode women.*
19. *Concluſions of the aſtrolabie.*
20. *The cuckow and nightingale.*
21. *Song*, beginning, *Fly fro the preſe:* written on his death-bed.

Beſides ſeveral ballads attributed to Chaucer. Caxton firſt printed the Canterbury Tales; but his works were firſt collected, and publiſhed in one vol. fol. by William Thynne. Lond. 1542. They were afterwards reprinted in 1561, 1598, 1602. Oxf. 1721.

certainly deſerved. He had read a great deal, was a man of the world, and of ſound judgement. He was the firſt Engliſh poet who wrote *poetically*, as Dr. Johnſon obſerves in the preface to his dictionary, and he might have added, who wrote like a gentleman. He had alſo the merit of improving our language conſiderably, by the introduction and naturalization of words from the *Provençal*, at that time the moſt poliſhed dialect in Europe. *See Wharton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry*, vol. i. p. 344. But though he was an excellent poet, he was leſs original, as to invention, than is generally ſuppoſed. His beſt performances are little more than tranſlations from Italian and French poets. *The knight's tale* is from Boccace; *The romaunt of the roſe*, from William de Lorris, a French poet, who died in 1260. I forbear giving any ſpecimen of Chaucer's poetry, out of compliment to the reader, whom I ſuppoſe acquainted with his works.

EDW. III. RICH. II.

JOHN GOWER,

One of our moſt ancient Engliſh Poets,(*a*)

Biogr. Brit.

WAS cotemporary with Chaucer, and his intimate friend. Of what family, or in what county, he was born, is uncertain. Several of our biographers affirm that he was deſcended from the Gowers of Stitenham in Yorkſhire; but this is pretty evidently falſe.(*b*) He ſtudied the law, and was ſome time a member of the ſociety of Lincoln's inn, where his acquaintance with Chaucer began. Some have aſſerted that he was a judge; but this is by no means certain. In the firſt year of Henry IV. he became blind; a misfortune which he laments in one of his Latin poems. He died in the year 1402, and was buried in St. Mary Overie, which church he had rebuilt chiefly at his own expence, ſo that he muſt have lived in affluent circumſtances. His tomb was magnificent, and curiouſly ornamented.(*c*) It ſtill remains, but hath been repaired in later times. From the collar of S S round the neck of his effigies, which lies upon the tomb, it is conjectured that he had been knighted. As to his character as a man, it is impoſſible, at this diſtance of time, to ſay any thing with certainty.

Leland.
Bale.
Pits.

Math. Paris, Hiſt. p. 233.

Stow.

Maitland.

(*a*) *Poet.* Though he outlived Chaucer, he was born, and wrote, before him.

(*b*) *Falſe.* That he was not of the Stitenham family is evident from the difference in their arms. Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, aſſerts that he was of a Kentiſh family; but, in the title-page to the firſt edition of the *Confeſſio Amantis*, he is ſaid to be a native of Wales.

(*c*) *Ornamented.* This was his epitaph.

Armigeri ſcutum nihil a modo fert ſibi tutum,
Reddidit immolutum morti generale tributum,
Spiritus exutum ſe gaudeat eſſe ſolutum,
Et ubi virtutum regnum ſine labe ſtatutum.

This epitaph, which is preſerved in Aſhmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 486, was even in John Stow's time illegible, and the monument defaced. It hath been ſince repaired, and the following lines engraved.

Hic jacet Joannes Gower armiger, Anglorum poeta celeberrimus, ac .
Huic ſacro edificio benefactor inſignis temporibus Ed. 3. & Ric. 2.

tainty. With regard to his poetical talents, he was undoubtedly admired at the time when he wrote, though a modern reader may find it difficult to diſcover much harmony, or genius, in any of his compoſitions.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *Speculum meditantis.* Written in French, in ten books. There are two copies of this in the Bodleian library.

2. *Vox clamantis.* In Latin verſe, in ſeven books. Preſerved alſo in the Bodleian library, and in that of All-Souls. It is a chronicle of the inſurrection of the commons in the reign of Richard II.

3. *Confeſſio amantis.* Printed at Weſtminſter by Caxton, in 1493. Lond. 1532, 1554. It is a ſort of poetical ſyſtem of morality, interſperſed with a variety of moral tales.

4. *De rege Henrico* iv. Printed in Chaucer's works.

There are likewiſe ſeveral hiſtorical tracts, in manuſcript, written by our author, which are to be found in different libraries; alſo ſome ſhort poems printed in Chaucer's works.

(*d*) *Compoſitions.* The following ſpecimen of his poetry is tranſcribed from his prologue to the *Confeſſio Amantis.*

As it befell upon a tide,
As thing, which ſhould tho betide,
Under the town of New Troie,
Which toke of Brute his firſt joye,
In Themeſe, when it was flowende,
As I by bote came rowende,
So as Fortune hir tyme ſette,
My liege lord perchance I mette;
And ſo befelle as I cam nigh,
Out of my bote, when he me ſigh,
He bad me come into his barge.

JOHN BARBOUR, EDW. III.

A Scotiſh Poet,

WAS born at Aberdeen, probably about the year 1330, ſoon after the acceſſion of David Bruce to the crown of Scotland. The rudiments of his education he received in his native country, probably at Mackenzie, vol. i. p. 265.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. at Aberdeen; but, from an inſtrument for his ſafe paſſage into England, that he might ſtudy at Oxford, in the years 1357 and 1365, preſerved by Rymer, it is evident that he ſpent ſome time in that univerſity. Having ſtudied divinity, and taken orders, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Aberdeen by king David, who alſo, as a reward for his poetical hiſtory, gave him a penſion for life. He finiſhed his poem in the year 1375. When he died, is not known. This poem, conſidering the age and country in which he wrote, is a very extraordinary performance. "There is in it," ſays Mr. Wharton, "a "ſtrain of verſification, expreſſion, and energy, far ſuperior to his "age." But what is much more remarkable is, that the language of this Scotiſh bard, who was cotemporary with Gower and Chaucer, is more intelligible to a modern reader than that of either of theſe Engliſh poets. We muſt, however, remember that he was educated at Oxford.

Fœder. vi. 31.

Nicolſon's Scot. Hiſt. Lib. p. 145.

Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry, vol. i. p. 318.

WORKS.

1. *The acts and life of the moſt victorious conqueror Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, wherein are alſo contained the martial deeds of the valiant prince Edward Bruce, Sir James Douglaſs, earl Thomas Randolph, Walter Stewart, and ſundry others.* Glaſgow, 1672, 8vo.

K. HEN. V.

JOHN LYDGATE,

Lives of the Poets. vol. i. p. 23.

CALLED the Monk of Bury, not, as Cibber conjectures, becauſe he was a native of that place, for he was born about the year 1380, in the village of Lydgate;(*a*) but becauſe he was a monk of the

(*a*) *Lydgate.* "A village," ſays Camden, "though ſmall, yet in this reſpect "not to be paſſed over in ſilence, becauſe "it brought into the world John Lydgate "the monk, whoſe wit may ſeem to have "been framed and faſhioned by the very "Muſes themſelves; ſo brightly reſhine "in his Engliſh verſes all the pleaſant "graces and elegancy of ſpeech, accord-"ing to that age." *Winſtanley's Lives of the Poets, p.* 33.

the Benedictine convent at St. Edmund's Bury.(*b*) After ſtudying ſome time in our Engliſh univerſities, he travelled to France and Italy, and, having acquired a competent knowledge of the languages of thoſe countries, he returned to London, where he opened a ſchool, in which he inſtructed the ſons of the nobility in polite literature. At what time he retired to the convent of St. Edmund's Bury, I am not informed; but he was certainly there in 1415. He was living in 1446, aged about ſixty-ſix; but in what year he died I know not.(*c*)

Bal. viii. 7.

Winſtanley, p. 33.

Tan. Bibl. p. 489.

Lydgate, according to Pits, was an elegant poet, a perſuaſive rhetorician, an expert mathematician, an acute philoſopher, and a tolerable divine. He was a voluminous writer, and, conſidering the age in which he lived, an excellent poet. His language is leſs obſolete, and his verſification much more harmonious, than the language and verſification of Chaucer, who wrote about half a century before him.(*d*)

Pits, p. 632.

WORKS.

1. *Hiſtory of the Theban war.* Printed at the end of Chaucer's works, 1561, 1602, 1687.

2. *Poemation of good council.* At the end of Chaucer's works.

3. *Of*

(*b*) *Bury.* I have ſaid that our monk was born about the year 1380, on the authority of Bale, Pits, and Tanner, who ſay—*Claruit ſexagenarius A.* 1440. But how ſhall we reconcile this with the following paſſage in the laſt of theſe biographers?—*In regiſt. Braybrook epiſc. Lond. extat. fr. Joh. Lidgate monachus de Bury ord. ad omnes ordines in eccleſia de Hadham* 13 *Mart.* 1388. *Et in regiſtro Gul. Cratfield abbatis Bury, MS. Cotton. Tiber. B. ix. fol. i. ſunt literæ dimiſſoriæ epiſcopis Angliæ pro promovendo commonacho noſtro Johanne Lydgate in ordinem ſubdiaconatus, dat.* 17 *Dec.* 1389, *fol.* 35.—*ad ordinem diaconatus,* 28 *Maii,* 1393—*ſacerdotatem,* 4 *Apr.* 1397.

(*c*) *Not.* He died, and was buried in his convent at St. Edmund's Bury, with this epitaph.

Mortuus ſeclo, ſuperis ſuperſtes,
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna:
Cui fuit quondam celebris Britannæ
Fama poeſis.

(*d*) *Him.* As a ſpecimen, take the following character of his maſter Chaucer from his *Life of Hector.*

For Chaucer, that my maſter was, and knew
What did belong to writing verſe and proſe,
Ne'er ſtumbled at ſmall faults, nor yet did view
With ſcornful eye the works and books of thoſe
That in his time did write, nor yet would taunt
At any man, to fear him, or to daunt.

3. *Of the dance of Powlys, otherwiſe Makabre.* At the end of Boccace, Lond. 1554. See Dugdale's Hiſt. of St. Paul's, p. 289. alſo Stow's Hiſt. p. 596. It is a tranſlation from a French poem.

4. *The life of Hector.* Lond. 1594, fol. printed by Groſs, dedicated to Henry V. It differs very little from his tranſlation of Columna's Hiſt. of the Trojan war.

5. *Life of the bleſſed virgin.* Printed by Caxton.

6. *The proverbs of Lydgate upon the fall of princes.* Printed by Winck. Word. Lond. . . . . 4to.

7. *The teſtament of John Lydgate.* Lond. . . . . 4to, by Ric. Pinſon.

8. *Diſpute of the horſe, the ſheep, and the gooſe,* &c. Printed in Caxton's Collect. 4to.

9. *The temple of braſs.* Among the works of Chaucer.

10. *London lickpenny.* Vide Stow. Lond. p. 234.

11. *Flos humanitatis.* Among Chaucer's works.

12. *A goodly narrative how St. Auguſtine raiſed two dead bodies,* &c. Printed at Canterbury. . . . . 4to.

13. *Of the taking of Troy.* Tranſlated from Guido de Columna's Hiſt. of the Trojan war. 1513. Lond. 1555.

Beſides an incredible number of other poems and tranſlations preſerved in various libraries, and of which the reader will find a catalogue in Bp. Tanner, *ubi ſupra.*

K. HEN. VIII.

JOHN SKELTON,

A Poet, and a Divine,

Bale, viii. 66.

Pits, p. 701.

OF an ancient family in Cumberland, was educated at Oxford, where, ſome time before the year 1490, he was created Poet-laureat.(*a*) Being afterwards ordained, he obtained the rectory of Dyſſe

(*a*) *Laureat.* The induſtrious Anthony Wood knew nothing of Skelton's being created poet-laureat, except on the authority of Bale, who, he ſays, ſtyles him *Oxoniæ poeta laureatus:* and Cibber, in his lives of the poets, doubts the fact. "How," ſays

Dyſſe in Norfolk, where, ſays Ant. Wood, he was eſteemed fitter for the ſtage than the pulpit. From biſhop Tanner I learn, that Skelton was preceptor to Henry VIII; but on what authority I am ignorant. In the latter part of his life, indulging his ſatyrical muſe, with too much latitude, againſt certain Dominican monks, and not ſparing even Wolſey himſelf, our poet was obliged to take ſanctuary in Weſtminſter abbey, where he was kindly protected by Iſlip the abbot, and where he ended his days, in the year 1529, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, with the following line on his tomb. *Johannes Skeltonus Vates Pierius hic ſitus eſt. Animam egit*, 21 *Junii* 1529. Eraſmus in one of his epiſtles to Henry VIII. calls him, *Britannicarum literarum decus et lumen*.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 22.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

Cibber's Lives, vol. i. p. 27.

WORKS.

1. *Poemata et ſatyræ*. Lond. 1512, 8vo. 1568. Whether this volume, which conſiſts of Engliſh and Latin poems, in the Aſhmolean library, contains all our author's printed poems, I cannot, from the writers now before me,

ſays that author, "or by whoſe intereſt, "he was made laureat, or whether it was "a title he aſſumed to himſelf, cannot be "determined." But biſhop Tanner puts the matter out of doubt, by the following quotation from Caxton's preface to the tranſlation of Virgil's Æneid—"But I "praye mayſter John Skelton, late created "poet-laureat in the univerſite of Oxen- "ford, to overſee and correct this ſayed "boke; and t' addreſs and expowne where "as ſhall be founde faulte to theym that "ſhall require it. For hym I know for "ſuffycyent to expowne and englyſh every "difficulte that is therein. For he hath "late tranſlated the epiſtles of Tullie, and "the boke of Diodorus Siculus, and di- "verſe other werkes out of Latyn into En- "glyſh, not in rude and olde longuage, "but in polyſhed and ornate termes craf- "tely, as he that hath redde Vyrgyle, O- "vyde, Tullye, and all the other noble "poets to me unknown. And alſo he hath "redde the nine Muſes, and underſtand "theyr muſical ſcyences; and to whome "of theyme eche ſcyence is appropred. I "ſuppoſe he hath dronken of Elycon's "well." This book was printed by Caxton in 1490. Hence it follows that Skelton was made poet-laureat before that time: but his being thus laureated at Oxford does not make him *poet-laureat to king Henry* VIII. as the author of Brit. Biography calls him, in vol. i. p. 417.

me, determine: but there are ſeveral of his works ſtill in being in manuſcript.

Since I wrote the above, I find in Miles Davies's *Athenæ Brit.* the titles of ſeveral pamphlets written by Skelton, the moſt comical of which, ſays that author, was his *Elynor Rummin*, ſeveral times printed, particularly in 1624.

K.HEN.VIII

ANDREAS AMMON,

An excellent Latin Poet,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i. col.10.

BORN at Lucca in Italy, was ſent by pope Leo X. to England, in the character of prothonotary of the Apoſtolic ſee, and collector general of this kingdom. Being a man of ſingular genius and learning, he ſoon became acquainted with the principal literati of thoſe times; particularly with Eraſmus, Colet, Grocin, and others, for the ſake of whoſe company he reſided ſome time at Oxford. Ammon was Latin ſecretary to Henry VIII; but at what time he was appointed does not appear. In 1512, he was made canon and prebendary of the collegiate chapel of St. Stephen, in the palace of Weſtminſter. He was likewiſe prebendary of Wells, and in 1514, was preſented to the rectory of Dychial in that dioceſe. About the ſame time, by the king's ſpecial recommendation, he was alſo made prebendary of Saliſbury. He died in the year 1517, and was buried in St. Stephen's chapel in the palace of Weſtminſter. He was eſteemed an elegant Latin writer, and an admirable poet. The epiſtles of Eraſmus to Ammon abound with encomiums on his genius and learning.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

Rymer, 13. 323.

Baleus, cent. xiii. n. 45.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtolæ ad Eraſmum*, lib. i.
2. *Scotici conflictus hiſtoria*, lib. i.
3. *Bucolica vel eclogæ*, lib. i. Baſil. 1546, 8vo.
4. *De rebus nihil*, lib. i.
5. *Panegyricus quidam*, lib. i.
6. *Varii generis epigrammata*, lib. i.
7. *Poemata diverſa*, lib. i.

JOHN BOURCHIER,

K HEN. VIII

Lord BERNERS,

THE grandſon and heir of Sir John Bourchier, lord Berners, knight of the garter, and conſtable of Windſor-caſtle, in the reign of Edward IV.(*a*) He was born about the year 1469, and educated at Oxford, probably in Baliol-college. After leaving the univerſity he ſpent ſome time abroad, and, at his return to England, was created a knight of the bath at the marriage of the duke of York, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. In the year 1495 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by quelling an inſurrection in Cornwall and Devonſhire, which was conducted by one Michael Joſeph, a blackſmith. This ſervice recommended him to the favour of Henry VII. He was captain of the pioneers at the ſiege of Therouenne, under Henry VIII. who made him chancellor of the exchequer for life, and with whom, ſays Mr. Walpole, he had the rare felicity to continue in favour eighteen years. He conducted the king's ſiſter to France on her marriage with Lewis the Twelfth, and was afterwards appointed lieutenant of Calais, where he died in 1532, aged 63.(*b*)

Baleus, ix. 1.

Pits, p. 713.

Blomfield's Hiſt. of Norf. vol. iii. p. 100.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 33.

Cat. of Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 84.

Dugd. Baron.

(*a*) *Edward* IV. Lord Berners, the ſubject of this article, was the ſon of Humphrey Bourchier, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Bourchier lord Berners, who was the fourth ſon of William earl of Ewe, by Ann daughter of Thomas de Wodeſtock, duke of Gloceſter, ſixth ſon of king Edward III.

(*b*) 63. "He bequeathed by his will, to "his natural ſon Humphrey Bourchier, his "gown of damaſk tawney furred with jennets; and certain legacies to two other "illegitimate ſons. He had only two daughters by his wife, Catharine daughter of "John, duke of Norfolk; from one of "which is deſcended the preſent lady baroneſs Berners, whoſe right to that title, "which had long lain in obſcurity, was "clearly made out, and recovered, by the "late Peter Leneve eſq. Norroy." *Cat. of Noble Authors*, vol. i. p. 85.

WORKS.

1. *Of the duties of the inhabitants of Calais.*

2. *Ite in vineam,* a comedy. Uſually acted after veſpers in the great church at Calais.

3. *Froiſart's chronicle,* tranſlated into Engliſh by command of Henry VIII. printed by Pinſon in 1523, fol.

4. *The hiſtory of the moſt noble and valyaunt knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine, tranſlated out of French.* Black letter. Harleian Cat. vol. iii. p. 32.

5. *The famous exploits of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux.* Lond. 1601, 4to. This was the third edition.

6. *The life of Marcus Aurelius,* tranſlated from the French. Lond. 1535, 1542, 4to. 1553, 1559, 1566, 8vo. 1576, 4to.

7. *The caſtle of love,* tranſlated from the Spaniſh. Lond. 12mo.

K.HEN.VIII.

NICHOLAS LORD VAUX,

Ath.Oxon. vol.i.col.19.

THE ſon of Sir William Vaux of Harwedon in Northamptonſhire, was educated at Oxford, where his favourite ſtudies were chiefly hiſtory and poetry. His father had forfeited his eſtates in the cauſe of Henry VI. they were reſtored to his ſon by Henry VII. with the honour of knighthood, after the battle of Stoke, againſt the earl of Lincoln, in which our young hero behaved with ſignal intrepidity. In the ſeventeenth year of that reign, at the marriage of prince Arthur, he appeared in a gown of purple velvet, ſo richly adorned, that it was valued at a thouſand pounds, and about his neck a collar of S S weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles.(*a*) In the firſt year of

Walp. Cat. vol. i. p. 81.

(*a*) *Nobles.* What is meant by weighing 800 pounds in nobles, is not very intelligible. Does he mean that the value of this gold chain, in ſilver, would have weighed 800 pounds? Mr. Walpole obſerves, that "in thoſe days, not only "great bodily ſtrength was required to "ſupport the weight of their cumberſome "armour; but their very luxury of ap-"parel for the drawing-room would op-"preſs a ſyſtem of modern muſcles."

of Henry VIII. Vaux was made lieutenant of the caſtle of Guiſnes in Picardy, and in the fifth of that reign he was preſent at the ſiege of Therouenne. In the tenth of the ſame reign he was one of the embaſſadors ſent to France to confirm the peace with the French king; and he was ſoon after in commiſſion for preparing the interview between that monarch and Henry VIII. near Guiſnes. "Theſe martial and "feſtival talents," ſays Mr. Walpole, "were the direct road to "Henry's heart, who, in the fifteenth year of his reign, created "Sir Nicholas a baron at the palace of Bridewell;" but he did not long ſurvive this honour. He died in the year 1523, and was buried at Harwedon above mentioned, where he founded a chantry for a prieſt to ſing maſs for his ſoul; or elſe, ſays Ant. Wood, in the church of Black-friars in London.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Paradiſe of dainty devices.* Lond. 1578, 4to. In this volume are ſeveral of his lordſhip's poems.

(*b*) *London.* He founded chantries for the ſouls of his anceſtors, portioned his three daughters with five hundred pounds each; and to his ſons, Thomas and William, bequeathed all his wearing *gere*, except cloth of gold, cloth of ſilver, and tiſſue. *Walp. Cat. vol.* i. *p.* 82.—See Dr. Percy's Ancient Poems, 3d ed. vol. ii. p. 46.

GAWIN DOUGLAS, K. HEN. VIII

Biſhop of Dunkeld in Scotland,

WAS the third ſon of Archibald, earl of Angus,(*a*) and born in the year 1474. Where he was educated, is not known; it is certain however that he ſtudied theology, took orders, became provoſt of

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. ii. p. 296. Life prefixed to his Virgil, 1710.

(*a*) *Angus.* His two elder brothers, with about 200 gentlemen of the name, were killed at the battle of Flodden. *Mackenzie.*

of the collegiate church of St. Giles's in Edinburgh, and rector of Heriot church in the neighbourhood of that city. In the year 1514 the queen mother, then regent of Scotland, appointed Douglas abbot of Aberbrothock, and ſoon after archbiſhop of St. Andrew's; but, the queen's power not being ſufficient to eſtabliſh him in the poſſeſſion of that dignity, he relinquiſhed his claim in favour of his competitor Foreman, who was ſupported by the pope. In 1515 he was by the queen appointed biſhop of Dunkeld, and that appointment was ſoon after confirmed by his holineſs Leo X. Nevertheleſs, it was ſome time before he could obtain peaceable poſſeſſion of his ſee. The duke of Albany, who in this year was declared regent, oppoſed him becauſe he was ſupported by the queen, and, in order to deprive him of his biſhoprick, accuſed him of acting contrary to law in receiving bulls from Rome. On this accuſation he was committed to the caſtle of Edinburgh, where he continued in confinement above a year: but the regent and the queen being at laſt reconciled, he obtained his liberty, and was conſecrated biſhop of Dunkeld. In 1517 he attended the duke of Albany to France, but returned ſoon after to Scotland. In 1521 the diſputes between the earls of Arran and Angus having thrown the kingdom into violent commotion, our prelate retired to England, where he became intimately acquainted with Polydore Virgil, the hiſtorian. He died in London, of the plague, in 1522, and was buried in the Savoy.(*b*)

WORKS.

(*b*) *Savoy.* "I wiſh, (ſays Bp. Nicol-
"ſon, in his Scotch Hiſt. Lib.) we knew
"where to meet with Gawin Duglaſs's
"hiſtorical treatiſe *de rebus Scoticis.* This
"virtuous and learned perſon died at Lon-
"don on his way to Rome. How well
"qualified he was for an undertaking of
"this nature we may well gueſs by his
"admirable tranſlation of Virgil's Æneids,
"which in 18 months time he turned into
"moſt elegant Scotch verſe. Leſly aſſures
"us that it may juſtly vie with the original,
"every line of which is ſingly rendered,
"and every word moſt appoſitily and fully."
This book *de rebus Scoticis*, ſo much regretted by our biſhop, ſeems to have been nothing more than a *commentariolus*, which he gave to Polydore Virgil a little before his death, and which was written only to contradict certain paſſages in Major's hiſtory.

WORKS.

1. *Thirteen bukes of the Eneados of the famoſe poet Virgill, tranſlatet out of Latyne verſes into Scotiſh metir.* Lond. 1553, 4to. Edinb. 1710, fol.
2. *The palace of honour.* Lond. 1553, 4to. Edinb. 1579, fol.
3. *Ovid's buke De remedio amoris, tranſlatet into Scots meetir.*
4. *Aureæ narrationes.*
5. *Comœdiæ aliquot ſacræ.*
6. *De rebus Scoticis.*

hiſtory. As to the excellence of this tranſlation of Virgil, the Scotch critics are the only judges; but its being tranſlated line for line gives one no very favourable idea of it: nor does it follow, that becauſe he was a good tranſlator of Latin poetry, he muſt therefore have been well qualified to write the hiſtory of Scotland.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY,

K.HEN.VIII

A celebrated Scotch Poet,

WAS deſcended of an ancient family, and born, in the reign of king James IV. at his father's ſeat called the Mount, near Coupar in Fifeſhire. He was educated at the univerſity of St. Andrew's, and, after making the tour of Europe, returned to Scotland in the year 1514. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, and tutor to the young prince, afterwards James V.(*a*) From the verſes prefixed to his *Dream*, we learn that he enjoyed ſeveral other honourable employments at court; but, being ſuppoſed to favour the Reformation, he fell into diſgrace, and in 1733 was deprived of all his places, except that of *Lion king at arms*, which he held to the time of his death.(*b*)

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 35.

After

(*a*) *James* V. In the epiſtle to the king, prefixed to his Dream, are theſe lines.

When thou was young, I bare thee in my arm
Full tenderly till thou began to gang,
And in thy bed oft happit thee full warm,
With lute in hand did ſweetly to thee ſing.

(*b*) *Death.* His diſgrace was moſt probably owing to his invectives againſt the clergy, which are frequent in all his writings.

After the deceaſe of king James V. Sir David became a favorite of the earl of Arran, regent of Scotland; but the abbot of Paiſley did not ſuffer him to continue long in favour with the earl. He then retired to his paternal eſtate, and ſpent the remainder of his days in rural tranquillity. He died in the year 1553. His poetical talents, conſidering the age in which he wrote, were not contemptible. Moſt of his poems are written in what Mackenzie calls *burleſque rythmes*; that is, like thoſe of Hudibras, conſiſting of eight ſyllables. There is however nothing of burleſque or humour in the paſſage quoted by Mackenzie: but he tells us that his comedies were ſo facetious, that they afforded abundance of mirth. Some fragments of theſe comedies are ſtill preſerved in manuſcript. He is ſaid to have alſo written ſeveral tragedies, and to have firſt introduced dramatic poetry into Scotland. One of his comedies was played in 1515. Mackenzie ſays he underſtood nothing of the rules of the theatre. He was cotemporary with John Heywood, our firſt dramatic poet, whoſe works have been printed.

WORKS.

1. *A dialogue between Experience and the Courtier, a poem*, in four books. Copenhagen, 1552, 4to.
2. *The teſtament and complaint of our ſovereign lord king James the fifth's Papingo.*
3. *A dream*, directed to king James V.
4. *Complaint unto the king.*
5. *Tragedy of David Beaton, cardinal and arch-biſhop of St. Andrew's.*
6. *Declaration of the death of queen Magdalen.*
7. *Anſwer to the king's flyting.*
8. *Complaint and confeſſion of Baſh the king's old hound, directed to Batie and his companions.*
9. *A ſupplication to the king's grace, in contempt of ſide-tails and muzzel-faces.*
10. *Katie's confeſſion.*
11. *The juſting between James Watſon and John Barbour.* Theſe are all in verſe, and were firſt printed at Edinb. 1540, 8vo.
12. *A ſatyr upon the three eſtates.* Edinb. 1602, 8vo.
13. Fragments of plays, manuſcript, in Mr. William Carmichael's collection.

JOHN

JOHN CONSTABLE, K.HEN.VIII.

A Latin Poet,

THE ſon of Roger Conſtable, was born in London, and educated under the famous William Lilye. From thence he was ſent to Byham-hall in Oxford, where, in 1515, he took the degree of maſter of arts, being at that time accounted an excellent poet and rhetorician. He afterwards obtained ſome preferment; but of what kind, is not known: nor are we better informed as to the time, or place, of his death. Bale, xi. 23. Pits, app. 871. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 14. Bp. Tanner, Lex.

WORKS.

1. *Querela veritatis.*
2. *Epigrammata.* Lond. 1520. 4to.

HENRY PARKER, K.HEN.VIII.

Lord MORLEY,

SON of Sir William Parker, knight, by Alice ſiſter of Lovel lord Morley. He was educated at Oxford, but at what college, or at what preciſe time, does not appear. After leaving the univerſity, he retired to his eſtate in Northamptonſhire, and in the twenty-firſt year of the reign of Henry VIII. was ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Morley. He was one of the barons, who, in the year following, ſigned the memorable declaration to pope Clement VII. threatening him with the loſs of his ſupremacy in England, unleſs he conſented to the king's divorce. In the twenty-fifth year of the ſame reign, having a diſpute for precedence with the lord Dacre of Gilleſland, his pretenſions were confirmed by parliament. Ant. Wood ſays, that "his younger years "were adorned with all kind of ſuperficial learning, eſpecially with "dramatic Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 52. Bp. Tanner, Lex. Cat. of Nob. Auth. vol. i. p. 92.

"dramatic poetry, and his elder with that which was divine." The ſame writer alſo informs us, that "he was living, an ancient man, "and in eſteem among the nobility in the latter end of Henry VIII."

WORKS.

1. *A declaration of the 94th pſalm.* Lond. 1539, 8vo.

2. *Several tragedies and comedies,* the very titles of which are loſt. See *Theatr. records,* p. 5.

3. *The lives of ſectaries.*

4. *Certain rhimes.* See Baker's Chron. Hen. VIII. Alſo ſeveral tranſlations from the Latin manuſcript in the king's library. Vide *Caſley's Cat.*

K. HEN. VIII.

SIR JOHN BALLENDEN,

A Scotiſh Poet, in the reign of James V. of Scotland,

Biogr. Brit.

Mackenzie, Hiſt. of Scots Writers, vol. ii. p. 595.

WAS deſcended from an ancient family in that kingdom. His father, Mr. Thomas Ballenden of Auchinoul, was director to the chancery in the year 1540, and clerk regiſter in 1541. Where our poet was educated, we are not informed; but from one of his poems we learn, that in his youth he had ſome employment at the court of king James V. and that he was in great favour with that prince.

Proem to his Coſmogr.

Having taken orders, and being created doctor of divinity at the Sorbonne, he was made canon of Roſs, and arch-deacon of Murray. He likewiſe obtained the place of clerk-regiſter, but was afterwards deprived of that employment by the factions of the times: however, in the ſucceeding reign, of Mary, he recovered that office, and was one of the lords of ſeſſion. Being a zealous Papiſt, he, in conjunction with Dr. Laing, was extremely aſſiduous in retarding the progreſs of the Reformation; till, at laſt, finding the oppoſition too powerful, he quitted Scotland, and went to Rome, where he died in the year 1550. He is generally eſteemed one of the beſt Scotiſh poets of that age.

Mackenzie, as above.

WORKS.

WORKS.

1. *The hiſtory and chronicles of Scotland of Hector Boëis* (Boëthius) *tranſlated by Mr. John Ballenden.* Edinb. 1536. This is not a mere tranſlation, Ballenden having corrected ſeveral miſtakes of his author, and made large additions. It is in folio, and black letter.

2. *Coſmography to the hiſtory of Scotland,* with a poetical proem.

3. *A deſcription of Albany.*

4. *Tranſlation of Boëthius's deſcription of Scotland.*

5. *Epiſtles to king James* V. Bale ſays he had ſeen theſe letters.

6. Several poems in Carmichael's collection of Scotiſh poems; beſides many others in manuſcript, in private libraries in Scotland.

7. *Virtue and vyce,* a poem addreſſed to king James V. *

* Mackenzy aſſerts that this poem is no other than the proem to the Coſmography; in which aſſertion (ſays the author of this article in the Biogr. Brit.) the doctor may be right; "but he is abſolutely in the "wrong, for ſuppoſing them to be miſ-"taken who ſtiled it a dream, ſince cer-"tainly it is ſo." Now Mackenzy ſuppoſes no ſuch thing. Theſe are his words:—"Dempſter ſays that he wrote—Of Ver-"tue and Pleaſure a dream: this is cer-"tainly the proem to the Coſmography, "where Virtue and Pleaſure are introduced "thus, entertaining king James with a "dialogue.

"Ane ſiluer fontane ſprand of watter cleir" &c.

How does it appear from theſe words that the doctor ſuppoſed Dempſter wrong in calling it a dream? Might it not be a proem and a dream too?

ROBERT ALDRICH,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

Biſhop of Carliſle, (*a*)

WAS born at Burnham in Buckinghamſhire about the year 1493, and educated at Eaton-ſchool; from whence, in 1507, he was elected ſcholar of King's-college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was afterwards proctor of the univerſity. In 1525, he was appointed maſter of Eaton-ſchool, then became fellow of that college,

Bal. par. poſt. 102.

Pits, p. 708.

Godw. de præſul. p. 152.

(*a*) *Carliſle.* Bale and Pits, by miſtake, call him *John.*

college, and finally provoſt. Mr. Aldrich, in 1529, went to Oxford, where, being firſt incorporated bachelor of divinity, in the following year he proceeded doctor in that faculty: in 1531, he was made arch-deacon of Colcheſter; in 1534, canon of Windſor, and the ſame year, regiſtrary of the order of the garter. He was conſecrated biſhop of Carliſle in the year 1537, and died at Horncaſtle in Lincolnſhire(*b*) in 1556. He held his biſhoprick, ſays Anthony Wood, to the time of his death: "though there were many changes in the church and "ſtate, yet he ran through all, and ſo conſequently complied with "all."(*c*) Fuller obſerves, that, "though he lived but in the twilight "of religion, he is juſtly to be placed, not on the dark, but light "ſide of reformation; for, though his actions were but weak, his "affections were ſincere therein."

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 96.

Bp. Tan. p. 27.

Fuller, Worth. Bucks. 129.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola ad Gul. Hormannum*, in Latin verſe, printed in Horman's *Antibolſicon*; Lond. 1521; of which book Pits erroneouſly makes Aldrich the author.

2. *Epigrammata varia.*

3. *Latin verſes, and another epiſtle to Horman*, prefixed to the *Vulgaria puerorum* of that author, Lond. 1519, 4to.

4. *Anſwers to certain queries concerning the abuſes of the maſs:* alſo *about receiving the ſacrament.* Burnet, Hiſt. of the Reformat. vol. ii. Ap. No. 25.

(*b*) *Lincolnſhire.* The biſhop of Carliſle's palace was formerly at Horncaſtle. *Ath. Oxon.*

(*c*) *All.* That this prelate ſhould continue unmoleſted in theſe ſucceſſive reigns, may ſeem to authorize Wood's concluſion, viz. that he complied with the muliſh religion of Harry, the reformation of Edward, and the popery of Mary. Nevertheleſs it is poſſible that his tranquillity might be owing chiefly to his moderation: poſſibly he might think creeds and ceremonies of leſs authority and importance than ſome of his cotemporaries; and probably he might not be ſo proudly bigoted to any opinion, as to ſuffer death rather than admit the poſſibility of his being miſtaken: he might think, that all governments have a right to eſtabliſh whatever religion they think fit, and that an individual is no more authorized to oppoſe that religion, than to fly in the face of any other law.

JOHN

JOHN SHEPREVE,

Or SHEPERY,

K. HEN. VIII.

A celebrated Latin Poet, and Linguiſt,

WAS born in the pariſh of Radley near Abingdon in Berkſhire, about the year 1509. He was educated in Corpus-Chriſti college, Oxford, of which he was admitted probationer-fellow in 1528, and completed his degrees in arts in 1533. At this time he was Greek-reader in his college, and in 1538, Hebrew profeſſor of the univerſity. In 1541, he began to expound, in the public ſchools, the book of Geneſis in the Hebrew language, and died in the following year, at Amerſham in Buckinghamſhire, in the thirty-third year of his age.(*a*) "He was," ſays Ant. Wood, "one of the moſt "ſkilful linguiſts, his age conſidered, that ever was in Oxon before "his time, and was thought to ſurpaſs Origen in memory. So excel-"lent a poet alſo he was, that his equal ſcarce could be found, it "having been an ordinary matter with him to compoſe an hundred "very good verſes every day at vacant hours, ſome of which are "extant."(*b*)

Bale, ix. 30. Pits, p. 730.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 60.

Bp. Tan. Bibl.

WORKS.

1. *Summa et ſynopſis Novi Teſtamenti diſtichis ducentis ſexaginta comprehenſa.* Straſb. 1556, 8vo. Lond. 1560. Oxon. 1586, 8vo. Alſo in *Gemma Fabri*, Lond. 1598, 12mo.

2. *Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ reſpondens.* Oxon. 1584.

3. *Vita et epicedion Johannis Claymundi, præſidis col. C. C.* manuſcript in C. C. C. lib.

Beſides ſeveral tranſlations from the Greek.

(*a*) *Age.* Bale and Pits ſay that he died at Oxford in the year 1541.

(*b*) *Extant.* Shepreve is celebrated by ſeveral authors: particularly by Leland in his *Encomia*, p. 81, edit. 1589; alſo in his *Cygnea Cantio*, Lond. 1546, in which he calls him *Decus utriuſque linguæ.* See likewiſe White's *Diacoſio-Martyrion*, p. 89.

He was, ſays Pits, "*Elegans poeta, rhe-tor facundus, trium linguarum cognitione inſignis.*" Ib. ut ſupra.

K.HEN.VIII

ALEXANDER BARCLAY,

A learned Monk in the reign of Henry VIII.

Biogr. Brit.
Bale, cent.ix. n. 66.
Ath. Oxon. vol.i. col.86.
Mackenzie, Scots Writers, vol. ii. p. 287.
Pits, p. 745.

WAS born probably in Somerſetſhire,(*a*) and educated in Oriel college, Oxford. After leaving the univerſity, he went abroad, and continued ſome time in France, Italy, and Germany, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the languages of thoſe countries, as appears from ſeveral tranſlations of books, which he afterwards publiſhed. On his return to England, he was made chaplain to his patron, the biſhop of Tyne, who likewiſe appointed him a prieſt of St. Mary, at the college of Ottery in Devonſhire, founded by Grandiſon, biſhop of Exeter. After the death of his patron he became a Benedictine monk of Ely. On the diſſolution of that monaſtery, he firſt obtained the vicarage of St. Mathew at Wokey, in Somerſetſhire, and, in 1549, being then doctor of divinity, was preſented to the vicarage of Much-Badew in Eſſex. In 1552 he was appointed rector of Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet, which he lived to enjoy but a very ſhort time. He died at Croydon in Surrey, in June, 1552. He is generally allowed to have improved the Engliſh language, and to have been one of the politeſt writers of his time.(*b*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Somerſetſhire.* Where Barclay was born, though of no great importance, was nevertheleſs a matter of virulent contention among his former biographers. Bale, who was his cotemporary, is of opinion he was born in Somerſetſhire. There is indeed a village of his name, and a numerous family, in that county. Pits thinks he was born in Devonſhire. Mackenzie is poſitive he was a Scotchman; but without proof, unleſs we admit as ſuch his name, *Alexander*.

(*b*) *Time.* As to the character of Mr. Barclay, Pits ſays, that he devoted all his time to pious things, and to reading and writing the lives of ſaints. *De Script.* p. 745.

Biſhop Bale, on the contrary, tells us, that he was ſometimes a prieſt, ſometime a Benedictine, and ſometime a Franciſcan monk, but always averſe to truth, and, under the maſk of celibacy, a perpetual adulterer.

The.

WORKS.

1. *Eclogues on the miſeries of courtiers.* Lond. printed by Pinſon, without date: alſo Lond. 1570: alſo by Powel, 4to.
2. *A treatiſe againſt Skelton,* poet-laureat.
3. *Five eclogues, from the Latin of Mantuan.*
4. *Of the French pronunciation.*
5. *The bucolic of Codrus.*
6. *The caſtle of labour,* tranſlated from the French.
7. *Mirrour of good manners,* tranſlated from Mancini.
8. *The figure of our mother holy church oppreſſed by the French king.* Printed at London by Pynſon, 4to.
2. *Navis ſtultifera, or the ſhip of fools.* Printed by Pynſon in 1509, fol. 1519, fol. 1570, 4to.
10. *Hiſtory of the Jugurthine war, tranſlated from the Latin of Saluſt.* 1557, 4to.

Beſides a conſiderable number of tranſlations, &c. of which we have no perfect account.

The. Cibber endeavours to excuſe the gaiety of this monk, by ſaying that, being a man of wit, he thought himſelf at liberty to indulge himſelf in thoſe pleaſures which ſeem to be hereditary to the poets. *The.* was himſelf a poet. See *Lives of the Poets*, vol. i. p. 32.

SIR FRANCIS BRYANT, K. HEN. VIII. K. EDW. VI.

A Soldier, Stateſman, and a Poet of no inconſiderable fame in his time.

HE was born of a genteel family, educated at Oxford, and afterwards ſpent ſome time in travelling abroad. In the year 1522, the fourteenth of Henry VIII. he attended, in a military capacity, the earl of Surrey on his expedition to the coaſt of Britany, and commanded the troops in the attack of the town of Morlaix, which he took, and burnt. For this ſervice he was knighted on the ſpot by the

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 73.

the earl.(a) In 1528 he was in Spain, but on what ſervice is doubtful.(b) In 1529 he was ſent embaſſador to France, and the following year to Rome on account of the king's divorce.(c) He had alſo been there in 1522, in the ſame capacity, when cardinal Wolſey's election to the holy ſee was in agitation. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Henry VIII. and to his ſucceſſor Edward VI. in the beginning of whoſe reign he marched with the protector againſt the Scots, and after the battle of Muſſelborough, in which he commanded the light-horſe, was made banneret. In 1548 he was appointed chief governor of Ireland, where he married the counteſs of Ormond. He died ſoon after, and was buried at Waterford.(d)

Fox, 991.

Rymer, Fœd. xiv. 380.

Hooker, cont. Hiſt. of Ireland apud Hollinſh. P. ii. p. 110.

Bp. Tanner.

WORKS.

1. *Songs and ſonnets*, ſome of which were printed with thoſe of the earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt. Lond. 1565.

2. *Letters written from Rome*, concerning the king's divorce. Manuſcript.

3. *Various letters of ſtate*, which Ant. Wood ſays he had ſeen.

4. *A diſpraiſe of the life of a courtier*, &c. Lond. 1548, 8vo. tranſlated from the French of Alaygri, who tranſlated it from the Caſtilian language, in which it was originally written by Guevara. *Ath. Oxon.*

(a) *Earl.* Biſhop Tanner ſays that he was knighted by the earl of Surrey in *Germany*, in 1532; inſtead of *Britany*, 1522.

(b) *Doubtful.* There can be very little doubt as to the buſineſs in which Bryant was employed in Spain, if he was there in the year 1528. See *Rapin's Hiſt.* vol. i. p. 778.

(c) *Divorce.* If Sir Francis Bryant went this year to Italy, Cranmer was of the party. They found the emperor and the pope at Bologne. See *Rapin*, vol. i. p. 787.

Whether Sir Francis was ſent to France in 1529, I am not certain; but in 1533 he was one of thoſe ſent by Henry to be witneſſes to the interview between the pope and the king of France at Marſeilles. *Rapin, Hiſt.* vol. i. p. 800.

(d) *Waterford.* In Sir James Ware's liſt of the chief governors of Ireland, I find that Sir Francis *Bryen* (ſo he writes his name) was appointed Dec. 27, 1549; and his ſucceſſor, Sir William Brabazon, on the death of the former, appointed Feb. 2. in the ſame year. He is here called Marſhal of the army, and his title of office in Ireland was Lord Chief-juſtice.

SIR THOMAS WYAT, the Elder, K. HEN. VIII.

"The Delight of the Muſes, and of Mankind,"

THE ſon of Sir Henry Wyat, of Allington caſtle in Kent,(*a*) was born in the year 1503, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge.(*b*) He then viſited foreign countries, and probably ſpent ſome years abroad; for, at his return to England, he was exceedingly accompliſhed, and perfectly acquainted with the languages, and polite literature of thoſe times. King Henry VIII. charmed with his abilities, and delighted with his vivacity and wit, immediately took him into favour, honoured him with knighthood, gave him lands, and employed him in ſeveral embaſſies. Nevertheleſs, Wyat fell into diſgrace, and was twice impriſoned.(*c*) It is evident, however, that he regained the

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 56.

Carter, Hiſt. of Cambr. p. 254.

Miſcel. Antiq. No. 2. printed at Strawberry-hill, 1772.

(*a*) *Kent.* The mother of Sir Thomas was the daughter of John Skinner of the county of Surrey. His father, Sir Henry, was, according to Anthony Wood, knight and *baronet*—"a piteous miſtake (ſays the "editor of *Miſcellaneous Antiquities*, printed "at Strawberry-hill) in a profeſſed anti-"quary, who ought to have known that "baronets were firſt created by James I." However, Sir Henry was of Henry VIIth's privy council: and "one of the laſt ſer-"vices in which he was employed by that "king, was conducting to the Tower the "unfortunate earl of Suffolk, whom Henry "baſely extorted from king Philip his gueſt, "and perfidiouſly conſigned to execution "with his dying breath;"—and whom Henry VIII. moſt infamouſly executed. May ſuch tyrants be for ever remembered with horror and deteſtation! Sir Henry Wyat was alſo of the privy council of Henry VIII. and maſter of the jewel-office. *See Miſcel. Antiq.* No. 2. p. 5.

(*b*) *Cambridge.* Anthony Wood ranks him among the Oxford writers, becauſe he reſided awhile in that univerſity, to hear Wolſey's new lectures.

(*c*) *Impriſoned.* Fuller, in his Worthies of Kent, ſays, he had heard that Wyat fell into diſfavour about the buſineſs of queen Ann Bullen. Lloyd, in his State-Worthies, ſays, that queen Ann's favour raiſed, and his faithfulneſs to her ruined, him. Others have accuſed him of a criminal intimacy with her. All this, however, is evidently without foundation. He certainly neither roſe nor fell by means of Ann Bullen. From Sir Thomas Wyat's oration, when on his trial,

the favour and confidence of the king, for he was afterwards ſent embaſſador to the emperor, and died in the execution of his majeſty's commiſſion. The nature of this commiſſion is differently related.(*d*) Be it what it might, it proved fatal. Riding poſt in the heat of ſummer, he was attacked by a violent fever, and died at Shirebourn in Dorſetſhire, in the year 1541, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Sir Thomas Wyat was cotemporary with Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, and his intimate friend, with whom he ſhares the honour of poliſhing our language, and of introducing the numbers uſed by the Italian poets. Camden calls him *ſplendidè doctus*; and Aſcham ſays, he was one

Ibid. p. 8.

trial, lately publiſhed in *Miſcellaneous Antiquities*, it plainly appears, that his firſt impriſonment was owing to the ill offices of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and the ſecond, to the villainy, jealouſy, and falſe accuſation, of that miſcreant Bonner, biſhop of London. This wretch accuſed him of a treaſonable correſpondence with cardinal Pole, which, with ſome treaſonable expreſſions concerning the king, were the only charges of importance againſt him. Theſe accuſations he repels with great facility. He was tried by a jury before a committee of the council, and probably acquitted. The words, which he was accuſed of having uttered, were, "that the "king ſhould be caſt out of a cart's arſe; "and that by God's blood, if he were ſo, "he were well ſerved, and he would he "were ſo." The embaſſador acknowledges the poſſibility of his having uttered the firſt part of this ſentence, and clearly explains his meaning, viz. that between the emperor and the king of France, his maſter Henry would probably be left in the lurch. *Defence, in Miſcel. Ant.* No. 2. p. 37.

(*d*) *Related.* Fuller, on the authority of Weever, ſays he was going to Spain, and that he died of the peſtilence in the weſt country. I can find no ſuch account in Weever, not being poſſeſſed of the firſt edition of the *Funeral Monuments*, quoted by Fuller. The editor of the *Miſcellaneous Antiquities*, at the bottom of page 18, has the following note—"Wood ſays he was conducting Mont-"morency to France; but it is not pro-"bable that Montmorency went to France "through Dorſetſhire." But Wood ſays no ſuch thing. He ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. Theſe are his words—"At length our "author Wyat, being ſent by the king "towards Falmouth in Cornwall, to con-"duct Montmoratius, ſurnamed à Cour-"riers, thence to London (for he came "from *Spain* in an embaſſy) did, by en-"deavouring and labouring to pleaſe the "king, rather than to conſult his own "health, make more haſte than good ſpeed; "for, by too much riding in a very hot "ſeaſon, he fell into a violent fever." *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 57. Had the Oxford antiquary been now living, how he would have triumphed in his turn! *Vide note* (a).

one of the beſt tranſlators of the Latin poets. His oration on his trial ſhews him to have been a man of conſiderable ability, and an orator. Lloyd ſays he began the Reformation by a *bon mot*, and planned the fall of Wolſey by an appoſite ſtory.(*e*) Leland publiſhed a collection of elegies on his death, under the title *Nænia*, which Cibber, in his Lives of the Poets, miſtakes for a collection of his works. To this book there is prefixed a portrait of Sir Thomas, with a long beard, from a painting of Holbein.

WORKS.

1. *Songs and poems*, among the ſonnets of the earl of Surrey. Lond. 1565, 1587, 8vo.
2. *The penitential pſalms*, tranſlated into Engliſh. Some of theſe were inſerted among thoſe of Sternhold.
3. *The whole pſalter of David.*
4. *Defence on his trial.*
5. *Diſpatches during his embaſſy.*

(*e*) *Story.* This appoſite ſtory was an apologue of curs baiting a butcher's dog. The *bon mot*, which commenced the Reformation, was this—King Henry was lamenting the pope's dilatorineſs in the affair of his divorce—"Lord!" ſaid Wyat, "that a man cannot repent him of his ſin, "but by the pope's leave!"

NICHOLAS UDALL, K. HEN. VIII.

A Poet, and miſcellaneous Writer,

WAS born in Hampſhire, about the year 1508, and admitted ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, in the year 1520. Having taken the degree of bachelor, in 1524 he was elected probationer-fellow; and in 1526 he ſupplicated for a maſter's degree, but was not admitted, being refuſed probably on account of his attachment to the opinions of Luther. He was afterwards appointed maſter

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 88.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl.

of Eaton ſchool, and proceeded in arts in 1534.(a) What other preferment Udall obtained is doubtful; but Wood is very certain that he was a ſervant to the queen, Catharine Parr, and that in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he was made canon of Windſor. Bale calls him a moſt elegant maſter and happy interpreter of all good learning, and Leland and Newton have ſung his praiſe in their *Encomia*. He died in 1557, and was buried in Weſtminſter.

Bale, ix. 45.

WORKS.

1. *Flowers for Latin ſpeaking, ſelected from Terence, and the ſame tranſlated into Engliſh.* Lond. 1533, 1538, 1568, 8vo.
2. *Commentary on the apophthegms of Eraſmus.*
3. *Epiſtolæ et carmina ad Gul. Hormannum.*
4. *Comedies, epiſtles, and diverſe verſes.*
5. *Paraphraſe on the goſpels, &c.* tranſl. from the Latin of Eraſmus. Lond. 1551, fol.

Beſides other tranſlations.

(a) 1534. From ſome manuſcripts in the paper-office at Whitehall, it appears that, in the year 1541, Udall was examined before the council, on a ſuſpicion of being privy to a theft committed by two of his ſcholars, who were accuſed of ſtealing certain images, plate, &c. belonging to Eaton college. How the matter ended is not known; but he was near being ſuperſeded. *Ath. Oxon. ut ſup.*

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

JOHN HEYWOOD,

One of our moſt ancient Dramatic Poets,

Bal. part. poſt. p. 110.

WAS born at North-Mims, near St. Alban's in Hertfordſhire,(a) and educated at Oxford. From thence he retired to the place of his nativity, where he had the good fortune to become acquainted with

(a) *Hertfordſhire.* I have made this poet a native of North Mims, on the poſitive aſſertion of *the Companion to the Play-houſe:* and yet I have probably given more credit to that aſſertion than it deſerves, as the author quotes no authority. Gildon, in his repub-

with Sir Thomas More, who, it ſeems, had a ſeat in that neighbourhood. This patron of genius introduced our comic poet firſt to the princeſs Mary, and afterwards to her father Henry, who, we are told, was much delighted with his wit, and ſkill in muſic, and by whom he was frequently rewarded. When his former patroneſs, queen Mary, came to the crown, Heywood became a favourite at court, and continued often to entertain her majeſty, *exerciſing his fancy before her, even to the time that ſhe lay languiſhing on her death-bed.* On the acceſſion of Elizabeth, being a zealous papiſt, he thought fit to decamp, with other favorites of her deceaſed majeſty. He ſettled at Mechlin in Flanders, where he died in the year 1565, leaving a numerous family, of which two of his ſons, Ellis and Jaſper, became Jeſuits. John Heywood was a man of no great learning, nor were his poetical talents by any means extraordinary; but he poſſeſſed talents of more importance in the times in which he lived, namely, the talents of a jeſter.(*b*)

Ath. Oxon. vol.i. col.149.

Comp. to the Playhouſe, vol. ii.

WORKS.

republication of Langbain, ſays indeed that John Heywood *lived* at North Mims, not that he was *born* there. Jacob ſays only that he was a Hertfordſhire gentleman. Pits, Fuller, and biſhop Tanner, aſſert, that he was born in London. But theſe gentlemen deſerve no more credit than the *Companion to the Play-houſe*: they all drew from the ſame fountain, namely, Bale, who calls him *civis Londinenſis*, which by no means implies his being born there.

I have ſaid in the text, that Heywood is one of our moſt ancient dramatic poets. I do not indeed recollect any dramatic writer, whoſe works were printed previous to thoſe of Heywood. Bale's *Comedie of three laws, of Nature, Moſes, and Chriſt, corrupted by the Sodomites, Phariſees, and Papiſts*, was not printed till the year 1538.

(*b*) *Jeſter.* As the laſt words of a dying man are generally ſuppoſed to expreſs his real ſentiments, ſo his dying with a jeſt in his mouth is regarded as an undeniable proof of his pretenſions to wit and humour. The reader has undoubtedly heard many anecdotes of this kind: but I queſtion whether ever he heard a ſtronger inſtance of pleaſantry in a dying man, than that related of this author by Pits.—The ſtory is well told; I will therefore give it in his own language—*lethali morbo laborans, cum ſua peccata præterita multùm deploraret, et bonus quidam ſacerdos, qui conſolandi cauſâ adfuit, illud ſolum reſponderet, et identidem repeteret, Carnem eſſe fragilem; retulit ille, Næ, tu Deum arguere videris, quòd me non fecerit piſcem.*

"The pleaſant wit of this John Heywood "ſaved him from the gallows in the reign

"of

WORKS.

1. *The four P's, a merry interlude.* Lond. 1569, 4to, black letter, written in rhyme, and not divided into acts. It is in Dodsley's collection.

2. *A play between Johan the husband, Tib the wife, and Sir Johan the priest, printed by W. Rastall the* xiith *day of Feb.* 1533. black letter, in rhyme.

3. *A play between the pardoner and the frere, the curate and neybour Pratte: an interlude. Imprynted by W. Rastall, 9th of April,* 1533. black letter.

4. *A play of genteelness and nobilitie: interlude in two parts.* Lond. without date.

5. *A play of love:* interlude. Lond. 1533, 4to.

6. *A play of the weather.* Lond. 1533, fol.

The *Pinder of Wakefield*, and *Philotas Scotch*, two comedies ascribed to this author by several writers, were probably not his. They are both anonymous, and not published till after his death.

7. *A dialogue containing the number in effect of all the proverbs in the English language, &c.* Lond. 1547, 1566, 1576, 1587, 1598, 4to.

8. *Three hundred epigrams upon three hundred proverbs.* Lond. before 1553, 1577, 1587, 1598, 4to.

9. *The fourth hundred epigrams.* Lond. . . . . et 1577, 1587, 1598, 4to.

10. *The fifth and sixth hundred epigrams.* Lond. 1567, 1577, 1587, 1598, 4to.

11. *A parable of the spider and the fly.* Lond. 1556. in verse, with no less than 79 wooden portraits of the author.

" of Edward VI. See Sir John Harring-
" ton's Metamorphosis of Ajax. He was so
" entangled with some of the Popish party,
" that he narrowly escaped being nooſed;
" but the Muses were his advocates." *Oldys, manuscript note.*

I have seen, says Oldys,—" a briefe ba-
" let touching the trayterous takyinge of
" Scarborow Castle," subscribed J. Heywood, black letter. It is among the folio volumes of Dyson's collections in the library of the society of Antiquarians. Thomas Stafford, who took Scarborough castle in 1557, and proclaimed himself Protector, was beheaded, and three of his accomplices hanged.

This Heywood also printed a ballad on the marriage of the king and queen.—*Oldys.*

THOMAS

THOMAS TUSSER

Q. MARY.

WAS born at Riven-hall, in the county of Eſſex, of an ancient family, and educated firſt at Wallingford, and afterwards in St. Paul's ſchool, in London, where, we are told, he applied himſelf principally to the ſtudy of muſic, under a celebrated maſter, whoſe name was Redford. From St. Paul's he removed to Eaton, and was thence elected ſcholar of King's-college, in Cambridge. In 1543, he was introduced at the court of King Henry VIII. by his patron, Sir William Paget,(*a*) where he continued about ten years; but being at laſt quite ſick of the vices and contentions of the great at the court of Edward VI. he retired into the country, and commenced farmer. He lived firſt at Ratwode, then at Ipſwich in Suffolk, afterwards at Fairſtade in Eſſex, and then at Norwich. From thence he returned to London; but being ſoon obliged to leave the metropolis on account of the plague, he retired to Trinity-college, in Cambridge. It is however evident that he returned once more to London; for he died there in 1580, and was buried in the church of St. Mildred in the Poultry.(*b*)

Tan. Bibl. p. 728.

Stow, p. 274.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Paget.* Sir William Paget was originally one of the ſerjeants at mace in the city of London. He became one of the clerks of the ſignet, clerk of the council, clerk of the privy-ſeal, and at laſt clerk of the parliament for life. In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. he was ſent embaſſador to France, and at his return was made ſecretary of ſtate, and knighted. In the fourth year of Edward VI. being then knight of the garter, he was created baron Paget. From him the preſent earl of Uxbridge is deſcended.

(*b*) *Poultry.* One would ſuppoſe, from this poet's having reſided ten years at court, patronized by a perſon of Sir William Paget's conſequence, that he muſt have had ſome lucrative employment; but, from Fuller's account of him, he appears to have been as poor as any poet of his time: he ſpeaks of him thus—"This ſtone of "Siſiphus could gather no moſs. He was "ſucceſſively a muſician, ſchool-maſter, "ſervingman, huſbandman, graſier, poet; "more ſkilful in all, than thriving in any "vocation. He traded at large in oxen, "ſheep,

WORKS.

1. *Hundred points of good huſbandrie*, Lond. 1557, 4to.

2. *Five hundred points of good huſbandrie, as well for the champion or open country, as for the woodland.* Lond. 1590, 1593, 4to. Inſcribed to lord William Paget.

3. *The pointes of huſwiferie.*

4. *The author's life.* I believe, theſe were all written in verſe.

" ſheep, dairies, grain of all kinds, to no " profit. Whether he bought or ſold, he " loſt, and when a renter, impoveriſhed " himſelf and never inriched his landlord. " He ſpread his bread with all ſorts of but- " ter, yet none would ſtick thereon. I " match him with Thomas Churchyard, " they being marked alike in their poetical " parts, living in the ſame time, and ſta- " tured alike in their eſtates." *Worth. of Eſſex*, p. 334.

Q. ELIZ.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

The beſt Latin Poet of his time,

Biogr. Brit.

Vita propria.

Mackenzie, Scots Writers, vol. iii. p. 156.

WAS born in the year 1506, in the village of Kilkerne in the ſhire of Lenox, in Scotland. He was yet an infant when his father died, and left a numerous family almoſt deſtitute of ſupport: but George, being a boy of genius, was by his uncle, Mr. James Heriot, ſent to a ſchool at Dumbarton, and thence, when he was about fourteen years of age, to the college of Montacute in Paris. He continued there about two years, when the death of his uncle obliged him, for want of money, to return to Scotland. Being now in abſolute want of ſubſiſtence, he enliſted as a private ſoldier with the French auxiliaries at that time in Scotland; but the hardſhips of his firſt campaign were ſo exceſſive, that he contracted a ſevere illneſs, and was obliged to quit the ſervice. In the enſuing ſpring, 1524, he went to the univerſity of St. Andrew's, on the invitation of the celebrated

brated professor John Maiz,* whom, in the following year, he accompanied to Paris. In this city he had remained about two years with Maiz, when he was invited to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe, where he continued about three years more, and was then taken into the service of the young earl of Cassels.(*a*) This nobleman, having retained him in his hôtel about five years, brought him again to Scotland. The earl died about two years after, and Buchanan determined to return to France; but king James V. appointed him preceptor to his natural son.(*b*) This office he had enjoyed about two or three years, when his implacable enemy, cardinal Beaton, prevailed on the king to have him apprehended, and bribed his *Stewart* majesty to have him executed:(*c*) but our poet, having no passion for martyrdom, eluded the vigilance of his keepers, and fled to England, and thence to France.

*Mackenzie calls him *Major*.

Vita propriâ.—Mackenzie, vol. iii. p. 159.

Making a short stay at Paris, he proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he was elected rector of the public school.(*d*) In this employment he had remained about three years, when cardinal Beaton wrote to the archbishop of Bourdeaux to have him apprehended as an enemy to the church of Rome. Thus persecuted, he determined to leave France; and accordingly, in 1547, he accompanied his intimate friend Goveanus to the university of Coimbra, in Portugal, where he taught the Latin language, and had great reason to be satisfied with his situation: but Goveanus dying in 1548, Buchanan, being friendless and a stranger, was persecuted by the Portuguese monks, and at last confined for some months

(*a*) *Cassels.* Mackenzie says he took him as his preceptor, and that during this time Buchanan translated Linacre's grammar.

(*b*) *Son.* Afterwards the famous earl of Murray, regent of Scotland.

(*c*) *Executed.* Buchanan's being known to favour the Reformation is alone sufficient to account for this persecution; but he had particularly offended the Franciscans by a poem called *Franciscanus*, which, we are told by Mackenzie, was written at the request of this James V. who nevertheless sold the life of his son's tutor to a cardinal. See *Buchan. in vita propria.*

(*d*) *School.* During this time he wrote four Latin tragedies, and presented a copy of verses to the emperor Charles V. who happened to pass through Bourdeaux.

months in a monaſtery.(*e*) He obtained his liberty in 1551, and ſoon after embarked for England, where, it ſeems, he had ſome advantageous offers; but, not liking the confuſed ſtate of affairs in this kingdom,(*f*) in the following year he returned to France, where, in 1554, he publiſhed his tragedy of *Jephtha*, dedicated to the Marſhal de Briſſac, who ſoon after ſent him into Piedmont, and made him tutor to his ſon. In this employment he continued five years, and returned to Scotland in 1560, where he now openly declared himſelf a convert to Calviniſm. Nevertheleſs, which is ſomewhat extraordinary, Mary, queen of Scots, a Papiſt, determined to make him preceptor to her ſon when of a proper age, appoints him in the mean time principal of St. Leonard's college, in St. Andrew's, where he continued four years: but upon the queen's misfortunes, he adhered to the regent Murray, once his pupil, and, by his order, wrote his *Detection*, reflecting with great ſeverity on the conduct and character of that princeſs.(*g*) Buchanan was now appointed preceptor to the young prince, our James I.(*h*) and was ſent with other commiſſioners to

(*e*) *Monaſtery.* Theſe illiterate monks, after diſputing with Buchanan about a year and a half, finding it impoſſible to convince him that they were wiſer men than himſelf, determined at laſt to confine him to a monaſtery, for better inſtruction in religion. Buchanan, ſpeaking of theſe monks, ſays that indeed they were not bad men; but that they knew nothing of religion. Mackenzie ſays that Buchanan was a year and half in the inquiſition, which is certainly not true.

(*f*) *Kingdom.* In the minority of Edward VI.

(*g*) *Princeſs.* In this ſcandalous libel, ſays Mackenzie, he endeavours not only to blacken the queen with the murdering of her huſband, but by ſeveral counterfeit letters and verſes, to repreſent her as one of the lewdeſt women of the age.

(*h*) *James* I. Buchanan being aſked how he came to make a pedant of his royal pupil, anſwered, that it was the beſt he could make of him. Mackenzie relates a ſtory relative to his tutelage of his pedantic majeſty, which is ſtrongly expreſſive of Buchanan's character as a man of humour, and ſhews, at the ſame time, the degree of his veneration for royalty. The young king being one day at play with his fellow pupil, the maſter of Erſkine, Buchanan, who was reading, deſired them to make leſs noiſe. Finding that they diſregarded his admonition, he told his majeſty, if he did not hold his tongue, he would certainly whip his breech. The king replied, he would

to England againſt queen Mary. On his return he was rewarded with the *abbacy* of Croſs Raguel, and made director to the chancery; ſome time after, lord of the privy council, and privy ſeal. He was likewiſe rewarded by queen Elizabeth with a penſion of one hundred pounds a year. During the laſt twelve years of his life, he ſpent his leiſure hours in writing his Hiſtory of Scotland, and died at Edinburgh, in the year 1582, aged 76. Mackenzie, as above, p. 167.

The various writers, who have mentioned this author, ſpeak of him in very different language, according to their religious and political principles. From his works however it is evident, that, both as a Latin poet, and proſe writer, he hath rarely been equalled ſince the reign of Auguſtus;(*i*) nor is he leſs deſerving of remembrance as a friend to the natural liberties of mankind, in oppoſition to uſurpation and tyranny.

WORKS.

1. *Rerum Scoticarum*, &c. Edinb. 1582, fol. Genev. 1583, fol. Francof. 1594, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1643, 8vo. Ultraj. 1688, 8vo. 1697, 8vo. Edinb. 1700, 12mo.

2. *Pſalmorum Davidis paraphraſis poetica.* Paris, . . . 8vo. Par. 1566, 12mo, cum Jephthæ tragœdia. Antw. 1566, 12mo. Lutet. 1575, 12mo. Argen. 1572, 8vo. 1580, 12mo. Lond. 1580, 12mo. Bern. 1581, 8vo. &c. &c. Edinb. 1694, 12mo.

3. *De jure regni apud Scotos, dialogus.* Edini, 1579, 4to. 1580, 4to.

4. *Pſalmus* civ. *cum judicio Barclaii*, &c. Lond. 1620. Edinb. 1696, 8vo.

would certainly whip his breech. The king replied, he would be glad to ſee who would *bell the cat*, alluding to the fable. Buchanan, in a paſſion, threw the book from him, and gave his majeſty a ſound flogging. The old counteſs of Mar, who was in the next apartment, ruſhed into the room, and, taking the king in her arms, aſked how he dared lay his hand on *the Lord's anointed.* Madam, ſays Buchanan, I have whipped his ar—; you may kiſs it if you pleaſe.

(*i*) *Auguſtus.* Dr. Robertſon ſays, "the "happy genius of Buchanan, equally "formed to excell in proſe and in verſe, "more various, more original, and more "elegant, than that of almoſt any other "modern who writes in Latin, reflects, with "regard to this particular, the greateſt luſtre "on his country." *Hiſt. of Scotl.* vol. ii. p. 302, 8vo.

5. *Pſalmus* cxx. *cum analyſi organica Beuzeri.* Baſil. 1569, 8vo.
6. *Baptiſtes, ſive calumnia.* Francof. 1578, 8vo.
7. *Alceſtis, tragœdia.* Lut. 1557, 4to.
8. *Tragœdiæ ſacræ, et exteræ,* 8vo.
9. *De caleto recepto carmen, apud Stephan.* 1558.
10. *Franciſcanus et fratres,* &c. Poema, 1568, 1569.
11. *Elegiæ, ſylviæ,* &c. Lut. 1576, 12mo.
12. *De ſphæra Herbornæ.* 1687, 8vo.
13. *Poëmata omnia.* Edinb. 1614, 24mo. Apud Elizum, 1521, 1628. Amſtelod. 1640, 1665, 1676. Edinb. 1677. Lond. 1686. Amſt. 1687, 12mo.
14. *Satyra in cardinalem Lotharingium,* &c. 1590, 8vo.
15. *Rudimenta grammatices, Tho. Linacri ex Anglico ſermone in Latinum verſæ.* Lut. 1546, 1550, 8vo.
16. *An admonition to the true lords.* Sterling, 1571, 8vo.
17. *De proſodia.* Edinb. 1667, 8vo.
18. *Chamæleon,* 1572. Lond. 1709.
19. *Ad viros ſui ſeculi epiſtolæ.* Lond. 1711, 8vo.
20. *Litteræ reginæ Scoticæ ad com. Bothweliæ,* 1572, 8vo.
21. *A detection of the doings of Mary queen of Scots, and of James earl of Bothwell, againſt Henry lord Darnly.* 1572, 8vo.
22. *Vita ab ipſo ſcripta biennio ante mortem, cum commentario D. Rob. Sibbaldi, M. D.* Edinb. 1702, 8vo.
23. *Life of Mary, queen of Scots.* Black letter, without date.
24. *Omnia Buchanani opera.* Edinb. 1704, 2 vol. fol.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN PARKHURST,

Biſhop of Norwich, a Latin Epigrammatiſt,

Bale, ix. 94.
Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 179.

WAS born at Gilford in Surrey, in the year 1511, and, being ſent young to Oxford, was educated, firſt in the grammar-ſchool adjoining to Magdalen college, under the celebrated Robertſon, and afterwards in Merton college, of which he was elected probationer-fellow, in the year 1529. In 1532 he took the degree of maſter of arts,

arts, and, being ordained, was collated to the rectory of Biſhop's-Clyve, in Gloceſterſhire, which he afterwards held *in commendam* with his biſhoprick. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, Parkhurſt, with the wiſer part of his brethren, went abroad, and ſettling at Zurich, in Switzerland, continued a voluntary exile till the queen's death; after which he returned to England, and, in the year 1560, was promoted, by queen Elizabeth, to the ſee of Norwich. He was made doctor of divinity in 1560, and died in 1574. He was buried in the middle iſle of his cathedral. (*a*)

MS. C.C C. Cambr. Miſc. B. v.

Bp. Tanner, p. 576.

WORKS.

1. *Epigrammata in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolcientium, Caroli et Henrici Brandon.* Lond. 1552, 4to.

2. *Ludicra, ſive epigrammata juvenilia.* Lond. 1573, 4to. This book, publiſhed by the author, when a biſhop, is ſaid to contain more obſcenity than Martial: it is not however quite naked, for Ant. Wood ſays he could not perceive it.

3. *Epigrammata ſeria.* Lond. 1560, 8vo.

4. *Epitaphia varia*: in collect. Tho. Wilſon. Lond. 1552.

5. *Vita Chriſti*, carm. Lat. in lib. precum privat. Lond. 1578.

6. *Letters*,

(*a*) *Cathedral.* On a marble monument over his grave, was his lordſhip's figure, engraved on braſs, with the following inſcription, which was taken away during the civil war.

Johannes Parkhurſtus theologiæ profeſſor, Gylfordiæ natus, Oxoniæ educatus, temporibus Mariæ reginæ pro nitida conſcientia Tiguriæ vixit exul voluntarius. Poſtea praeſul factus, ſanctiſſime hanc rexit eccleſiam 16 annos, et mortuus eſt ſecundo die Feb. an. 1574, aetatis ſuae 63.

And on one of the pillars is written—*Viro bono, docto ac pio Johanni Parkhurſto, epiſcopo vigilantiſſimo, Georgius Gardiner poſuit hoc.*

Bale, who wrote his account of Parkhurſt in the reign of queen Mary, concludes with theſe words.—"*Tiguri nunc* "*habitat, pro Chriſto pauper et inops, dum* "*Satanæ ſynagoga apud Anglos omni tyrannide* "*furit.*" He then adds the following lines, *ad Joannem Parkhurſtum, urgente Baleo, L. H.*

Scinditur in varias ſibi mens contraria partes,
Parkhurſti laudes ſcribere nolo, volo.
Nam quorſum Parkhurſte tuas ebuccino laudes?
Laus tua Muſa tua eſt, non epigramma meum.
Teſtis erit laudem tua bella Camœna tuarum,
Praeco liber tuus eſt, buccina carmen erit.
Totum Parkhurſtum Parkhurſti ludicra pingunt,
Si talem ulla tamen pingere charta poteſt.
Lucet in his animi probitas, elegantia linguae,
Artis dexteritas, candor et ingenii. &c. &c.

6. *Letters*, ſome in Latin to perſons abroad, others in Engliſh, manuſcript, Norwic. More, 125. Four or five of theſe are printed in Strype's Life of Parker.

7. *The Apocrypha*, from the book of Wiſdom to the end, tranſlated into Engliſh, in our preſent Bible.

Q. ELIZ.

NICHOLAS GRIMALD,

Or GRIMBALD, or GRIMBOLD,

A Poet of no inconſiderable rank in his time,

Bal. viii. 99. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 178. Bp. Tan. p. 344. Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 343.

WAS born in the county of Huntingdon, in the year 1519, and educated in Chriſt college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts: thence he removed to Oxford, and was there incorporated in the year 1542. He was ſoon after elected probationer-fellow of Merton college, and, in 1544, proceeded maſter of arts. In 1547, on the foundation of Henry the VIIIth's college, he was there admitted a ſenior, or theologiſt; about which time he read a public lecture in the large refectory of that houſe. This is all I can collect of his ſtory, except, that he was chaplain to biſhop Latimer, that he complied with the religion of queen Mary, and that he was in great eſteem about the fifteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth.(*a*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Elizabeth.* I have ſaid that he complied with the religion of queen Mary, on the credit of Strype, who ſays—"Nicholas "Ridley, while he was a priſoner at Lon- "don, and afterwards at Oxford, deſired "one Grimbold to tranſlate Laurantius "Valla his book, which he wrote againſt "the fable of Conſtantine's donation, and "glorious exaltation of the ſee of Rome; "and, having done that, he would have him "tranſlate Æneas Sylvius, *De geſtis Baſili-* "*enſis conſilii.* He directed alſo Auſtin "Bernher, Latimer's ſervant, to recom- "mend thoſe works to Grimbold, who "had been chaplain to the ſaid Latimer, and "a man (as Ridley gives him the character) "of

WORKS.

1. *Archipropheta, ſive Johannes Baptiſta, tragœdia.* Colon. 1548, 8vo.

2. *Oratio ad pontifices, Londini in æde Paulina, an.* 1553, *in ſynodo publico.* Lond. 1583, 8vo.

3. *In P. V. Maronis quatuor libros Georgicorum in oratione ſoluta paraphraſis.* Lond. 1591, 8vo.

4. *Vox populi, contra miniſtros, &c. non reſidentes,* in Engliſh. Lond. 1549, 8vo.

5. *Several poems,* among the earl of Surrey's ſongs and ſonnets. Lond 1557.

6. *Tully's offices,* tranſlated into Engliſh. Lond. 1558, 1564, 1596, 12mo.

Theſe, I think, are all his works that have been printed; beſides which, the reader will find, in Bale and Tanner, the titles of ſeveral other dramatic pieces, poems, tranſlations, &c.

" of much eloquence both in Engliſh and " Latin; *but he complied and ſubſcribed (that " is) to the times of queen Mary.*".

He further ſays—" Grimbold denied all " the things that Ridley wrote in priſon. " Shipſide, brother-in-law to Ridley, gave " them to him, but were all ſeized upon, " and came into the hands of the Papiſts."

Notwithſtanding all which, I cannot help doubting that Grimbold turned Papiſt, or ſuppoſing Strype's Grimbold another perſon, though Wood is of opinion, and Tanner is poſitive, that it was the ſame. Bale ſpeaks of our Grimoaldus, as he calls him, thus—" *Animum inſuper ad rem veræ Chriſtianam applicans, tam ſcriptis quam vivæ voce, ſalutem in unico ſervatore Jeſu ſitam eſſe, ferventer et oſtendit, et docuit.* This he certainly would not have written, if he had known that Grimbold had apoſtatiſed. And Bale knew him well, for one of Grimbold's poems is inſcribed to his *friend Bale.* Indeed Bale wrote his account of Grimbold in the year 1556, two years before the death of queen Mary; but his book was not printed till 1559, the year after the death of Mary. Bale was then living. If his friend had turned Papiſt, he would certainly have expunged the above encomium.

THOMAS CHURCHYARD Q. ELIZ.

WAS born in the town of Shrewſbury, about the year 1520. Wood ſays he was of a genteel family, and well educated, and that, at the age of ſeventeen, his father gave him a ſum of money, and

Winſtanley, Lives of the Poets, p. 61, 62. MS. note by Oldys.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 317.

and ſent him to court; where, ſo long as his finances laſted, he continued a *royſter*. He does not ſeem, however, to have gained any thing by his attendance at court, except his introduction to the earl of Surrey, with whom he lived ſome time as a domeſtic, and by whoſe encouragement he commenced poet. In this ſituation he continued till the year 1546, when his noble patron fell a moſt reproachful ſacrifice to the humour of a dying tyrant. Our poet now became a ſoldier, and made ſeveral campaigns on the continent, in Ireland, and in Scotland.(*a*) Anthony Wood ſays that he ſpent ſome time at Oxford, and that he was afterwards patroniſed by the earl of Leiceſter. He then became enamoured of a rich widow; but his paſſion not meeting with ſucceſs, he once more returned to the profeſſion of arms, engaged in foreign ſervice, in which he ſuffered great hardſhips, and had many hair-breadth eſcapes.(*b*) He died(*c*) in the year 1602,

Tan. Bibl. p. 179.

Fuller, Worth. iii. 9.

(*a*) *Scotland.* On the credit of the Oxford antiquary, I have ſaid, that our poet commenced ſoldier after the death of his patron, the earl of Surrey; but biſhop Tanner ſays that he ſerved the emperor in Flanders againſt the French in the reign of Henry VIII. The ſame author tells us, that he was in Ireland during the lieutenancy of Sir William Fitzwilliams. Now this gentleman was firſt appointed chief governor of Ireland in 1559, the ſecond year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Biſhop Tanner adds—*Obſidionem Gineſiæ, cum tempore reginæ Mariæ a Gallis occuparetur, direxit.* Oldys, in a manuſcript note, ſays he was a lieutenant under lord Gray, of Wilton, governor of Guiſnes, and was at the ſurrender of it in 1555. Oldys is miſtaken; it was in 1558. He was alſo at the ſiege of Leith in 1560.

(*b*) *Eſcapes.* "In the ſpring following "(ſays Ant. Wood) he went to the wars "again, in Flanders as it ſeems, had a "command there, was wounded, and taken "priſoner, but eſcaped by the endeavours "of a lady of conſiderable quality. Afterwards he trudged on foot threeſcore miles "through by-ways before he could come "to his friends; went home and recruited; "went to the wars again, was taken, committed to cloſe cuſtody for a ſpy, condemned to loſe his head by martial law; "but, by the endeavours of a noble dame, "was reprieved, relieved, and ſent away." *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 318.

(*c*) *Died.* Winſtanley, and, after him, Cibber, conjecture that he died in 1570. Fuller ſays, 1602. Oldys, in a manuſcript note on Winſtanley, ſays he was alive in 1604. And, in another note on a preceding paſſage, he writes—"Tom. Churchyard was born in 1520: about the age "of ſeventeen he came to king Henry's "court, had ſerved in the wars abroad,

"and

1602, and was buried in the choir of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. As to his poetical talents, they were by no means extraordinary.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *A mirrour for a man, wherein he ſhall ſee the miſerable ſtate of the world.* Lond. . . . .4to, in verſe. Printed in the reign of Edward VI.

2. *Churchyard's chance, containing fancies, verſes,* &c. Lond. 1580, 4to.

3. *Of the queen's entertainment in Norfolk,* &c. Lond. . . . . 4to.

4. *Of the miſery of Flanders,* &c. Lond. . . . . 4to.

5. *A feaſt full of ſad chear.* Lond. 1592, 4to.

6. *A ſpark of friendſhip, and warm good will,* &c. Lond. 1558, 1588, 4to.

7. *Churchyard's chips:* contains ſeveral poems, &c. Lond. 1575, 1578, 4to.

8. *Deſcription of the wofull wars in Flanders, ſince the four laſt years of Charles* v. in proſe. Lond. 1578, 4to.

9. *Churchyard's charge.* Lond. 1580, 4to.

10. *The paradiſe of dainty deviſes.* Lond. 1578, 4to.

11. *A true report of a dangerous ſervice attempted and brought to paſs by Engliſhmen, &c. for taking of Macklin in Flanders.* Lond. 1580, 12mo.

12. *Wonders of Wiltſhire, and the earthquake of Kent.* . . . . 1580, 8vo.

13. *The wiſhed reformation of wicked rebellion.* Lond. 1598.

14. *Diſcourſe of court and wars.* . . . . 1596, 4to.

15. *Worthineſs*

" and was ſubject at home under eight " crowned heads; had alſo been in the ſer- " vice of two or three of the nobleſt families " in England, had dedicated books to above " twenty great perſonages of fortune and " diſtinction; yet with all his fighting and " writing, loſs of much blood and time in " in camps and court, in fearful and fruit- " leſs attendance and dependance upon the " ungrateful great, he never could get " more than a very ſcanty penſion from " queen Elizabeth; ſo ſcanty, that upon " the death of Dr. John Underhill, biſhop " of Oxford, he had no better proſpect " than expoſing again in 1592 his aged and " ſcarified limbs to the hardſhips of war in " foreign ſervice; yet did ſtruggle on to " ſalute king James with a congratulation, " printed 1604." As to the eight crowned heads, it is evidently a miſtake.

(*d*) *Extraordinary.* A few lines will ſhow his ſtyle of poetry: the following are in his *Tragical Diſcourſe,* &c.

Full thirty years both court and wars I tryde,
And ſtill I ſought acquaintance with the beſt,
And ſerved the ſtate, and did ſuch hap abide
As might befal, and Fortune ſent the reſt.
When drum did ſound, I was a ſoldier preſt
To ſea or land as princes quarrel ſtood,
And for the ſame full oft I loſt my blood.

15. *Worthineſs of Wales*, &c. Lond. 1587, 4to.

16. *The wonders of the air*, &c. proſe. Lond. 1602. It is a tranſlation from Pliny.

17. *Churchyard's choice; or a rehearſal of the wars.* Lond. 1578, 4to.

18. *Myrrour for magiſtrates.* Lond. 1559, 1587, 1590, in which the ſtory of Jane Shore, Wolſey, &c. are his.

19. *Honour of the law.* Lond. 1596, 4to.

20. *Choice mirrour of honour.* Lond. 1597, 4to.

21. *Tragical diſcourſe of the unhappy man's life.* Lond. 1572, 4to.

He alſo tranſlated the three firſt books of Ovid *de triſtibus*.

K. HEN. VIII.

HENRY HOWARD,

Earl of Surrey, a Soldier and a Poet,

Bal. xii. p. 104.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 68.

THE ſon and grandſon of two lord treaſurers, dukes of Norfolk, was born probably about the year 1520, and educated in Windſor caſtle, with young Fitzroy, earl of Richmond, natural ſon to king Henry VIII. Wood ſays, from tradition, that he was ſome time a ſtudent at Cardinal college, Oxford. In his youth he became enamoured of the *Fair Geraldine*, whom his ſonnets have immortaliſed.(*a*) In 1532, Howard with his companion Richmond was at Paris,

(*a*) *Immortaliſed.* Who this fair Geraldine was, hath been a matter of diſpute. The author of the laſt edition of his poems ſays ſhe was the greateſt beauty of her time, and maid of honour to queen Catharine. Ant. Wood ſays ſhe was born at Florence, and that, when Surrey was in that city, diſcovering the houſe and chamber where ſhe was conceived and born, he wrote an amorous ſonnet on the occaſion, which begins thus:

Fair chamber, the preſence of ſweet beauties pride.

Mr. Walpole has taken ſome pains to illucidate this matter. "I think," ſays he, "I have very nearly diſcovered who this "fair perſon was; here is the earl's de- "ſcription.

From

Paris, where they continued ſome time. The latter died in 1536; after which our young hero made a tour to Italy, and at Florence, like a true *enamorato*, publiſhed a challenge againſt all comers, whether Chriſtians, Jews, Saracens, Turks, or Canibals, in defence of the beauty of his fair Geraldine, and was victorious in the tournament inſtituted by the grand duke on the occaſion.(*b*) The duke, we are told, was ſo charmed with his gallant exploits, that he would gladly have retained him at his court, but he rejected the invitation, being determined to maintain the ſuperlative beauty of his Geraldine, in all the principal cities in Italy. This romantic reſolution was however

Winſtanley, Lives of the Poets.

From Tuſcane came my ladies worthy race,
Fair Florence was ſometyme *her* (*their*) auncient ſeate;
The weſtern yle whoſe pleaſant ſhore doth face
Wild Camber's cliffs, did give her lively heate:
Foſter'd ſhe was with milke of Iriſhe breſt:
Her ſire, an earl; her dame, of princes blood:
From tender yeres in Britaine ſhe doth reſt
With kinges childe, where ſhe taſteth coſtly food.
Honſdon did firſt preſent her to myne yiew:
Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine ſhe hight,
Hampton me taught to wiſh her firſt for mine,
And Windſor, alas! doth chaſe me from her ſight.
Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above,
Happy is he that can obtain her love.

"I am inclined to think that the "poetical appellation was her real name, "as every one of the circumſtances tally. "Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, in "the reign of Henry VIII. married to his "ſecond wife, Margaret daughter of Tho-"mas Gray, marquis of Dorſet; by whom "he had three daughters, lady Margaret, "who was born deaf and dumb, (probably "not the fair Geraldine) Elizabeth, third "wife of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, "and the lady Cicely. Our genealogiſts "ſay, that the family of Fitzgerald de-"rives its origin from Otho, deſcended "from the dukes of Tuſcany, who in the "reign of king Alfred ſettled in England, "and from thence tranſplanted themſelves "into Ireland.—Her dame being of princes "blood, is equally exact; Thomas, mar-"quis of Dorſet, being ſon of queen "Eliz. Gray, daughter of the ducheſs of "Bedford, of the princely houſe of Luxem-"burg. The only queſtion is, Whether "the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, or her ſiſter "Cicely, was the fair Geraldine? I ſhould "think the former, as it is evident ſhe was "ſettled in England. The circumſtance "of his firſt ſeeing her at Hunſdon, in-"different as it ſeems, leads to a ſtrong con-"firmation of this conjecture. Hundſdon-"houſe in Hertfordſhire was built by "Henry VIII. and deſtined to the educa-"tion of his children. The lady Eliz. "Fitzgerald was ſecond couſin to the "princeſſes Mary and Elizabeth; and it "was very natural for her to be educated "with them, as the ſonnet ſays ſhe was." *Cat. of Nob. Auth.* vol. i. p. 104.

(*b*) *Occaſion.* "The ſhield preſented to "the earl by the great duke, for that pur-"poſe, is repreſented in Vertue's print of "the Arundel family, and was in poſſeſſion "of the laſt earl of Stafford." *Cat. of Nob. Auth.* vol. i. p. 109.

fruſtrated by the command of his ſovereign, Henry VIII. to return to England.

Ath Oxon. ut ſupra.

In 1540, he ſignalized himſelf in a tournament at Weſtminſter, againſt Sir John Dudley, Sir Thomas Seymour, and others. In 1542, he marched, under the command of his father, againſt the Scots, and in the ſame year was confined in Windſor caſtle for eating fleſh in Lent, contrary to the king's proclamation. In 1544, on the expedition to Boulogne in France, he was appointed field-marſhal of the Engliſh army, and after the taking of that town, in 1546, made captain-general of the king's forces in France. He was at this time knight of the garter. In the ſame year, attempting to intercept a convoy, he was defeated by the French, and ſoon after ſuperſeded in his command by the earl of Hertford.(*c*)

Surrey, after his return to England, conſcious of his former ſervices, and peeviſh under his diſgrace, could not help reflecting on the king and council. This was his firſt ſtep towards deſtruction. He had married Frances, the daughter of John earl of Oxford, and, after her death, is ſaid to have made love to the princeſs Mary. For this the Seymours, rivals of the Norfolk family, and now in favour with the king, accuſed him of aſpiring to the crown; adding, that he already preſumed to quarter part of the royal arms with his own: but, whatever might be the pretence, the cauſe of his ruin was the jealouſy and power of his enemies.(*d*) In ſhort, the deſtruction of the Howards being determined, Surrey, and his father the duke of Norfolk, were committed to the Tower, in December, 1546; and on the 13th of

Cibber, Lives of the Poets, vol. i. p. 51.

Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.

(*c*) *Hertford.* Mr. Walpole, having mentioned the earl's defeat, adds—"a diſgrace he ſoon repaired, though he never recovered the king's favour, in whoſe eyes a moment could cancel an age of ſervices."

(*d*) *Enemies.* "The unwieldy king growing diſtempered and froward, and apprehenſive for the tranquillity of his boy-ſucceſſor, eaſily conceived or admitted jealouſies infuſed into him by the earl of Hertford and the Proteſtant party, though one of the laſt acts of his fickle life was to found a convent." *Cat. of Nob. Auth. ut ſup.*

of January following, Surrey was tried at Guild-hall by a common jury, and beheaded on Tower-hill on the 19th day of the ſame month, nine days before the death of the king, who thus, that the meaſure of his crimes might be full, finiſhed his life with the murder of his beſt ſubject.(*e*) He was firſt interred in the church of Allhallows, Barkin, near Tower-hill, and afterwards, in the reign of king James I. removed to Farmingham in Suffolk, by his ſon Henry, earl of Northampton.

As to the character of this unfortunate earl, all our poets have ſung his praiſe. Mr. Walpole begins his anecdotes of Surrey with theſe words—" We now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almoſt " claſſic author, that ornament of a boiſterous, yet not unpoliſhed " court, the earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, " Pope, illuſtrated by his own Muſe, and lamented for his unhappy " death: a man," as Sir Walter Raleigh ſays, " no leſs valiant than " learned, and of excellent hopes." Leland calls him the conſcript enrolled heir of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder, in his learning and other excellent qualities; and the author of *The Art of Engliſh Poetry* ſays, that the earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, may be juſtly called the reformers of our poetry and ſtyle.*(f)*

WORKS.

1. *Songs and ſonnets.* Lond. 1557, 12mo. 1565, 1574, 1585, 1587, 8vo. Several of theſe ſonnets are by Sir Tho. Wyatt, and others.

(*e*) *Subject.* The accuſations brought againſt this amiable and innocent young nobleman on his trial, were ſo extremely ridiculous, that one is aſtoniſhed how it was poſſible, even in the moſt deſpotic reign, to find a judge and jury ſo puſillanimouſly villainous as to carry on the farce of juſtice on the occaſion. We boaſt of our excellent conſtitution, and our trial by juries; but this example may teach us, that our conſtitution and our juries are not incompatible with deſpotic monarchy.

(*f*) *Style.* " He was beheld," ſays another writer, " in general, by the Engliſh, " as the chief ornament of the nation; " highly eſteemed for his chivalry, his " affability, his learning, and whatſoever " other graces might either make him ami- " able in the eyes of the people, or for- " midable in the ſight of a jealous, im- " potent, and wayward prince." *Heylin's Ch. Hiſt.* 1546.

He is alſo ſaid to have written,

2. *Tranſlation of Eccleſiaſtes, and ſome pſalms.*

3. *One or two books of Virgil's Æneid,* tranſlated, in blank verſe. Lond. 1557, 12mo.

4. *A poem to the duke of Richmond.*

5. *Satires on the citizens of London.*

6. *Tranſlation of Boccace's conſolation to Pinus.*

7. *Epitaph on one Clere,* formerly in Lambeth church, preſerved in Aubrey's Survey of Surrey.

Q. ELIZ.

RICHARD EDWARDS,

One of our firſt Dramatic Poets,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 151.

WAS born in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1523, and educated at Oxford. He was admitted ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti college, under the tuition of George Ethridge, in 1540; probationer-fellow in 1544, and ſtudent of the upper table of Chriſt-church at its foundation by king Henry VIII. in 1547, in which year he took the degree of maſter of arts. From Oxford he removed to Lincoln's inn, probably with a deſign to ſtudy the law; but, following the natural bent of his genius, he became entirely devoted to muſic, and poetry. In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, he was made one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel, and maſter of the children.(*a*) He died in the year 1566, aged 43. Edwards, we are told, was much eſteemed by his cotemporaries, as a poet and muſician, particularly by

Bp. Tanner, p. 252.

Comp. to the Playhouſe.

(*a*) *Children.* Chetwood ſays, that Edwards had a licence from the queen to ſuperintend the children of the royal chapel, as her majeſty's company of comedians; which hath been conſtrued into a patent of a theatre royal. The children of the chapel frequently acted plays before queen Elizabeth; and it is very probable that Edwards, being their muſic-maſter, and a comic poet, was alſo their inſtructor in the art of acting. There does not ſeem to have been any thing like a patent in the caſe.

by the queen, who was highly entertained with his dramatic compoſitions.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Damon and Pythias,* an hiſtorical play: ſcene Syracuſe. Reprinted in Dodſley's old plays.

2. *Palæmon and Arcyte:* comedy, in two parts. Publiſhed with the former, and ſome of the author's ſongs in 1585. The ſtory from Chaucer's *Knight's Tale.*

3. *Several Latin and Engliſh poems.* Many of thoſe in Engliſh were publiſhed in the *Paradiſe of dainty deviſes.* Lond. 1578, 4to.

4. *Edwards's ſoulknil:* a poem, written during his laſt illneſs.

(*b*) *Compoſitions.* As an inſtance of queen Elizabeth's regard for our author, and of her majeſty's propenſity to wit, I relate the following anecdote.—*Palæmon and Arcyte* having been acted two nights running, in the year 1566, by the ſcholars of Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, to the great entertainment of the queen and her attendants, ſhe ſent for the author, gave him many thanks, and promiſed to reward him: then turning to ſome of her retinue, ſhe ſaid —Of *Palæmon,* "I warrant he dallied not "in love, when he was in love indeed." —Of *Arcyte,* "He was a right martial "knight, having a ſwart countenance, and "a manly face."—Of *Trecatio,* "God's "pity, what a knave it is!"—&c.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOE, Q. ELIZ.

A Tragic Poet, and a Player, cotemporary with Shakeſpeare.

HE was born in the reign of Edward VI. and educated at Cambridge, after which he ſettled in London, and went upon the ſtage. What were his peculiar talents as an actor, are not recorded; but, as a poet, he is much applauded by ſeveral writers.(*a*) The time Oldys, MS. Bp. Tan. Bibl. p. 512.

(*a*) *Writers.* As to his acting, Langbain ſays, in general terms, that he trod the ſtage with applauſe; and adds, that he was eſteemed an excellent poet by Ben. Jonſon, and by Heywood his fellow-actor. Biſhop Tanner calls him, *poeta tragicus paucis*

time of his death is not exactly known; but the manner of it was tragical, if we may credit the Oxford Antiquary, who, in his life of Thomas Newton, tells us, that he was ſtabbed by a livery-ſervant.(*b*)

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 338.

Such are the very few incidents, which I have been able to collect relative to Chriſtopher Marloe, though moſt of our biographers have given ſome account of him.

WORKS.

1. *Tamberlain the great, or the Sythian ſhepherd, in two parts.* Lond. 1590, 1593, 8vo. black letter. 1600, 1605, 1606.

2. *The maſacre at Paris:* no date. Not divided into acts.

3. *The*

paucis inferior. Carew, in his *Diſcourſe of the excellency of the Engliſh tongue*, compares Shakeſpeare and Marloe to Catullus; and Meres, in his *Wit's commonwealth*, draws a parallel between Muſæus, Chapman, and Marloe, and conſiders the laſt of theſe among the improvers of our language.

(*b*) *Servant.* Ant. Wood's account of this affair is too curious to be omitted.— "This Marloe, giving too large a ſwing to "his own wit, and ſuffering his luſt to "have the full reins, fell to that outrage and "extremity, as Jodell, a French tragic poet "did (being an Epicure and an Atheiſt,) "that he denied God and his ſon Chriſt, and "not only in word blaſphemed the Trinity, "but alſo, as it was credibly reported, "wrote diverſe diſcourſes againſt it, affirming our Saviour to be a deceiver, and "Moſes to be a conjuror; the holy Bible "to contain only vain and idle ſtories, and "all religion but a device of policy. But "ſee the end of this perſon, which was "noted by all, eſpecially the Preciſians: "for ſo it fell out, that he being deeply "in love with a certain woman, had for "his rival a bawdy ſerving-man, one rather "fit to be a pimp than an ingenious *amo-retto*, as Marloe conceived himſelf to be. "Whereupon Marloe taking it to be an "high affront, ruſhed in upon, to ſtab "him with his dagger: but the ſerving-man being very quick, ſo avoided the "ſtroke, that withall catching hold of "Marloe's wriſt, he ſtabbed his own dagger into his own head, in ſuch ſort, that "notwithſtanding all the means of ſurgery "that could be wrought, he ſhortly after "died of his wound, before the year 1593." *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 338. This ridiculous ſtory is copied from *Beard's Theatre of God's judgments.* Marloe ſeems to have dared to reaſon on matters of religion; than which nothing could be a greater crime, in the opinion of thoſe who did not dare to think for themſelves. Poſterity will hardly believe, that there ever was a time when *free-thinking* was deemed criminal. His blaſpheming the Trinity, and calling Moſes a conjuror, were dreadful crimes in the eyes of Anthony Wood, who was himſelf no conjuror, and on whoſe authority Biſhop Tanner calls poor Marloe *atheiſta et blaſphemus horrendus.*

3. *The troubleſome reign, and lamentable death, of Edward* ii. *acted by the earl of Pembroke's ſervants.* Lond. 1598, 4to. in blank verſe.

4. *Dr. Fauſtus his tragical hiſtory.* Lond. 1604, 4to. 1661, 1664, 4to.

5. *Luſt's dominion, or the laſcivious queen:* tragedy. Lond. 1657, 12mo.—1661. Afterwards altered by Mrs. Behn, and called Abdelazer.

6. *The Jew of Malta:* tragedy. Lond. 1633.

7. *Dido queen of Carthage:* tragedy. Written by Marloe and Thomas Naſh, and acted before queen Elizabeth, at Cambridge, in 1564.

8. *Hero and Leander,* a poem. Lond. 1606, 8vo. 1629, 4to. The firſt part of this poem was left imperfect by Marloe, and finiſhed by Thomas Naſh. The ſecond part was afterwards written by Henry Petow, and publiſhed in 1598, 4to. The firſt part was certainly publiſhed before the year 1606.

JAMES CALFHILL, Q. ELIZ.

A Divine,

WAS born in Shropſhire, in the year 1530, and educated at Eaton ſchool, from whence, in 1545, he was ſent to King's college, Cambridge; but removed to Chriſt church in Oxford, on the foundation of that college by king Henry VIII. in 1548. Here, we are told, he gave early proof of his talents for poetry in ſome dramatic performances. In 1549, he took his bachelor's degree, and that of maſter in 1552. In 1560, he was made canon of Chriſt church, and the year following took the degree of bachelor in divinity. In 1562, he was proctor for the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the convocation which compoſed the *Thirty-nine Articles,* and the ſame year, was made rector of St. Andrew, Wardrobe, London. In October following, he was preſented to a prebend of St. Paul's. In 1565, he was collated to the rectory of Bocking in Eſſex, and ſoon after, made archdeacon of Colcheſter. In the ſame year he took the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1570, he was nominated to the ſee of

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. Vol. i. col. 163.

Strype's Ann. p. 327.

of Worceſter, but died before his conſecration, and was buried in the church of Bocking before mentioned. He had the character of a perſuaſive and eloquent preacher.

WORKS.

1. *Querela Oxonienſis academiæ Cantabrigiam.* Lond. 1552, 4to. A Latin poem, on the death of H. and C. Brandon.

2. *Hiſtoria de exhumatione Catharinæ nuper uxoris Pet. Martyris.* Lond. 1562, 4to.

3. *Anſwer to John Martial's treatiſe of the Croſs.* Lond. 1565, 4to.

4. *Progne,* a Latin tragedy.

5. *Poemata varia.*

Q. ELIZ.

PATRICK ADAMSON,

Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's,

Biogr. Brit.

BORN of poor but honeſt parents, at Perth. In 1566 he went to France, as tutor to one Mr. Gill, where he ſuffered ſix months impriſonment, on account of a Latin poem on the birth of our James I. He was with his pupil at Bourges, at the time of the maſſacre; but, being concealed by his landlord, eſcaped death. Anno 1576 he was made chaplain to the regent of Scotland, and, ſoon after, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's. From the inſtant of his advancement to that dignity, he was continually harraſſed and perſecuted by the Preſbyterian party,(*a*) and, though he was for ſome time king James's

Calderwood, Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland.

Vit. Pat. Adamſon, a T. Voluſeno.

(*a*) *Party.* In 1582 the archbiſhop, being ſeized with a diſorder which baffled the ſkill of his phyſicians, applied to an old woman, and was cured; but this inſtance of her ſkill rendered her ſuſpected of witchcraft: ſhe was therefore committed to priſon by his enemies the Preſbyterians, but eſcaped; however, four years after, ſhe was taken at Edinburgh, and piouſly burnt for ſaving the archbiſhop's life. *True Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland, p.* 140.

James's embaſſador to queen Elizabeth, he was afterwards abandoned by that wretched monarch, and ſuffered to languiſh in poverty. He died in the year 1591.

WORKS.

The writings of this prelate have been collected, and publiſhed anno 1619, in one vol. 4to. containing

1. *A Latin verſion of the book of Job.* 1572.
2. *Herod,* a tragedy, Lat. 1572.
3. *A Latin poem of the birth of king James.*
4. *Catechiſmus, Latino carmine red.*
5. *Lamentations of Jeremiah,* in Latin verſe.
6. *A Latin tranſlation of the Apocalypſe.*

Beſides theſe, which had been printed before at different times, he left ſeveral other conſiderable manuſcripts.

JASPER HEYWOOD,

Q. ELIZ.

THE ſon of the poet John Heywood, was born in London, in the year 1535, and ſent to the univerſity of Oxford in 1547. In 1553 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and was elected probationer-fellow of Merton college. He continued a member of that houſe about five years, with the reputation of a prime diſputant; but, being rather too gay for the academical gravity of thoſe times, after a third admonition from the warden, in 1558 he reſigned his fellowſhip to prevent expulſion.(*a*) Nevertheleſs, about a month after, he proceeded in arts, and was elected fellow of All Souls; but in 1561, he left the univerſity, and went to St. Omers in France, where, profeſſing himſelf a Papiſt, he was ordained prieſt. In the following year he travelled to Rome, and was there admitted into the ſociety of Jeſus. Having reſided in the Jeſuits' college about two years, he was ſent to Diling

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 290.

(*a*) *Expulſion.* Langbain and Jacob take no notice of his miſbehaviour; but ſay that he quitted Merton college for a fellowſhip of All-Souls.

in Switzerland, where he ſpent ſeventeen years in fruitleſs diſputations with the obſtinate heretics of that country. During this time he was honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1581 he received orders from pope Gregory XIII. to proceed on a miſſion of greater importance. His holineſs, reflecting that the kingdom of England was governed by a heretic, and moſt of her ſubjects in a deplorable ſtate of damnation, piouſly reſolved to ſave their ſouls by means of a cargo of learned Jeſuits, who were accordingly ſmuggled into this iſland. Of theſe, Heywood was among the chief, and, Camden ſays, the firſt that landed. We are told that he lived in London with uncommon ſplendor. Many of theſe miſſionaries, the government miſtaking the piety of their intentions for treaſon, were roughly dealt with. At laſt, when they had diſturbed the tranquillity of the nation about four years, ſome of them having been executed, and many yet in confinement under ſentence of the law, the queen, who was not naturally cruel, ordered all that were in priſon, about ſeventy in number, to be tranſported to France, and there ſet at liberty. Jaſper Heywood had the good fortune to be one of the number.(*b*) He went firſt to Dole, where, ſays Wood, he was much troubled with witches; thence to Rome, and finally to Naples, where he died in 1598.(*c*)

Camd. Eliz. p. 295.

WORKS.

1. *Various poems and deviſes*: printed in *The paradiſe of dainty deviſes*. Lond. 1573.

2. *Thyeſtes*, tragedy, tranſlated from Seneca. Lond. 1560, 8vo.

3. *Hercules furens*, tragedy, alſo from Seneca.

4. *Troas*, tragedy, alſo from Seneca; printed with the two former, in black letter, in 1581, 4to.

(*b*) *Number.* This cargo of Jeſuits embarked at Tower-wharf, Jan. 21, 1584. Jaſper Heywood is the firſt on a liſt of 20, which were ſent at that time.

(*c*) 1598. Anth. Wood, Cibber, and the Companion to the Play-houſe, tell us, that Pits makes very honourable mention of Jaſper Heywood. Now Pits has no life of Jaſper. In his life of John Heywood, he ſays —*duos filios habuit ſocietatis Jeſu preſbyteros, ex quibus alterum nomine Gaſparum, Romæ primùm, deinde Neapoli familiariter novi.*

Fuller, for want of better information, ſays that Jaſper Heywood was executed in the reign of Elizabeth. *Worth. Lond.* p. 222.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, Q. ELIZ.

Lord BUCKHURST, and Earl of DORSET,

A Stateſman, and Poet,

THE ſon of Richard Sackville eſq. of Buckhurſt in the pariſh of Withian in Suſſex, was born in the year 1536.(*a*) He was ſent to Hart-hall, in Oxford, in the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. whence he removed to Cambridge, where he took a maſter of arts degree, and thence to the Inner Temple. He now applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and was called to the bar. We are told that he commenced poet whilſt at the univerſities, and that theſe his juvenile productions were much admired, none of which however have been preſerved. In the fourth and fifth year of queen Mary, we find him a member of the houſe of commons; about which time, in 1557, he wrote the *Induction*,(*b*) and probably ſoon after, the tragedy of *Gorboduc*,(*c*) which was acted before queen Elizabeth, in 1561, by the gentlemen

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. Cib. Lives, vol. i. Companion to the Play-houſe.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. p. 347.

(*a*) 1536. His mother was the daughter of Sir John Bruges, lord mayor of London. The family of Sackville are ſaid to have come into England with William the Conqueror.

(*b*) *Induction.* This was intended as an introduction to the *Myrror of Magiſtrates*, which was meant to comprehend all the unfortunate Great from the beginning of our hiſtory; but, the deſign being dropped, it was inſerted in the body of the work. This Myrror of Magiſtrates is formed on a dramatic plan, in which the perſons are introduced ſpeaking. The *Induction* is written much in the ſtyle of Spenſer, who with ſome probability is ſuppoſed to have imitated this author. Spenſer was a child when the Induction was written. See *Spence, in Preface to Gorboduc. Lond.* 1736.

(*c*) *Gorboduc.* This was the firſt tolerable tragedy in our language. *The Companion to the Play-houſe* tells us, I know not on what authority, that the three firſt acts were written by Mr. Tho. Norton. Sir Philip Sidney, in his *Apology for Poetry*, ſays, "it is full of ſtately ſpeeches and "well-ſounding phraſes, climbing to the "height of Seneca his ſtile," &c. Rymer

gentlemen of the Inner Temple. In the firſt parliament of this reign Mr. Sackville was member for Suſſex, and for Bucks in the ſecond. In the mean time, he made the tour of France and Italy, and in 1566 was impriſoned at Rome,(*d*) when he was informed of his father's death, by which he became poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable fortune.

Having now obtained his liberty, he returned to England, and, being firſt knighted, was created lord Buckhurſt. In 1570 he was ſent embaſſador to France. In 1586 he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to try the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, and was the meſſenger employed to report the confirmation of her ſentence, and to ſee it executed. The year following he went embaſſador to the States General, in conſequence of their complaint againſt the earl of Leiceſter, who, diſliking his impartiality, prevailed on the queen to recall him, and confine him to his houſe. In this ſtate of confinement he continued about ten months, when Leiceſter dying, he was reſtored to favour, and in 1580 was inſtalled knight of the garter: but the moſt incontrovertable proof of the queen's partiality for lord Buckhurſt appeared in the year 1591, when ſhe cauſed him to be elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, in oppoſition to her favorite Eſſex.(*e*) In 1598, on the death of the treaſurer Burleigh, lord Buckhurſt ſucceeded him, and by virtue of his office became in effect prime miniſter; and, when in 1601 the earls of Eſſex and Southampton were brought to trial, he ſat as lord high ſteward on the awful occaſion.

On

ſpeaks highly in its commendation. Mr. Spence, at the inſtigation of Pope, republiſhed it in 1736, with a pompous preface. It is ſaid to be our firſt dramatic piece written in verſe.

(*d*) *Rome.* The cauſe of his confinement is a matter of doubt. The preacher of his funeral ſermon ſays, it was owing to ſome who hated him for his love to religion, and his duty to his ſovereign; but others ſuppoſe it to have been for debt, becauſe he was immediately releaſed on the death of his father.

(*e*) *Eſſex.* Probably Eſſex might be at this time in diſgrace on account of his late marriage with the widow of Sir Philip Sidney.

On the acceſſion of James I. he was graciouſly received, had the office of lord high treaſurer confirmed to him for life, and was created earl of Dorſet. He continued in high favour with the king till the day of his death, which happened ſuddenly on the 19th of April, 1608, in the council-chamber at Whitehall. He was interred with great ſolemnity in Weſtminſter abbey. He was a good poet, an able miniſter, and an honeſt man. From him is deſcended the preſent noble family of the Dorſets. "It were needleſs," ſays Mr. Walpole, "to "add, that he was the patriarch of a race of genius and wit."

WORKS.

1. *Induction* to the Mirrour of Magiſtrates.

2. *Story of the duke of Buckingham*, which immediately follows the Induction in the Mirror of Magiſtrates. This collection was firſt printed in 1559, 4to. 1587, 4to. 1610.

3. *Gorboduc*, tragedy. 1565, 1566, 1570, 1736. Alſo in the ſecond volume of Dodſley's Old Plays.

4. Several letters in the *Cabala*.

5. A letter to the earl of Suſſex, in Howard's coll. p. 297.

6. A Latin letter to Dr. Bartholomew Clarke, prefixed to his tranſlation of Caſtilio.

EDWARD VERE,

Q. ELIZ.

The ſeventeenth earl of Oxford,

WAS the ſon of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. commanded in the rear of the army, at the ſiege of Bolloigne. He was born about the year 1540,(*a*) and educated Biogr. Brit.

(*a*) 1540. Ant. Wood tells us, that waiting on queen Elizabeth at Oxford, in 1566, he was honoured with the degree of maſter of arts. This probably happened ſoon after his return from Italy, at which time we may ſuppoſe him to be at moſt twenty-ſix years of age.

Faſti Oxon. vol. i. p. 99.

cated in St. John's college, Cambridge. He travelled into Italy, and is ſaid to have been the firſt who brought perfumes and embroidered gloves to England.(*b*) He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in two tournaments before her majeſty, in 1571 and 1580. Stow informs us that he was the chief of thoſe nobles, who, in the year 1585, attended the earl of Leiceſter to Holland;(*c*) and in the following year he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to try Mary, queen of Scots. In 1588 he joined the fleet with ſome ſhips hired at his own expence to oppoſe the Spaniſh Armada. He died in the year 1604.(*d*) The Oxford antiquary tells us, that he was in his younger days an excellent poet, and comedian, (i. e. a comic author) and that ſeveral of his compoſitions were publiſhed, the very titles of which are loſt.

WORKS.

1. Several poems, printed in *the Paradiſe of dainty devices.* Lond. 1578, 4to
2. A Latin letter, prefixed to Barth. Clarke's Latin tranſlation of Caſtilio *de curioli ſive aulico.* Lond. 1571.

(*b*) *England.* In the *Biographia Britannica* we are told that he preſented her majeſty with a pair of *perfumed* gloves, and that ſhe was pictured with them on her hands. The writer meant to ſay *embroidered* gloves.

(*c*) *Holland.* This is related on the credit of John Stow; but on conſulting Camden's Annals of Elizabeth, I find no mention of the earl of Oxford in this expedition, which is a little extraordinary if he was at the head of the party, as Mr. Walpole relates. Theſe are Camden's words— "He (the earl of Leiceſter) ſet out with "great preparation, and a ſplendid retinue, "being accompanied by the earl of Eſſex, "the lords Audley and North, Sir William Ruſſel, Sir Thomas Shirley, Sir "Arthur Baſſet, Sir Walter Waller, Sir "Gervaſe Clifton, and other knights, "and a ſelect troop of 500 gentlemen.

(*d*) 1604. This earl of Oxford married the daughter of the treaſurer Burleigh, whom he ardently ſollicited to ſave the life of the duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572 for intending to marry the queen of Scots, and being privy to a popiſh plot: but not being able to prevail on his father-in-law to ſave his friend, he ſwore in revenge that Burleigh's daughter ſhould ſuffer for it. He accordingly quitted her bed, and determined to ſquander his fortune. It is evident however that he repented of this fooliſh project; for the greateſt part of his eſtate deſcended to his ſon.

THOMAS

THOMAS NASH.

Q. ELIZ.

WINSTANLEY, Langbain, Gildon, Philips, Cibber, and the Companion to the Play-houſe, have all given ſome account of the life of this poet. The firſt of theſe writers knew nothing more of him than that he was born a gentleman, and educated at Cambridge.(*a*) Langbain adds only, that he lived in the reign of Charles I. From *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*, I learn, that he was deſigned for holy orders, was deſcended from a family in Hertfordſhire, and born at Leoſtoff in Suffolk. The *Companion to the Play-houſe* copies Cibber, who quotes no authority.(*b*) That he was a companion of his cotemporary poet Green, appears from his being preſent at the fatal repaſt of pickled herrings in 1592. Wood ſays, they were cotemporaries at Cambridge. About the year 1597, Naſh ſuffered in ſome reſpect on account of a comedy,(*c*) and from a manuſcript note on Langbain I learn, that he died about the year 1600, aged 42.(*d*) His character is that of a man of humour, a bitter ſatyriſt, and no contemptible poet.(*e*)

Winſt. p. 77.
Langb. p. 382.
Cild. p. 103.
Cib. vol. i. p. 347.
Faſti, vol. i. col. 137.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Cambridge.* He was of St. John's college, where he reſided ſeven years. Vide his *Lenten Stuff*, p. 29.

(*b*) *Authority.* This account of his family and birth is taken from his *Praiſe of a red herring*, p. 52.

(*c*) *Comedy.* "Naſh was either con-
" fined, or otherwiſe troubled, about 1597,
" for a comedy on *The iſle of dogs*; though
" he wrote but the firſt act, and the players,
" unknown to him, ſupplied the reſt, which
" bred both their trouble and mine too,
" ſays he, in his *Praiſe of a red herring*."
Oldys, MS.

(*d*) *Aged* 42. The author of this note on Langbain muſt have been miſtaken as to his age, if (as aſſerted in the Companion to the Play-houſe) he was the author of the tragedy of *Dido*, acted before queen Elizabeth in 1564; at which time, according to the note above mentioned, he was only ſix years old. We will therefore venture, inſtead of 42, to read, aged 62.

(*e*) *Poet.* "There is," ſays Oldys,
" a good character of Naſh in *The return*
" *from Parnaſſus, or ſcourge of ſimony*, acted
" by the ſtudents in St. John's college,
" Cambridge, 1606, 4to. by which it ap-
" pears

WORKS.

1. *Dido queen of Carthage*, a tragedy, acted before queen Elizabeth, at Cambridge, in 1564.

2. *Summer's laſt will and teſtament.* 1600, 4to.

3, *Piers Pennileſs his ſupplication to the Devil.* 1598.

4. *Diſcourſe of apparitions.* Lond. 1594.

5. *Have with ye to Saffron-Walden.* A pamphlet againſt Dr. Harvey.

6. *Four letters confuted:* alſo againſt Harvey. 1593, 4to.

7. *The white herring and the red:* a poem.

8. *Lenten ſtuff; or praiſe of a red herring, and deſcription of Yarmouth,* 1599, 4to. in proſe. Sir Hans Sloane gave half a guinea for this pamphlet in 1732.

9. *Iſle of Dogs*, a comedy. Of this he wrote only the firſt act.

10. *An almond for a parrot*, and many other pamphlets; among the reſt, one upon Αιλδως, as I learn from a manuſcript note on Langbain's life of Naſh.

"pears that Naſh was then dead.—Naſh "more effectually diſcouraged and non-"plus'd Penry the moſt notorious anti-"prelate, Will. Hervey the aſtrologer, "and his adherents, than all the ſerious "writers that attacked them. He was a "man of learning, and had a ſtyle very "fluent in the bantering way." *MS. note on Langbain.*

Q. ELIZ.

GEORGE TURBERVILE,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i.col.275.

DESCENDED of an ancient family in Dorſetſhire. He was the ſon of Nicholas Turbervile of Whitchurch in that county, where he was born, probably about 1540. From Wincheſter ſchool he was ſent to New-college in Oxford, of which college he was elected perpetual fellow in 1561. He left the univerſity, without a degree, the year following, and became a ſtudent of the law in one of the inns of court in London, where he acquired ſome fame as a poet; but, being alſo diſtinguiſhed as a polite ſcholar, and a man of buſineſs, when Sir Thomas Randolph was ſent, by queen Elizabeth, embaſſador to

to the court of Ruſſia, Mr. Turbervile was appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy. During his reſidence in Ruſſia, in 1568, he wrote ſeveral poems, addreſſed to Edward Dancie, and to his intimate friend, the celebrated Spenſer. After his return to England, Wood ſays, "he was eſteemed an accompliſhed gentleman, and his company was much ſought after and deſired by all ingenious men." He flouriſhed about the year 1594; but where or when he died, is unknown.(*a*) Tan. Bibl. p. 726.

WORKS.

1. *Poems deſcribing the places and manners of the country of Ruſſia.* In Hakluyt's voyages, vol. i. p. 384.

2. *Epitaphs, epigrams, ſongs, ſonnets.* Lond. 1570, 8vo. 1587, 8vo. Dedicated to Ann, counteſs of Warwick.

3. *Verſes,* at the end of Roland's tranſlation of Lazarillo de Tormes. Lond. 1582.

4. *Tragical tales, tranſlated from the Italian:* to which are added epitaphs, &c. and three epiſtles in verſe about Ruſſia. Lond. 1587, 8vo.

5. *Mantuan's eclogues,* in Engliſh verſe. Lond. 1594.

6. *Ovid's epiſtles,* in verſe: printed by Charlewood, printer to the Howard family. . . . . 12mo. Lond. 1600.

7. *The book of falconrie or hawking.* Lond. 1591, 4to. 2d edit. Whether by the ſame George Turbervile is doubtful.

(*a*) *Unknown.* Sir John Harrington, in his firſt book of epigrams, No. 42, ſpeaking of George Turbervile, begins thus:

> When times were yet but rude, thy pen endeavour'd
> To poliſh barbariſm with purer ſtyle;
> When times were grown moſt old, thy heart perſever'd;
> Sincere and juſt, unſtain'd with gifts or guile, &c.

Q. ELIZ.

GABRIEL HARVEY,

Faſti Oxon. vol. i. col. 128.

THE ſon of a ropemaker(*a*) at Saffron-Waldon in Eſſex, was born about the year 1545, and educated at Chriſt-college in Cambridge,(*b*) where he took both degrees in arts. He was afterwards

Carter's Hiſt. Cambr. p. 103.

elected fellow of Trinity-hall, and became proctor of the univerſity. Having applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law, he obtained his grace for a degree in that faculty, and, in 1585, was admitted doctor of laws at Oxford, which he completed in the following year, and practiſed as an advocate in the prerogative court of Canterbury at London. Towards the latter part of his life he began to ſtudy aſtrology, and finally turned almanack-maker.(*c*) He died in the year 1630, aged 85. Wood ſays he was eſteemed an ingenious man, and

Biogr. Brit. Art. Spenſer, note c.

an excellent ſcholar. Spenſer, the celebrated poet, was his very intimate friend; and from that friend we learn, that Harvey was highly eſteemed, both by Sir Philip Sidney, and Mr. Dyer. As to his poetical talents, Mr. Upton is of opinion, that his poem prefixed to the Fairy Queen, and ſigned Hobbinol, would, if he had written nothing elſe, have rendered him immortal.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Ropemaker.* His father, though a ropemaker by trade, was of a good family, and nearly related to Sir Thomas Smith, the great ſtateſman in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

(*b*) *Cambridge.* Ant. Wood ſays he had his firſt academical breeding at Chriſt college in Cambridge; biſhop Tanner—*fuit aulæ Pembrochianæ alumnus.* In *Carter's Hiſt. of Cambridge* I find him among the learned writers of both theſe colleges; ſo that probably he reſided ſome time in each. From biſhop Tanner I alſo learn that he was public profeſſor of rhetoric in the univerſity of Cambridge: a circumſtance unknown to the Oxford antiquary, and unnoticed in the *Biographia Britannica.*

(*c*) *Almanack-maker.* In this capacity he was ſeverely attacked, and, not undeſervedly, ridiculed by Tho. Naſh and Robert Green. When a man of real knowledge and abilities becomes ridiculouſly credulous, he is fair game to all the world, and is often rendered contemptible by men of inferior talents, but who happen to poſſeſs a greater degree of natural ſagacity, or common ſenſe.

WORKS.

1. *Rhetor, ſive duorum dierum oratio de natura, arte, et exercitatione rhetorica.* Lond. 1577. 4to.

2. *Ciceronianus, vel oratio poſt reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad ſuos auditores.* Lond. 1577, 4to.

3. XAIPE, *vel gratulatio Valdenenſium, lib.* iv. *ad Eliz. reginam.* Lond. 1578. In Latin verſe, preſented to queen Elizabeth at Audley-end in Eſſex.

4. *Smithus, vel Muſarum lachrymæ pro obitu honoratiſſ. viri Thomæ Smith.* Lond. 1578, 4to.

5. *Tyranomaſtic.*

6. *Ode natalitia.*

7. *Rameidos.*

8. *Philomuſos.*

9. *Anticoſmopolita.*

10. A copy of Engliſh verſes ſigned *Hobbinol,* prefixed to Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

11. *A new letter of notable contents,* &c. Lond. 1593, 4to.

12. *Pierce's ſupererogation,* &c. Lond. 1593, 4to.

13. *An advertiſement for Pap Hatchet and Martin Marprelate:* printed with the former. Theſe three laſt pieces were written in anſwer to Thomas Naſh, who had been ſevere upon Dr. Harvey in his Apologie for Pierce Pennileſs, and in other pamphlets.

JOHN MAITLAND,

Q. ELIZ.

Lord THYRLESTANE,

Chancellor of Scotland,

WAS the ſon of Sir Richard Maitland of Lithingtoun, and brother to ſecretary Lithingtoun. He was born in the year 1545, educated in Scotland, and was afterwards ſent to France to ſtudy the law. On his return to his native country, he commenced

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 398.

advocate, in which profeſſion his abilities became ſo eminently conſpicuous, that in the year 1584, he was made ſecretary of ſtate to king James VI. and, on the death of the earl of Arran, the year following, created lord high chancellor of Scotland.(*a*) Mary, queen of Scots, was executed in England in 1586, and her ſon James VI. of Scotland determined to revenge her death: but, alas! James could not bear the ſight of a naked ſword. Queen Elizabeth might have murdered half of his ſubjects with impunity. Walſingham wrote a long letter to the chancellor, and his Scotiſh *moſt-Chriſtian* majeſty was appeaſed.(*b*)

The chancellor's power and influence created him many enemies among the Scotch nobility, who made ſeveral attempts to deſtroy him, but without ſucceſs. In 1589 he attended the king on his voyage to Norway, where his bride, the princeſs of Denmark, was detained by contrary wind. The marriage was immediately conſummated, and they returned with the queen to Copenhagen, where they ſpent the enſuing winter. During their reſidence in Denmark, the chancellor became intimately acquainted with the celebrated Tycho Brahe.(*c*)

Towards the end of the year 1592, the chancellor incurred the queen's diſpleaſure, for refuſing to relinquiſh his lordſhip of Muſſelburgh,

(*a*) *Scotland.* Soon after Maitland was made ſecretary of ſtate, the king was beſieged in Sterling caſtle by ſeveral of the diſcontented nobility, who obliged him to diſmiſs his chancellor, the earl of Arran, who was afterwards murdered, as he was riding over Crawford moor, by lord Forthoral, natural ſon to Morton the regent.

(*b*) *Appeaſed.* Walſingham's letter to the chancellor is a very artful compoſition, equally calculated to exculpate queen Elizabeth's moſt unjuſtifiable proceedings in the *legal* murder of Mary, and at the ſame time to flatter and intimidate the Scotiſh king, with whoſe character the writer was well acquainted. It proves however that Elizabeth was not without her apprehenſions of the conſequences of his reſentment, ſhe being at that time engaged in a war with Spain. The reader will find Walſingham's letter in Mackenzie's Life of Maitland, p. 405.

(*c*) *Brahe.* Among the Latin poems of the chancellor are four epigrams, of which his friend Tycho is the ſubject. I will tranſcribe the firſt as a ſpecimen of his poetical talents. It is addreſſed to the painter of Tycho's picture.

Fac tibi dent ſuperi, pictas animare figuras,
Hunc tamen effigie aut arte referre nequis;
Majeſtasque oris nulla eſt imitabilis arte;
Nec tantum heroem parva tabella capit.

burgh, which ſhe claimed as being a part of Dumfermling. He abſented himſelf for ſome time from court, but was at length reſtored to favour, and died of a lingering illneſs in the year 1595, much regretted by the king.(*d*) Spotiſwood and Johnſton give him the character of a man of great learning, and political abilities.(*e*)

WORKS.

1. *Joannis Metellani Thirlſtoni domini, epigrammata Latina.* Del. Poet. Scot. vol. ii. p. 138. Amſt. 1637. 12mo.

(*d*) *King.* A little before his death he wrote a letter to the king, recommending his wife, his children, and his friends, to his protection; to which letter king James returned a very affectionate anſwer, which the reader will find in Mackenzie, p. 419. It is one of his majeſty's beſt compoſitions.

(*e*) *Abilities.* Several of his cotemporary poets wrote verſes on his death. In the epitaph on his tomb in Haddington church we are told that James VI. of Scotland was—*omnium quos Europa unquam vidit ſapientiſſimus.* This wiſeſt of all the kings, which Europe ever ſaw, wrote the following verſes, which are engraved on the upper part of the tomb.

Thu paſſenger, who ſpyſt with gazeing eyes
  Thus ſad trophie of Death's triumphing dart,
Conſider, when this outward tomb thu ſees,
  How rare a man leaves here his earthly part;
His wiſdom and his uprightneſs of heart,
  His piety, his practice in our ſtate,
His pregnant wit, well vers'd in every pairt,
  As equally not all were in debate,
Then juſtly hath his death brought forth of late
  A heavy grief to prince and ſubjects all,
Who virtue love, and vice do truly hate,
  Tho' vicious men be joyful at his fall:
But for himſelf, moſt happy doth he die,
  Tho' for his prince it muſt unhappy be.

Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, vol. ii. p. 210, ſpeaking of this epitaph, ſays it is printed in Sir George Mackenzie's account of lord Maitland; and at the bottom of the page he refers the reader to *Sir George Mackenzie*, vol. iii. p. 423. This is ſo extraordinary a miſtake in a perſon of Mr. Walpole's biographical knowledge, that I ſhould naturally have ſuppoſed it a typographical error, if I had not found that, in his account of Scots Authors, he repeatedly miſtakes Doctor George Mackenzie the phyſician, who wrote the Lives of Eminent Scotch Writers, for Sir George Mackenzie the Lawyer, who wrote no lives at all. But, who is infallible?

GEORGE

Q. ELIZ.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE,

A Poet of ſome fame in the early part of the reign of queen Elizabeth,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 189.

WAS born at Walthamſtow in Eſſex, of an ancient family, and educated at both our univerſities, but principally at Cambridge. From thence he removed to Gray's inn, and commenced ſtudent of the law; but, having a genius too volatile for that ſtudy, he travelled abroad, and, for ſome time, ſerved in the army in the Low Countries. He afterwards went to France, where he became enamoured of a Scotiſh lady, and married her.(*a*) Being at length, ſays Wood, *weary of thoſe vanities*, he returned to England, and ſettled once more in Gray's inn, where he wrote moſt of his dramatic, and other poems. The latter part of his life he ſpent in his native village of Walthamſtow, where he died in the year 1578.(*b*) He had the character of a polite gentleman, an eloquent and witty companion, *et vir inter poetas ſui ſeculi præſtantiſſimus.*

Comp. to the Play-houſe, vol. ii.

Bp. Tan. p. 310.

WORKS.

1. *The glaſs of government.* Tragi-com. 1557, 4to, black letter. Scene Antwerp.

2. *Jocaſta.*

(*a*) *Her.* This circumſtance of his marrying, I relate on the credit of the *Companion to the Play-houſe*; but Anthony Wood, whom the author of that book has copied, ſays no more than that *he fell in love with a Scottiſh dame.* His returning to Gray's inn renders his marriage improbable.

(*b*) 1578. Biſhop Tanner had in his library a book entitled, *A remembrance of the well-employed life and godly end of George Gaſcoign, Eſq. who deceaſed at Stamford in Lincolnſhire 7 Oct. 1577, reported by Geo. Whetſtone.* Vita an noſtri, an alius Gaſcoignii? ſays the biſhop. It is a little extraordinary, as the biſhop was poſſeſſed of this book, that he could not diſcover whether it contained the life of our poet, or of ſome other George Gaſcoign. Coxeter ſays he had ſeen the ſame book; that it was written in verſe, and printed in the old black letter. From the title it ſeems very certain that this godly man was a different perſon.

2. *Jocaſta.* tragedy, tranſlated from Euripides. 1566, 4to. acted at Gray's inn. In this tranſlation he was aſſiſted by Francis Kinwelmerſh.

3. *Pleaſures at Kenelworth-caſtle:* a maſque, in proſe and rhyme. The ſubject is the entertainment given by Dudley earl of Leiceſter to queen Elizabeth in July 1575.

4. *Suppoſes:* comedy, tranſlated from Arioſto. 1566, 4to. preſented at Gray's inn. It is one of our moſt ancient dramatic pieces which deſerve the name of a play.

5. *The ſteel glaſs, a ſatyr.* Lond. 1576, 4to. To this book is prefixed the author's picture in armour, with a ruff and a large beard, with this motto—*Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.*

6. *The complaint of Philomene, an elegy.* Lond. 1576.

Theſe, with ſeveral other poems, &c. were reprinted in 2 volumes 4to. the firſt volume in 1577, the ſecond in 1587.

ELIZABETH JANE WESTON, Q. ELIZ.

Ballard.

A Lady celebrated, in Germany, for her knowledge of various languages, particularly the Latin, in which ſhe wrote ſeveral poems and epiſtles, that were much admired by the literati her cotemporaries.(*a*) She was born about the middle of the ſixteenth century; but in what part of England is uncertain.(*b*) That ſhe was ſo little known in her native country, is probably owing to her having quitted the

(*a*) *Cotemporaries.* Scaliger writing to her ſays, *Penè priùs mihi contigit admirari ingenium tuum, quàm nôſſe.*

Janus Douſa made the following epigram on her.

Angla vel Angelica es, vel prorsùs Angelus: immò,
Si ſexus vetat hoc, Angelus eſt Animus.

The following was written by Nicholas May—

Jana omni potior, Weſtonia virgo, figurâ,
Artificis docta pingitur ecce manu.
Ingenium, pietas, virtus, induſtria, Muſae,
Virginis & mores abſque colore nitent.
Si videas Muſas, decima eſt ſoror addita Muſis;
Candia ſi ſpectes pectora; quarta charis.

(*b*) *Uncertain.* Fuller ſuppoſes her to be a branch of the Weſtons of Sutton, in the county of Surrey; probably for no other reaſon than her name.

the kingdom early in life. She married one John Leon, who reſided at Prague in Bohemia, and is ſaid to have been in the emperor's ſervice. In that city ſhe probably ſpent the greateſt part of her life. When ſhe died, is not known; but we learn from her epiſtles, dated *Pragæ, nonis Martii*, that ſhe was living in the year 1605.

Ballard. Evelyn, in his *Numiſmata*, mentions her in his catalogue of learned women. We find her alſo in Philips, among the female poets; and Farnaby ranks her with Sir Thomas More, and others of the beſt Latin poets of the ſixteenth century.

Though the particulars, which I have been able to collect, of this lady's hiſtory, are few, unimportant, and even doubtful; nevertheleſs my regard for female genius would not ſuffer me to neglect her entirely.

WORKS.

1. *Parthenico Eliſabethæ Joannæ Weſtoniæ, virginis nobiliſſimæ, poetriæ florentiſſimæ, linguarum plurimarum peritiſſima, liber* iii. *opera ac ſtudio G. Mart. à Baldhoven, Sil. collectus; et nunc denuo amicis deſiderantibus communicatus. Pragæ, typis Pauli Siſſii.* Neither paged, nor dated.
2. A Latin poem in praiſe of typography.
3. Æſop's fables, tranſlated into Latin verſe.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN LILLY,

A Dramatic Poet,

Biogr. Brit. Gildon's Lives Langbaine. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 295. Cibber's Lives, vol. i. p. 110.

WAS born in the wilds of Kent, about the year 1553, and educated in Magdalen-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1573, and that of maſter in 1575. From Oxford he removed to Cambridge; but how long he continued there is uncertain. On his arrival in London he became acquainted with ſome of queen Elizabeth's courtiers, by whom he was careſſed, and admired

as a

as a poet, and a wit; and her majeſty, on particular feſtivals, honoured his dramatic pieces with her preſence. His firſt publication, printed in 1580, was a romance called *Euphues*, which was univerſally read, and admired.(*a*) When or where he died, is not known. Anthony Wood ſays he was living in 1597, when his laſt comedy was publiſhed.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Euphues*, a romance in two parts. 1580, 1606, 1623, 1636.

2. *Endimion*, a comedy. 1592, 12mo.

3. *Alexander and Campaſpe*: tragi-com. Played before the queen, on twelfth night, by her majeſty's children, and the children of St. Paul's: alſo at Blackfriars. Printed 1591, 4to. Story from Pliny's Nat. Hiſt. b. 35. ch. 10.

4. *Sapho and Phaon*, a comedy, played before the queen by the ſame children, 1584, 4to.

5. *Galathea*, comedy, played before the queen at Greenwich, on New-year's day, by the children. Printed 1592, 4to.

6. *Mydas*, a comedy, played before the queen, on twelfth-night, by the children of St. Paul's, in the ſinging-ſchool there. 1592, 4to.

7. *Mother Bombie*, a comedy. 1594, 4to. The title of this comedy, by a miſtake of the printer, in the Biographia Brit. ſtands thus, *Motha Bombie*, which is literally copied in the Biographical Dictionary in 12 volumes 8vo.

 Theſe

(*a*) *Admired.* This romance, which Blount, the editor of the ſix plays, ſays introduced a new language, eſpecially among the ladies, is in fact a moſt contemptible piece of affectation and nonſenſe: nevertheleſs it ſeems very certain, that it was in high eſtimation by the women of faſhion of thoſe times, who, we are told by Whalley the editor of Ben Jonſon's works, had all the phraſes by heart. As to Lilly's dramatic pieces, I have not ſeen any of them; but from the ſtyle of his romance, I have no doubt but they are wretched performances. Webbe, in his Diſcourſe of Engliſh Poetry, 1586, 4to, ſpeaks of Lilly as a wonderful improver of our language. "He "was," ſays Oldys, "a man of great "reading, good memory, ready faculty of "application, and uncommon eloquence; "but he ran into a vaſt exceſs of alluſion." See a true character of Lilly by Drayton, in his *Cenſure of the Poets*.

(*b*) *Publiſhed.* Lilly, after attending the court of queen Elizabeth thirteen years, notwithſtanding his reputation as an author, was under a neceſſity of petitioning the queen for ſome ſmall ſtipend to ſupport him in his old-age. His two letters or petitions to her majeſty, on this ſubject, are preſerved in manuſcript.

These last six plays were published together in 12mo, by Mr. Edward Blount, under the title of Six Court Comedies, &c. Lond. 1632.

8. *Maid's metamorphosis*, a comedy. Lond. 1594, 1600, 4to.

9. *Love's metamorphosis*, a dramatic pastoral. 1601, 4to.

10. *Woman in the moon.* 1597, 4to.

11. *Pap with a Hatchet:* a pamphlet against the Martinists. Lond. 1589.

Q. ELIZ.

EDMUND SPENSER

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born in London, in the year 1553, and descended from an ancient family of the Spensers in Northamptonshire.(*a*) All we know concerning his education, is, that he was admitted a sizer of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, and matriculated in 1569. At this time began his intimacy with Mr. Gabriel Harvey, a man of genius and a poet. In 1576, having completed his degrees in arts, he left the university, as it is conjectured, for want of subsistence, and retired to the north of England. Here he had the misfortune to become enamoured of his Rosalind, who, after flattering his passion for a time, at length preferred his happier rival.(*b*)

Fenton's notes to Waller's poems, ed. 1744, p. 51.

Hughes's Life of Spenser prefixed to his ed. of his works.

Life prefixed to his Fairy Queeen.

Spenser continued in the country till the year 1578, when, at the persuasion of his friend Mr. Harvey, he removed to London, where that gentleman introduced him to Mr. Sidney,(*c*) (afterward Sir Philip.)

Ball's Life of Spenser, prefixed to the Calendar, in 1732, 8vo.

(*a*) *Northamptonshire.* The present duke of Marlborough is descended from this family. *See Collins's Peerage.*

(*b*) *Rival.* This rival is satirized by the name of Menalcas in his sixth eclogue. What was the real name of the fair Rosalind, is not known. In eclogue, *April*, he calls her the Widow's Daughter of the Glen. Though we may sympathize in the disappointment of our poet on this occasion, nevertheless we are obliged to the lady for those poems in which he bewails his misfortune with so much elegance and pastoral simplicity.

(*c*) *Sidney.* Some of the writers of Spenser's life, attribute his introduction to

Philip.) This univerſal patron of genius preſented him to queen Elizabeth, who honoured him with the place of poet-laureat. About this time he finiſhed his Shepherd's Calendar, which was firſt printed in 1579, and in the following year, being recommended by his patron to the earl of Leiceſter, he went to Ireland, as ſecretary to the lord Grey of Wilton, then appointed lord lieutenant of that kingdom. Lord Grey was recalled in 1582, and with him Spenſer returned to London, where he continued till after the death of Sir Philip Sidney in 1586; a loſs which he bewailed to the end of his life. Ware's hiſt. of Ireland.

The following year, our poet, having obtained a royal grant of 3000 acres of forfeited lands in the county of Cork in Ireland, ſet out for that kingdom, took poſſeſſion of his eſtate, and fixed his reſidence in the caſtle of Kilcolman, which had belonged to the earl of Deſmond. In this retirement he reſumed his great work of the Fairy Queen, and continued in Ireland till being viſited by his old friend Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1589, he came over with him to England, but returned to Ireland the year following, where he fell in love with a country girl, and married her. Soon after his marriage he paid another viſit to his native country, where we alſo find him in 1596. In the following year he returned once more to Kilcolman, but on the rebellion of lord Tyrone, who ravaged the whole county of Cork; he was obliged to fly for ſafety, with his family to England, where, in the year 1599, he Camden's Eliz.

to Sir Philip Sidney, to his dedication of the Shepherd's Calendar to that gentleman; but this opinion is contradicted by ſeveral paſſages in the Calendar itſelf. There is another ſtory concerning his firſt introduction to Sir Philip, which was firſt told by the writer of his life, prefixed to his works in 1679, and tranſcribed by Hughes, Cibber, and ſeveral others; which nevertheleſs is certainly not true. The purport of this ſtory is, that Spenſer, being unknown to this Mecænas of the age, went to Leiceſter houſe, and ſent in the 9th Canto of the firſt book of the Fairy Queen; that, on reading part of it, Sir Philip ordered his ſteward to give the bearer 50*l.*; on reading a little farther, 50*l.* more; then 200*l.* bidding him to make haſte and pay the money, leſt he ſhould give the poet his whole eſtate. The ſtory tells prettily enough; but it is very certain, that the Fairy Queen was begun long after his acquaintance with Sir Philip Sidney. *See Biogr. Brit.* note F.

he died in extreme poverty. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, according to his requeſt, near Chaucer. A monument was erected to his memory by Ann counteſs of Dorſet.(*d*) We know but little of his character as a man; as a poet, conſidering the age in which he lived, he deſerves our utmoſt veneration.(*e*)

WORKS.

1. *Shepherd's calendar.* Lond. 1579, 1586, 1590. A Latin tranſlation, Lond. 1653, 8vo. Reprinted, with the original, in 1732.

2. *The faerie queen, firſt part.* Lond. 1590, fol.—Second edition, containing three new books. Lond. 1596.—Third edition, with two new cantos. Lond. 1609, 1611, 1617, 1629, 1751, three volumes, 4to.—1758, three editions.

3. *Muiopotamus, or the fate of the butterfly.* Lond. publiſhed by the author.

4. *Complaints, containing ſundry ſmall poems of the world's vanity.*

5. *Aſtrophel,* a paſtoral elegy on the death of Sir Philip Sidney. Lond. 1595.

6. *Colin Clout's come again.* Lond. 1595.

7. *Four hymns on love,* dedicated to the counteſs of Cumberland. Lond. 1596.

8. *A view of the ſtate of Ireland,* publiſhed by Sir James Ware, 1633.

The works of Mr. Edmond Spenſer, containing ſeveral additional poems. 1679. By Hughes, with his life, 1715, ſix volumes, 12mo. 1750.

(*c*) *Dorſet.* The inſcription on his monument is as follows.

"Heare lyes (expecting the ſecond comminge of "our Saviour Chriſt Jeſus) the body of Edmond "Spencer, the Prince of Poets in his tyme, whoſe "divine ſpirit needs noe other witneſs than the "works which he left behind him. He was borne "in London in the yeare 1510, and died in the "yeare 1596."

Theſe dates, from every cirumſtance of his life, are evidently falſe. Fuller, and ſome other writers, tell us, that the original epitaph was written in Latin. This opinion was probably founded on the authority of Keepe's *Monumenta Weſtmonaſt.* publiſhed in 1600, in which there is a Latin epitaph on Spenſer. It appears, however, to be nothing more than an eulogium on our poet; as his monument was not erected till thirty years after his death, which happened in 1599.

(*e*) *Veneration.* There is an original picture of Spenſer in the poſſeſſion of John Love, eſq. at Caſtle-Saffron near Kilcolman in Ireland; and a print of him by Vertue, 8vo.

SIR

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, Q. ELIZ.

THE eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Sidney,(*a*) and Mary, the daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, was born in the year 1554 at Penshurſt in Kent. From a grammar-ſchool at Shrewſbury he was ſent to Chriſt church, Cambridge, where he continued till the age of eighteen, and then ſet out upon his travels. Immediately on his arrival in France, Charles IX. made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber; but he had hardly entered upon his office, before the horrid maſſacre of the Proteſtants began. He ſaved his life by taking refuge in the houſe of Sir Francis Walſingham, the Engliſh embaſſador. Not chuſing to continue longer at the court of an infernal aſſaſſin, he travelled to Francfort, where he became acquainted with the learned Hubert Languet, whoſe future epiſtles to Sir Philip Sidney have been ſo much admired.(*b*) In 1573 he ſet out for Vienna, whence he proceeded to Hungary, and thence to Italy, where he continued till the latter end of ſummer, 1574. Returning through Germany and Flanders, he arrived in England in May, 1575.

Biogr. Brit.

Life of Sir P. Sidney, by Sir Fulke Grevile. 1652.

Mem. of the Lives, &c. of the Sidneys, by Collins.

Strype's Ann. vol. ii. p. 145.

Our young traveller was at this time only in the twenty-firſt year of his age: nevertheleſs, the queen was ſo charmed with his abilities and addreſs, that in 1576 ſhe ſent him embaſſador to congratulate the emperor

(*a*) *Sidney.* Sir Henry Sidney was the playfellow of prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. His father, Sir William Sidney, a brave officer, being chamberlain and ſteward to Harry VIII. Sir Henry, the father of Sir Philip, having been honourably employed in the two preceding reigns, was by queen Elizabeth created knight of the garter: ſhe ſent him three times her deputy to Ireland. The Sidney family are ſaid to be lineally deſcended from Sir William Sidney, knight, who came from Anjou with our Henry II.

(*b*) *Admired.* Theſe letters were firſt printed at Francfort in 1633, and afterwards, by Elzevir, in 1644. They are full of affection and eſteem, and the language pure and elegant.

emperor Rodolph II. on his acceſſion, charging him at the ſame time with ſeveral important negotiations with other German princes.(*c*)

In 1579 he wrote a private letter to the queen, diſſuading her from the marriage, then in agitation, with the duke of Anjou,(*d*) which letter ſeems to have been taken by her majeſty in good part. In the following year Mr. Sidney had a quarrel with the earl of Oxford in a tennis court, which probably would have ended in a duel, had not the queen interfered. However, Sidney was diſguſted, retired from court, and amuſed himſelf with writing his *Arcadia*. Whilſt he was thus employed, the Spaniards having taken poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Portugal, on the death of the late king, Don Antonio, the chief competitor for that crown, earneſtly ſollicited Mr. Sidney's aid.

Mem. of the Sidneys.

In 1581 we find our young hero again at court, principally engaged in juſts and tournaments, which were celebrated for the entertainment of the duke of Anjou, then in England, whom he accompanied, with ſeveral of the firſt nobility, to Antwerp. In 1583, the prince Palatine being inſtalled knight of the garter, Mr. Sidney was appointed to poſſeſs the ſtall in his name, and received the honour of knighthood on the occaſion. In 1585 he projected an expedition to America, in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake; but when he was at Plymouth ready to ſail, he received an expreſs from the queen, brought by a peer of the realm, commanding him to return to court.

Stow's Ann. 1631. p. 689.

Aſhmole's Ord. of the Garter, p. 436.

Life, as above.

Soon after this diſappointment he was made governor of Fluſhing, and general of horſe under his uncle the earl of Leiceſter, who, at that time, commanded the queen's troops in the Low Countries. In this ſervice his courage, prudence, and ſagacity, were ſo eminently conſpicuous, that his fame became univerſal; ſo univerſal, that the republic

(*c*) *Princes.* About the year 1578 the celebrated poet Spenſer was firſt introduced to Mr. Sidney, who made him known to the queen, and obtained for him the place of poet laureat; alſo that of ſecretary to the deputy of Ireland. He publiſhed his Shepherd's Calendar in 1579, which he dedicated to his patron.

(*d*) *Anjou.* This letter is printed at length in the *Cabala*, p. 363. alſo in *Letters, &c. of the Sidney family*, vol. i. p. 287.

republic of Poland would probably have elected him their king, had not queen Elizabeth refuſed her aſſiſtance. On the 22d of Sept. 1586, in a luckleſs hour, the gallant Sidney was ſent out with a party to intercept a convoy marching towards Zutphen. The morning being hazy, they fell into an ambuſcade of the enemy, and Sir Philip, having juſt mounted his ſecond horſe, received a ſhot in the thigh, which broke the bone to pieces. He was carried to Arnheim, and on the 17th of October expired. Thus fell the amiable, the virtuous, the accompliſhed, the brave, Sir Philip Sidney, in the 32d year of his age; a polite ſcholar, the patron of learning and genius, and the object of univerſal panegyric.(*e*) His body was brought to England, and

Naunton's Fragm. Reg. p. 35.

(*e*) *Panegyric.* There is not a character in the annals of theſe kingdoms ſo generally extolled as that of Sir Philip Sidney. All his cotemporary writers, and every ſubſequent hiſtorian, conſider him as the pride of human nature, and the glory of his country: but the Hon. Mr. Horace Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 182, has taken the trouble to convince the world that this univerſal admiration of Sidney was undeſervedly beſtowed. "When we enquire," ſays he, "what prodigious merits excited ſuch admiration, what do we find? Great "valour—but it was an age of heroes—In "full of all other talents, we have a "tedious, lamentable, pedantic, paſtoral "romance,—and ſome abſurd attempts to "fetter Engliſh verſe in Roman chains— "The few of his letters extant are poor "matters," &c. As to this *lamentable* romance, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that it hath been no leſs than fourteen times reprinted, and tranſlated into various languages. But Sidney's character is totally independent of his writings, which were not known to the world till many years after his death. Nor was his *valour* the cauſe of this univerſal admiration, for the very reaſon which Mr. Walpole has aſſigned,—it was an age of heroes. Whatever therefore might be his merits, they are in nowiſe affected by this writer's obſervations. Queen Elizabeth was a tolerable judge of the abilities of men: ſhe ſent him to the emperor, and other German princes, at the age of twenty-one.—William, prince of Orange, famed for wiſdom, deſired Sir Fulke Grevile to tell the queen of England, that ſhe had, in this young Sidney, one of the ripeſt and greateſt counſellors of eſtate at that time in Europe.—The king of Navarre, afterwards the great Henry IV. of France, uſed him, ſays his biographer, like an equal in nature, and a perſon fit for friendſhip with a king. —The earl of Leiceſter, his uncle, under whom he ſerved, in his letter to Sir Thomas Heneage, after extolling the behaviour of his officers, and glorying in the exploits of the day, and the little loſs they had ſuſtained,

and buried, with great pomp, at the queen's expence, in St. Paul's cathedral. *(f)*

WORKS.

1. *Arcadia*, a romance, dedicated to the counteſs of Pembroke, his ſiſter. When it was firſt printed, I cannot learn. One G.M. (ſuppoſed to be George Markham) wrote the ſecond and laſt part, printed in 1613, 4to. Sir. W. A. knt. wrote a ſupplement to the third part, Lond. 1633, eighth edition; and R. B. added a ſixth book. Republiſhed in ſix books, in 1662. It hath paſſed fourteen editions, and was moderniſed by Mrs. Stanley in 1725.
2. *Aſtrophel and Stella*. Lond. 1591.
3. *An apology for poetry*. Lond. 1595, 4to.
4. *Ourania, a poem*. Lond. 1606.
5. *Sonnets*, at the end of the eleventh edition of the *Arcadia*. 1662, fol.
6. *England's Helicon*; a collection of ſongs, not all by him.
7. *Valour anatomized, in a fancie*. 1581.
8. *Letter to the queen*, in the *Cabala*, and ſeveral other letters.

His works entire. Lond. 1725, 3 vol. 8vo.

ſuſtained, ſpeaks of his Sidney in theſe words: "Albeyt, I muſt ſay, it was too "much loſs for me; for this young manne "was my greateſt comfort, next her ma- "jeſty, of all the world, and if I could "buy his lief with all I have, to my "ſherte, I would give yt." And after Sir Philip's death the earl acknowledged to Sir F. Grevile, that he held up the honour of his caſual authority by him (Sidney) whilſt he lived, and found reaſon to withdraw himſelf from that burthen after his death.—The great Walſingham confeſſed that "Sidney overſhot him in his own "bow."—The ſtates of Zealand petitioned the queen to have the honour of burying him at their own expence.—The people of England put on general mourning.—All the muſes of our univerſities wept his fate; and the writers of the age in which he lived, ſeem to vie with each other, who ſhould praiſe him moſt. I have already mentioned the republic of Poland, and the ſollicitations of Don Antonio to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his crown. If all this be inſufficient to eſtabliſh the character of a great, a very great man, there is no faith in hiſtory. I honour Mr. Walpole's induſtry, learning, and abilities; but has not that love of ſingularity, which prompted his attempt to brighten the blackeſt character in our annals, alſo perſuaded him to throw a ſhade, a dark ſhade, over the ſpotleſs fame of Sir Philip Sidney?

There is a whole-length print of Sir P. Sidney, ſold by John Hind, 4to. ſcarce; another, neatly engraved by Faithorne, and a vile one, in armour, before one of the editions of the Arcadia. *Granger*, Suppl. p. 80.

(f) Cathedral. The funeral proceſſion was ſo uncommonly magnificent as to be deemed a ſubject worthy the pencil of Lant, an eminent deſigner. It was afterwards engraved on thirty-four plates by Theodore de Brie, a native of Liege. *Ibid.* p. 99.

FULKE GREVILE,

Q. ELIZ. K. CHAR. I.

Lord BROOK, of Beauchamp's-Court in Warwickſhire,

A Poet, and Miſcellaneous Writer,

WAS born in the year 1554, and deſcended from the noble families of Beauchamps of Powick, and Willoughby de Brook. In company with his couſin, Sir Philip Sidney, he began his education at a ſchool in Shrewſbury: thence he went to Oxford, where he remained ſome time a gentleman commoner, and then removed to Trinity college in Cambridge. Having left the univerſity, he viſited foreign courts, and thus added to his knowledge of the ancient languages, a perfect acquaintance with the modern. On his return to England, he was introduced to queen Elizabeth by his uncle Robert Grevile, at that time in her majeſty's ſervice, and, by means of Sir Henry Sidney, lord preſident of Wales, was nominated to ſome lucrative preferments in that principality.(*a*)

Biogr. Brit. Camden's Brit. in Wilts. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. p. 521.

In the year 1581, when the French commiſſioners, who came to treat about the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, were pompouſly entertained with tilts and tournaments, Mr. Grevile, who was one of the challengers, ſo ſignaliſed himſelf as to "win the reputation "of a moſt valiant knight." He continued a conſtant attendant at court,

Camden's Annals of queen Eliz. 1581.

(*a*) *Principality.* Theſe employments were, clerk of the ſignet, ſecretary of the court of marſhes, and clerk of the council of the ſaid court. They were patent places, and very profitable. The firſt of theſe he ſeems to have obtained about the year 1580. See *Preſent State of the Court of Marſhes, MS. among thoſe of Nat. Boothe, eſq. late of Gray's inn.*

Sir William Dugdale, in his Antiq. of Warwickſhire, ſays that he was appointed ſecretary for North and South Wales, by patent, *an.* 1583, which was confirmed for life, in the firſt year of James I. that is, I ſuppoſe, ſecretary of the court of marſhes, as mentioned above.

court, and a favorite with the queen to the end of her reign, during which he obtained the office of treaſurer of marine cauſes; alſo a grant of the manor of Wedgnock, and likewiſe the honour of knighthood. In this reign he was ſeveral times elected member for the county of Warwick, and, from the journals of the houſe, ſeems to have been a man of buſineſs, as his name frequently appears in committees.

Biogr. Brit.

Collins, Fam. of Greviles.

On the acceſſion of king James I. he was inſtalled knight of the bath, and ſoon after obtained a grant of the ruinous caſtle of Warwick, which he repaired at a conſiderable expence, and where he probably reſided during the former part of this reign; but, in the year 1614, the twelfth of James I. he was made under treaſurer, and chancellor of the exchequer, one of the privy council, and gentleman of the bed-chamber, and, in 1620, was raiſed to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Brook of Beauchamp's-Court. He was alſo privy counſellor to king Charles I. in the beginning of whoſe reign he founded a hiſtory lecture in Cambridge.(*b*)

Dugdale.

Ibid.

Biogr. Brit.

Fuller's Hiſt. of Camb.

Having thus attained the age of 74, through a life of continued proſperity, univerſally admired as a gentleman, and a ſcholar, he fell by the hand of an aſſaſſin, one of his own domeſtics, who immediately ſtabbed himſelf with the ſame weapon with which he had murdered his maſter.(*c*) He was buried, with great pomp, in St. Mary's church at Warwick, in his own vault, over which he had erected a monument

Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. 1733, lib. xiv. p. 12.

(*b*) *Cambridge.* His lordſhip choſe for his firſt profeſſor one Iſaac Doriſlaus, doctor of civil law, a native of Holland, who was hardly ſeated in his chair before he was accuſed to the king as an enemy to monarchy. Fuller ſays, "he was troubled "at court, and after his ſubmiſſion hardly "reſtored to his place." This unfortunate doctor went afterwards embaſſador from the Commonwealth to the ſtates of Holland, where he was ſlain.

(*c*) This fellow's name was Haywood, and the cauſe is ſaid to have been a ſevere reprimand for his preſumption in upbraiding his maſter for not providing for him after his death. It ſeems he had been a witneſs to lord Brook's will, and knew the contents. Some ſay he ſtabbed him with a knife in the back; others, with a ſword. This affair happened at Brook-houſe in Holborn.

monument of black and white marble, ordering, at his death, the following inſcription to be engraved upon the tomb.(*d*)

FULKE GREVILE,
SERVANT TO QUEEN ELIZABETH,
COUNCELLOR TO KING JAMES,
AND FRIEND TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY,
TROPHÆUM PECCATI.

WORKS.

1. A ſhort ſpeech in parliament, recorded by lord Bacon.
2. *Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney.* Lond. 1652, 12mo.
3. *Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of king James.* 1643, 4to.
4. *A letter to an honorable lady, with advice how to behave herſelf to a huſband of whom ſhe was jealous.*
5. *A letter of travel,* to his couſin Grevile Verney, then in France.
6. *Cælica,* a collection of 109 ſongs.
7. *A treatiſe of human learning,* in 150 ſtanzas.
8. *An inquiſition upon fame and honour,* in 86 ſtanzas.
9. *A treatiſe of wars,* in 68 ſtanzas.
10. *Alaham,* a tragedy.
11. *Muſtapha,* a tragedy.
12. *Remains,* conſiſting of political and philoſophical poems. Lond. 1670, 8vo.

(*d*) *Tomb.* Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, begins his account of this lord thus—"A man of much "note in his time, but one of thoſe admired wits who have loſt much of their "reputation in the eyes of poſterity."

GEORGE WHETSTONE, Q. ELIZ.

A Poet, and Miſcellaneous Writer,

OF whom none of our biographers make the leaſt mention; and for that reaſon the following particulars concerning him, though inconſiderable, will, I preſume, be acceptable to the reader. They are collected from one of Oldys's manuſcripts, and were obligingly communicated to me by Mr. George Steevens.

From our author's poem called *The orchard of repentance*, we learn that he firſt tried his fortune at court,(*a*) where he conſumed his patrimony in fruitleſs expectation of preferment.(*b*) Being now deſtitute of ſubſiſtence, he commenced ſoldier, and ſerved abroad, but in what capacity does not appear.(*c*) Such however was his gallant behaviour, that his ſervices were rewarded with additional pay. He returned with honour, but with ſo little profit, and ſo little proſpect of preferment, that he determined to convert his ſword into a plough-ſhare. He now commenced farmer; but with ſo little ſucceſs, that he was under a neceſſity of applying to the generoſity of his friends. This he found to be "a broken reed, and worſe than com-"mon beggary of charity from ſtrangers. Now *Craft* accoſted him "in his ſleep, and tempted him with the propoſals of ſeveral profeſ-"ſions; but for the knavery or ſlavery of them, he rejected all: his "munificence conſtrained him to *love* money, and his magnanimity "to *hate* all the ways of getting it." At laſt he reſolved to ſeek his fortune at ſea, and accordingly embarked with Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the expedition to Newfoundland. This expedition was rendered unſucceſsful by an engagement with the Spaniſh fleet. From this period Mr. Whetſtone ſeems to have depended entirely on his pen for ſubſiſtence. Where or when he died, I am totally ignorant.

As to his character as an author, William Webbe, his cotemporary, in his *Diſcourſe of Poetrie*, 1586, 4to. black letter, ſays—"So far "reacheth his fame, and ſo worthy is he, if he hath not already, to "wear the laurel wreath, being a man ſingular well ſkilled in this "facultie of poetry," &c.—"Nevertheleſs," ſays Mr. Steevens, "he "is certainly the moſt quaint and contemptible writer, both in proſe "and verſe, I ever met with."

WORKS.

(*a*) *Court.* The court of queen Elizabeth. The poem mentioned in the text was publiſhed in 1576.

(*b*) *Preferment.* He found at court ſuch double-faced, double-tongued deceivers, that he waſted all he had in dangling after it. *Oldys, MS.*

(*c*) *Appear.* That he was a commiſſioned officer ſeems evident; for he tells us, that he gave all the ſpoil to the ſoldiers under his command.

WORKS.

1. *The rock of regard:* in four parts; 1ſt, *The caſtle of dilight*—2d, *The garden of unthriftineſs*—3d, *The arbour of virtue*—4th, *The orchard of repentance.* 1576. Theſe are poems.

2. *The life of Geo. Gaſcoigne, eſq.* 1577, 4to. black letter.

3. *Promos and Caſſandra,* a comedy in two parts. 1578, 4to, black letter, written chiefly in alternate rhyme. On this play Shakeſpeare founded his *Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. *Heptameron of civill diſcourſes.* 1582, 4to. black letter, proſe.

5. *Remembrance of the life and death of Tho. late earl of Suſſex.* 1583, 4to. proſe.

6. *A mirrour of true honour, &c. in the life, death, and virtues, of Francis earl of Bedford, who deceaſed* 1585, *with a report of the virtues of Francis lord Ruſſel, his ſon, who was treacherouſly ſlain by the Scots.* 1585, 4to. black letter, proſe.

7. *The Engliſh mirror, wherein all eſtates may behold the conqueſt of error.* Lond. 1586, black letter. This book contains much of the ſtate-hiſtory of the times. Towards the end the reader will find the tale of the hog licking up the *jar of oyl,* which is tranſcribed into one of the *Tatlers,* without any acknowledgement from whom it was taken.

8. *Cenſure of a dutiful ſubject of certain noted ſpeech and behaviour of thoſe* 14 *noted traytors at the place of execution on the* 20*th and* 21*ſt of Sept.* This pamphlet is entered in the books of the ſtationers' company.

ROBERT GREEN,

Q. ELIZ.

A licentious Poet, and Pamphleteer,

WAS born at Norwich, about the middle of the ſixteenth century. His parents were well known and eſteemed. He was educated at Cambridge, and made the tour of Europe.(*a*) After his return to England, he took his degrees in arts, at the univerſity above mentioned, and was incorporated at Oxford in the year 1588: (*b*) but before this time he had reſided ſome years in London,

Oldys, MS. note on Winſtanley.

Winſt. p. 74.

Faſti Oxon. vol. i. col. 136.

(*a*) *Europe.* "He travelled," ſays Oldys, "with ſome wild company to Italy "and Spain, where he learnt all-debauch-"ery."

(*b*) 1588. "He was," ſays Ant. Wood, "at this time a paſtoral ſonnet maker, and "author of ſeveral things which were plea-"ſing to men and women of his time: they "made much ſport, and were valued among "ſcholars; but ſince, they have been moſt-"ly ſold on ballad-mongers ſtalls."

London, and had probably ſquandered the greateſt part of his paternal inheritance; for he appears to have been a profeſſed debauchee. He
Langbain, 241. had indeed married a very amiable woman, by whom he had an only ſon; but he quitted this lady, and cohabited with a proſtitute. He had now recourſe to his pen for ſubſiſtence, and, we are told, was the firſt author who wrote for bread. His firſt productions were extremely licentious, and calculated for the multitude;(*c*) but in his later writings he ſeems to have endeavoured to retrieve his character.(*d*) Wood ſays, he died about the year 1592, of a ſurfeit, after eating pickled herrings and drinking rheniſh. He was buried in the new church-yard, near Bedlam. (*e*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Multitude.* See Sir Thomas Overbury's character in Whalley's Ben Jonſon, vol. i. p. 186, where Whalley has attempted a ſhort character of Green in the note on theſe words in Ben Jonſon's *Every man out of his humour.* Act II. ſcene iii.

"She does obſerve as pure a phraſe, and uſe as "choice figures, in her ordinary converſation, "as any be i' th' Arcadia."

Carlo. "Or rather in Green's works, where ſhe "may ſteal with more ſecurity."

We may know in what claſs to rank Green, from what Sir Thomas Overbury ſays, in his character of a chambermaid who reads Green's works over and over. This entire note was tranſcribed from Oldys's manuſcript remarks on Langbain's account of our author.

(*d*) *Character.* From a very penitential epiſtle to his wife, (which the reader will find in Winſtanley, and in Cibber's Lives) he appears to have been reduced to the utmoſt degree of miſery. Oldys ſays, "he "left his wife, for her good advice, in the "year 1586. The name of the girl with "whom he lived was Ball, whoſe brother "was hanged." The ſame writer (manuſcript note on Winſtanley) ſays, that "he "got many honourable friends by his in-"genuity, and loſt them by his ingratitude. "At laſt he fell to the worſt company in "ale-houſes and gaming-houſes, where "drunkenneſs and quarrels were his con-"tinual practice: but having learnt all "the arts of coſenage, then called cony-"catching, he publicly detected the ſame, "after he arrived at his ſtate of repentance, "in ſeveral uſeful pamphlets."

(*e*) *Bedlam.* This circumſtance of his interment I find quoted by Oldys from Green's antagoniſt Gabriel Harvey, who adds—"gentlemen uſed to call him King "of the Paper-ſtage; and that his landlady "crowned him, after he was dead, with a "garland of bays, in which he was bu-"ried." This ſame Harvey wrote the following epitaph on poor Green.

Ille ego, cui riſus, rumores, feſta, puellæ,
Vana libellorum ſcriptio, vita fuit:
Prodigus ut vidi vir, æſtatemque furoris,
Autumno, atque hyemi, cum cane dico vale.
Ingenii Bullam; plumam artis, fiſtulam amandi;
Ecquæ non miſero plangat avena tono?

"Green

WORKS.

1. *Euphues his cenſure to Philautas.* Lond. 1587, 4to.

2. *A quip for an upſtart courtier: or a diſpute between velvet and cloth breeches.* Lond. 1592, 1620, 4to.

3. *Mourning garment given by repentance,* &c. Lond. 1590, 1616.

4. *Groat's worth of wit, bought with a million of repentance.* Lond. 1616, 4to.

5. *Thieves falling out, true men come by their goods.* . . . . 4to.

6. *Philomela, the lady Fitz Walter's nightingale.* Lond. 1615, 4to.

7. *Nuſquam ſera eſt: or a treatiſe,* &c. Lond. 1607.

8. *The hiſtory of friar Bacon and friar Bungy:* a comedy, played by the prince Palatine's ſervants. Lond. 1599, 1655, 4to.

9. *Green's ghoſt haunting cony-catchers.* Lond. 1626.

10. *Planetomachia.* Lond. 1585, 4to.

11. *Mamilia.* Lond. 1593, 4to. tranſlated from the Italian.

12. *The Royal Exchange.* Lond, 1590, 4to.

13. *The Spaniſh maſquerade.* Lond. 1589, 4to.

14. *The tritameron of love.* Lond. 1584, 4to.

15. *Ciceronis amor; wherein is diſcourſed,* &c. Lond. 1639, 4to. 1615.

16. *News both from heaven and hell.* Lond. 1593, 4to.

17. *Green's funerals,* in 14 ſonnets. Lond. 1594, 4to.

18. *The comical hiſtory of Alphonſus king of Arragon.* Lond. 1599, 4to.

19. *Orlando furioſo:* a play. Lond. 1594. A very irregular performance, not divided into acts. Green is ſaid to have ſold it to two different companies of

"Green in plotting plays was his craft's "maſter; but in the ſtyle of his pamphlets "he was often led to imitate John Lylie, "ſtuffing it with alluſions to ſtrange pro- "perties of animals, plants, and ſtones; "beſides the bondage of running upon the "letter, and confining himſelf to the forma- "lity of ſentences." This remark was written by Oldys in the margin of his Langbain, and the following memorandum in the next page.

"To recollect where I have quoted "R. Green's forcing an apparitor to eat "his citation wax and all, buttered and "diſhed in apple-pye faſhion, and to in- "ſtance a parallel in anno 18 Edw. I.— "Vide Mills's Diſc. touching the anti- "quity of the Star-chamber, 1590, 4to. "p. 46."

of comedians: hence, there were two editions of it printed nearly about the ſame time.

20. *Fair Emme*: a comedy, 1631, 4to.

He is alſo ſaid to have aſſiſted Dr. Lodge, in the *Looking-glaſs for London*, and other comedies. He wrote a conſiderable number of pamphlets not mentioned in this catalogue.

Q. ELIZ.

EDWARD KELLEY,

A noted Alchemiſt,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 279.

WAS born at Worceſter in the year 1555, where he remained till the age of ſeventeen, and was then ſent to Gloceſter-hall, in Oxford. He left the univerſity abruptly, and rambling northwards, had the misfortune to loſe both his ears at Lancaſter.(*a*) Some time after, he became acquainted with the famous Dr. John Dee, "who "(ſays Wood,) having contracted with certain ſpirits, employed "Kelley as his ſkryer."(*b*) They went abroad together, with Laſki, a Poliſh nobleman, in the year 1583,(*c*) and reſiding chiefly in Bohemia, continued their projections, incantations, and villainous impoſitions, for ſome time: but quarrelling at laſt, probably in dividing their ſpoil, Dee returned to England, and Kelley was knighted by the Emperor Rodolph II. who ſpent much of his time in ſearch of the philoſopher's

(*a*) *Lancaſter.* Weever, from whom I have this anecdote, does not tell us for what crime he ſuffered this diſgraceful puniſhment; unleſs it be implied in the fooliſh ſtory which he relates in the ſame page, the purport of which is as follows. Kelly, in order to know ſomething concerning the death of a certain young gentleman, then living, invoked ſome infernal ſpirits in the park of Walton in the dale, in Lancaſhire, and afterwards took up the body of a man lately buried in Law-church yard; which body he cauſed, by his incantations, to utter ſtrange predictions concerning the young gentleman above mentioned. *Funeral Mon. Intr.* 45.

(*b*) *Skryer.* His office as ſkryer, ſeer, or ſpeculator, it ſeems, was to report the words of the ſpirits to Dee, who wrote them down in a book.

(*c*) 1783. See the life of Dee in this volume.

ſophers ſtone.(*d*) Kelley amuſed him a while; but, as tricks of this ſort cannot be long continued, his imperial majeſty at laſt diſcovered the Engliſh alchemiſt to be an impudent impoſtor, and ordered him to be confined. In this dilemma, his old friend, the devil, left him in the lurch; for, endeavouring to eſcape from a high window, he broke his leg, and was otherwiſe ſo much bruiſed, that he died ſoon after, in the year 1595.

WORKS.

1. *A poem of chemiſtry.* Printed in *Theat. Chymic. Britanicum.* 1652.
2. *Poem on the philoſophers ſtone.* ib.
3. *De lapide philoſophorum.* Hamb. 1676, 8vo.
4. Several diſcourſes, in Latin and Engliſh, in Caſaubon's *Relation of what paſſed, for many years, between John Dee and ſome ſpirits.* Lond. 1659, fol.
5. *Fragmenta aliquot, edita à Combacio.* Geiſmar. 1647, 12mo.
6. *Epiſtola ad Ed. Dyer,* manuſcript. in Bibl. Aſhmol. Oxon.

(*d*) *Stone.* This emperor Rodolph II. was the ſon of Maximilian II. *Toute ſa gloire* (ſays a French writer) *ſe borna à la réputation d'avoir été un grand diſtillateur, un aſtronome paſſable, un aſſez bon écuyer, et un fort mauvais empereur.* But this weak emperor was not the only perſon of diſtinction deceived by Kelley's tranſmutation. Lord Willoughby, queen Elizabeth's embaſſador at Prague, ſent an old warming-pan to her majeſty, part of which had been tranſmuted into gold by Kelley. The queen, it ſeems, was ſo perfectly convinced, that ſhe ſent Peter Gwynne to Bohemia, to perſuade Kelley to return to England. *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 280.—Query: Might not this curious necromantic golden warming-pan be that which was ſaid to have been uſed at court in a future tranſmutation? But, to ſpeak ſeriouſly of this matter, I am in doubt as to lord Willoughby's being embaſſador at Prague. I know he went to Denmark in 1582; and Sir Philip Sidney was the queen's embaſſador to Rodolph II. on the death of his father Maximilian.

Q. ELIZ.

MARK ALEXANDER BOYD,

Granger, Suppl. p. 92.

THE ſon of Robert Boyd,(*a*) was born at Galloway, in Scotland, in the year 1562, and, like our Richard III. came into the world with teeth; a phenomenon which in Boyd alſo preſaged, that he ſhould *ſnarl and play the dog*. He was ſent to a grammar-ſchool at Glaſgow, where, inſtead of ſtudying the claſſics, he fought with his maſter. He was then ſent to another, whom he alſo beat, burnt his books and ſwore he would learn no more. After this exploit, he repaired to court, and ſollicited preferment; but he was ſo conſtantly engaged in quarrels at the utmoſt hazard of his life, that his friends perſuaded him to leave Scotland. He landed on the continent, and took ſervice in the French army, where, in a very ſhort time, he loſt his whole fortune at play. How long he continued in the French ſervice, or what rank he attained, I am ignorant; but it is certain, that ſoon after his arrival in France, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of claſſical learning, and to other branches of literature, with ſuch aſſiduity, that he became, in a ſhort time, one of the moſt conſummate ſcholars of the age. He is ſaid to have tranſlated Cæſar's commentaries into Greek, in the ſtyle of Herodotus, and to have written many Latin poems which were little inferior to the firſt productions of the Auguſtan age. He alſo left ſeveral manuſcripts on philological, political,

Shakeſpeare, Ric. III.

(*a*) *Boyd.* This Robert Boyd, the father, was the eldeſt ſon of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to lord Boyd. Sir Robert Sibbald, to whom we are obliged for the above particulars of our author, was deſcended from the ſame family. He tells us, that he tranſcribed his account of this extraordinary perſon from a manuſcript then in his poſſeſſion. That Mark Alexander Boyd was indeed an extraordinary genius, I have no doubt; but I cannot help recollecting, that there is a nation whoſe *geeſe* are generally *ſwans*. However, in juſtice to this poet, I muſt inform the reader, that Borrichius, in his *Diſſert. Acad. de Poetis*, ſays,—*In M. A. Bodio, Scoto, redivivum ſpectamus Naſonem; ea eſt in ejuſdem epiſtolis heroidum, lux, candor, dexteritas.*

political, and hiſtorical ſubjects, in Latin and in French, which languages were as familiar to him as his native tongue. He could with facility dictate to three *amanuenſes* at the ſame time, in different languages, and on different ſubjects. He was alſo one of the beſt Scotiſh poets of the age: and to all this we muſt add, that his perſonal beauty and accompliſhments were equal to his mental ſuperiority. He died at Pinkhill in Scotland, in 1601.

WORKS.

1. *Epigrammata*, lib. ii.
2. *Heroidum epiſtolæ* xiv. lib. i.
3. *Hymni* xiv. Theſe, which are all that have been printed, were publiſhed in *Deliciæ poetarum Scotorum*. Amſtel. 1637, 12mo.

MICHAEL DRAYTON,

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

A Poet of conſiderable fame,

WAS born in the year 1563, at Hareſull, in the pariſh of Atherſton, in Warwickſhire.(*a*) From his epiſtle to Henry Reynolds, eſq.(*b*) we learn, that when he was ten years old, he was page to ſome perſon of diſtinction, and that, even at that age, he was ſollicitous with his tutor to make him a poet. He appears to have ſtudied at both our univerſities, though I do not find him a graduate of

Biogr. Brit.

(*a*) *Warwickſhire.* Burton, in his deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, tells us, that he was deſcended from an ancient family of the town of Drayton in that county. Sir William Dugdale ſays he was born at Atherſton; but he was certainly miſinformed, as appears from the following lines, which are under the print of our author, prefixed to his own edition of his works.

Lux Hereshulla tibi, Warwici villa, tenebris
Ante tuas cunas, obſita, prima fuit.
Arma, viros, veneres, patriam modulamine dixti;
Te patriæ reſonant arma, viri, veneres.

(*b*) *Eſq.* See his elegies.

of either. From one of his poems(*c*) we learn, that in 1588, he was, at Dover, a ſpectator of the defeat of the Spaniſh *invincible* Armada. In the year 1593 ſome of his poems were firſt publiſhed, by which he acquired great fame. In his dedicatory epiſtle to the earl of Bedford, we are informed, that he was patroniſed and ſupported, in his youth, by Sir Henry Goodere, who, a little before his death, recommended him to the protection of the counteſs of Bedford. On the acceſſion of James I. he wrote a congratulatory poem to the king: but of this poem he ſeems to have been aſhamed, as it was never reprinted with his other works. In 1603 he attended Sir Walter Aſton, his friend and patron, as one of the eſquires, when, at the coronation, that gentleman was created knight of the bath. In 1626 we find him ſtyled poet-laureat, in the title of a copy of commendatory verſes, written by Mr. Drayton, prefixed to the poſthumous poems of Abraham Holland. Probably the title was at that time not ſtrictly confined to one perſon, it being certain that Ben Jonſon was then the real laureat.(*d*) In the latter part of his life he was patroniſed by Edward Sackville, earl of Dorſet, to whom his paſtoral poems are dedicated. He died in 1631.(*e*)

Such are the trifling particulars, taken chiefly from his own writings, which his ſeveral biographers have been able to collect, concerning this celebrated Engliſh bard; who, though not the firſt genius of the age in which he lived, was doubtleſs a poet of conſiderable merit.

WORKS.

(*c*) Poems. *Moſes his birth and miracles.*

(*d*) *Laureat.* Ben Jonſon ſucceeded Sam. Daniel, as poet laureat to James I. in the year 1619.

(*e*) 1631. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey among the poets, and a table monument of blue marble, with a buſt, erected to his memory, with the following inſcription, written by his intimate friend Ben Jonſon.

Doe, pious marble, let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name; whoſe ſacred duſt
We recommend unto thy truſt:
Protect his memory, and preſerve his ſtory,
Remain a laſting monument of his glory:
And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaime
To be the treaſurer of his name;
His name, that cannot fade, ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee.

WORKS.

1. *Idea: The ſhepherd's garland, faſhioned in nine eclogues; with Rowland's ſacrifice to the nine Muſes:* 1593, 4to. 1619, fol. In this folio edition the title was changed to *Paſtorals.* In Dodſley's edition of Drayton's works, in 1748, theſe paſtorals are omitted.

2. *Congratulatory poem to king James.* 1603, 4to.

3. *Fable of the owl.* Lond. 1604.

4. *Poly-olbion.* Lond. 1613. This was only the firſt part. In 1622 it was reprinted together with the ſecond part, conſiſting, in the whole, of thirty ſongs, as they are called.

Theſe poems, except that to the king, were reprinted, anno 1619, in one folio volume.

5. A ſecond volume of poems, containing, *The battle of Agincourt, The miſeries of queen Margaret, Nymphidia, The queſt of Cynthia, The ſhepherd's ſirena, The moon-calf, Elegies upon ſundry occaſions.* Lond. 1627, fol.

6. *The Muſes elizium, in ten ſundry nymphalls, with three divine poems, on Noah's flood, Moſes his birth and miracles, David and Goliah.* Theſe divine poems are alſo omitted in the edition of 1748.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Q. ELIZ.

The Prince of Dramatic Poets, and the Glory of this Nation,

WAS born in the year 1564, at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickſhire. He was the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Shakeſpeare, a gentleman of an ancient and reputable family.(*a*) The free-ſchool at

Biogr. Brit. Roe's Life of Shakeſpeare. Pope's Preface to his edition of Shakeſpeare.

(*a*) *Family.* That Shakeſpeare's father was a gentleman, is evident from an inſtrument in the heralds office, impowering him to bear arms; whence it appears, that his great grand-father obtained a grant of lands from Henry VII, on account of his ſervices. *See Pope's Preface.*—Our poet's mother was the daughter of Robert Arden, gent. of Wellingcote in the ſame county. She had ten children. In order to ſupport his numerous family, his father followed the buſineſs of a wool-ſtapler.

at Stratford claims the ſole honour of his education: but his father, intending to breed him to his own buſineſs, did not permit him to remain long at ſchool; and therefore, it is conjectured, he acquired but little claſſical learning. At the age of ſeventeen, he married the daughter of John Hatheway, a ſubſtantial yeoman in the neighbourhood, and was father of three children before he was twenty-one.(*b*) Thus ſettled, he commenced wool-ſtapler; in which occupation he might probably have continued to the end of his life, had it not been for an unfortunate (ſhall I call it *unfortunate?*) acquaintance with ſome perſons who made a frequent practice of deer-ſtealing. With theſe he engaged, more than once, in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy,(*c*) at Cherlcot near Stratford, and was, on that account, obliged to take refuge in London. There, deſtitute of friends and money, he approached the play-houſe, and, for preſent ſupport, engaged

(*b*) *Twenty-one.* There is no account of more than two of theſe children, which were both daughters. The youngeſt was born in 1583, and died in 1649, as appears from the inſcription on her monument in the church at Stratford.

(*c*) *Lucy.* This gentleman commenced a proſecution againſt the delinquents; and Shakeſpeare, we are told, in revenge ſatyrized him in a very ſevere ballad, which is loſt. He alſo ridiculed him afterwards in the character of Juſtice Shallow. This ſtory of Shakeſpeare's being concerned with deer-ſtealers is univerſally related; but I never knew on what authority, till I learned, from one of Oldys's manuſcript notes, that it is a tradition deſcended from old Betterton. From the ſame manuſcript I alſo tranſcribe the following anecdotes.

King James I. honoured Shakeſpeare with an epiſtolary correſpondence. Sir William Davenant had either ſeen, or was poſſeſſed of, the king's letter to him.

Wrotheſly, earl of Southampton, gave Shakeſpeare a thouſand pounds to complete a purchaſe.

Mr. Nicholas of Southgate has a picture of Shakeſpeare, which they ſay was painted by old Cornelius Janſon; others ſay it was done by Burbage the player. That which was palmed upon Pope for an original, from which his fine plate was engraved, is evidently a juvenile portrait of king James I. I find by another MS. note, ſigned S. that the original picture above mentioned was painted by John Taylor the player, who left it to Sir William Davenant; that Betterton bought it after Sir William's death, and that it was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Keck for forty guineas. From him it deſcended to Mr. Nichol, by whoſe daughter it came to the marquis of Caernarvon.

gaged in the ſervile employment of holding the horſes of thoſe who rode to the theatre: but, converſing accidentally with ſome of the players, he at length gained admittance into the houſe, in the capacity of an inferior actor; and in that capacity he continued, for the higheſt character he ever played was that of the Ghoſt in his own Hamlet. At what preciſe time he began to write for the ſtage, or which was his firſt production, remains matter of doubt.(*d*) That his dramatic pieces were highly applauded, is not wonderful; but it is amazing, that Shakeſpeare himſelf ſhould eſteem them ſo little, as neither to publiſh in print, nor leave a correct manuſcript copy of a ſingle play. Cibber's Lives, vol. i. p. 130.

Queen Elizabeth, we are told, was much delighted wieh Shakeſpeare's dramatic genius, and ſhewed him many marks of her favour.(*e*) The earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his two poems of *Venus and Adonis*, and *Lucrece*, patroniſed and rewarded him with ſingular munificence.(*f*) Ben Jonſon was his intimate acquaintance, though, as a rival author, probably not his friend.(*g*) From a licence granted by Roe's Life of Shakeſpeare. Cibber.

(*d*) *Doubt.* Romeo and Juliet was acted in 1597; Richard II. and Richard III. were both played in 1598; the firſt part of Henry V. was evidently written whilſt the earl of Eſſex was general in Ireland. If Titus Andronicus be Shakeſpeare's, it was certainly the firſt eſſay of his genius, and muſt have been written about 1587 or 1588, when he was about three or four and twenty; for Ben Jonſon in his *Induction* to *Bartholomew Fair*, which was acted in 1614, mentions it as being then of twenty-five or thirty years ſtanding. Henry VIII. it is plain, was written after the acceſſion of James I.

(*e*) *Favour.* What theſe many marks of her majeſty's favour were, we are not informed; nor indeed can I find proof of his having received any favours at all. It is ſuppoſed that the queen protected him from his proſecutor Sir Thomas Lucy, and that his compliment to her majeſty, in the *Midſummer night's dream* was the reſult of gratitude. The Merry Wives of Windſor, we are informed, was written by her command, ſhe being deſirous of ſeeing Falſtaff in love.

(*f*) *Munificence.* Mr. Roe, on the authority of Sir William Davenant, ſays that the earl gave our poet, at one time, a thouſand pounds.

(*g*) *Friend.* That Shakeſpeare and Ben Jonſon were intimate, appears from the following letter, written by G. Peel, a dramatic poet, to his friend Marle.

"Friend Marle,

"I never longed for thy company more "than laſt night: we were all very merrye "at

by king James I. ſoon after his acceſſion, it appears that Shakeſpeare was a principal manager of the playhouſe at that time; and it is probable, that he did not retire before the year 1610,(*h*) when, having acquired a moderate fortune, he retired to his native Stratford upon Avon, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in eaſe and tranquillity.(*i*) In the beginning of the year 1616 he made his will, in which he bequeathed the principal part of his eſtate to his youngeſt daughter, and her huſband John Hall. He died on the 23d of April following, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was buried, with his anceſtors, on the north ſide of the chancel in the great church at Stratford, where a handſome monument was erected to his memory.(*k*)

Biogr. Brit.

The

" at the Globe, when Ned Alleyn did not " ſcruple to affyrme pleaſantely to thy " friend Will, that he had ſtolen his " ſpeeche about the qualityes of an actor's " excellencye, in Hamlet hys tragedye, " from converſations manyfold whych had " paſſed between them, and opinyons given " by Alleyn touchinge the ſubject. Shake- " ſpeare did not take this talke in good " ſorte; but Jonſon put an end to the " ſtrife, wittylie remarking, This affaire " needeth no contentione; you ſtole it " from Ned, no doubt; do not marvel; " have you not ſeen him act tymes out of " number? G. PEEL."

Whence I copied this letter, I do not recollect; but I remember that at the time of tranſcribing it, I had no doubt of its authenticity. This Alleyn was the Garrick of his time, and the founder of Dulwich hoſpital.

(*h*) 1610. It is generally allowed that all Shakeſpeare's plays were acted before he quitted the ſtage. In the Tempeſt he mentions the Bermuda iſlands, which were firſt diſcovered by Sir John Summers in 1600.

(*i*) *Tranquillity.* He purchaſed a houſe in Stratford, which had been built by one Sir Hugh Clopton; and, having new modelled it, changed its name from *Great Houſe* to *New Place*, which the manſion, ſince erected on the ſame ſpot, ſtill retains. It continued in the Shakeſpeare family till the time of the Reſtoration, when it was repurchaſed by the Clopton family.

(*k*) *Memory.* On this monument is Shakeſpeare's effigy in a ſitting poſture, a cuſhion before him, a pen in his right hand, the left reſting on a ſcroll of paper. Under the cuſhion is the following diſtich:

Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mœret, Olympus habet.

On the grave-ſtone, in the pavement, are theſe lines:

Good friend, for Jeſus' ſake, forbear
To dig the duſt incloſed here.
Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
And curſt be he that moves my bones.

In the year 1740, another monument was raiſed to the memory of Shakeſpeare, in Weſtminſter abbey; for which purpoſe his tragedy of Julius Cæſar was acted at the

Drury-

The learned editors of the works of this immortal bard, have exerted their utmoſt power in praiſe of his extenſive genius and univerſal knowledge of human nature. If indeed there ever exiſted an inſpired writer, (if by inſpiration we mean originality,) Shakeſpeare was indiſputably inſpired. "His characters," ſays Mr. Pope, "are ſo "much Nature's ſelf, that it were injurious to call them by ſo diſtant "a name as copies." It is aſtoniſhing, when we conſider the infinite variety of his characters, that a poet, who from his education had ſo little opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of mankind, ſhould, as it were by intuition, have delineated the whole world with ſuch accuracy and truth! But to an Engliſh reader it is ſufficient, independent of his judgement, to appeal to his feelings. Some foreigners have fooliſhly attempted to ridicule particular ſcenes, and to condemn his inattention to *their* rules of the drama; but ſuch criticiſms ſerve only to expoſe their total ignorance of his capacity, his deſign, his invention. He deſpiſed their rules as he would have deſpiſed their criticiſms. Some of his plays are intentionally neither tragedies nor comedies, but a natural mixture of both: others are profeſſedly hiſtorical: but they are always juſt repreſentations of human nature, call them by what name you will. They ſay Shakeſpeare was illiterate. The ſuppoſition implies more than Panegyric with a hundred tongues could have expreſſed. If he was unlearned, he was the only inſtance of a human being to whom learning was unneceſſary; the favorite child of Nature, produced and educated entirely by herſelf; but ſo educated, that the pedant Art had nothing new to add.(*l*)

WORKS.

Drury-lane theatre, on the 28th of April, 1738, with an occaſional prologue, written by Benjamin Martyn, eſq. and an epilogue by James Noel, eſq. It is unneceſſary to deſcribe this monument, or tranſcribe the inſcription, as both are univerſally known.

(*l*) *Add.* Notwithſtanding the enthuſiaſtic praiſe ſo univerſally beſtowed on this our favorite bard, there is a late writer of no inconſiderable repute, who kindly endeavours to remove our prejudices in favour of Shakeſpeare, by inſinuating, that our admiration of his beauties is partly owing to their being ſurrounded by deformities. See *Hume's Hiſt. of Engl.*

WORKS.

1. *The tempeſt*, a comedy. Lond. 1594, 4to.

2. *The two gentlemen of Verona:* comedy. Lond. 1602, 4to.

3. *Henry* iv: hiſtorical play. Part i. Lond. 1592, 1599. Part ii. 1595, 1600, 4to.

4. *Merry wives of Windſor:* comedy. Lond. 1602, 4to.

5. *Meaſure for meaſure:* comedy, fol.

6. *The comedy of errors.* Lond. 1685, fol.

7. *Much ado about nothing:* comedy. Lond. 1600, 4to.

8. *Love's labour loſt:* comedy. Lond. 1598, 4to.

9. *The midſummer night's dream:* comedy. Lond. 1660, 4to.

10. *The merchant of Venice:* comedy. Lond. 1600, 4to.

11. *As you like it:* comedy.

12. *The taming of the ſhrew:* comedy. Lond. 1607, 4to.

13. *All's well that ends well:* comedy. Taken from the ninth novel of day iii. of Boccace's Decameron.

14. *The twelfth night, or What you will.* Lond. 1685, fol.

15. *The winter's tale:* tragi-com. Lond. 1636, 4to. The plot from Robert Green's novel of *Doraſtus and Faunia.*

16. *King John:* tragedy. Lond. 1591, 4to.

17. *King Richard* ii: tragedy. Lond. 1597, 1598, 4to.

18. *King Henry* v: hiſtorical play. Lond. 1600, 4to.

19. *King Henry* vi: hiſtorical play, in three parts. Lond. 1600, 4to.

20. *King Richard* iii: tragedy. Lond. 1597, 4to.

21. *King Henry* viii: tragedy. Lond. . . . 4to.

22. *Troilus and Creſſida:* tragedy. Lond. 1609, 4to. From Chaucer.

23. *Coriolanus:* tragedy. Lond. 1699, 4to.

24. *Romeo and Juliet:* tragedy. Lond. 1597, 1599, 4to.

25. *Timon of Athens:* tragedy. Lond. 1685, fol. The ſtory is in Lucian's dialogues, Plutarch's Life of Anthony, &c.

26. *Julius Cæſar:* tragedy. Lond. 1623, fol.

27. *Macbeth:* tragedy. Lond. 1604, 4to.

28. *Hamlet*, prince of Denmark: tragedy. Lond. 1599, 1605, 1608, 4to.

29. *King Lear:* tragedy. Lond. 1608, 4to. The ſtory originally from Geoffrey of Monmouth; but immediately from an old ballad. Vide Johnſon's Shakeſpeare, vol. vi.

30. *Othello.*

30. *Othello, the Moor of Venice:* tragedy. Lond. 1606, 1611, 1613, 1622, 4to. The ſtory from Cinthio's novels.

31. *Anthony and Cleopatra:* tragedy.

32. *Cymbeline:* tragedy. The plot partly from Boccace's Decameron, day ii. nov. 9.

33. *Titus Andronicus:* tragedy. Lond. 1595, 1599, 4to. This tragedy, being ſuppoſed ſpurious, is rejected by the later editors of Shakeſpeare. It is however in Theobald's edition.

Eleven of theſe plays only were printed during Shakeſpeare's life, and thoſe not corrected by himſelf, nor publiſhed under his inſpection.

The ſeveral editions of Shakeſpeare's plays are

By Hemmings and Condel - -	Lond.	1623, 1632, 1663, 1685.
Nic. Rowe. - - - -		1714, 8vo. 9 vol.
Alex. Pope. - - - -		1721, 1725, 4to.
Mr. Theobald. - - -		1733, 8vo. 1740, 1757, 1762, 1773, 12mo.
Sir Tho. Hanmer. - - -	Oxf.	1744, 4to. 6 vol. 1745, 1749, 1771, 8vo.
Mr. Warburton. - - -	Lond.	1747, 8vo. 8 vol.
Dr. Johnſon. - - - -		1765, 1768, 8vo. 8 vol.
G. Steevens, 20 plays. — —		1766, 4 vol. 8vo.
Mr. Capell. - - - -		1768, 8vo. 10 vol.
Johnſon and Steevens. — —		1773, 10 vol. 8vo.

Beſides his dramatic works, Shakeſpeare is ſaid to have written ſeveral poems, which are publiſhed in a ſingle 8vo. volume. His ſonnets were publiſhed in 1609, 4to.

GEORGE PEEL, Q. ELIZ.

A Dramatic Poet,

SUPPOSED to be a native of Devonſhire,(*a*) was educated at Oxford. He was ſent firſt to Broadgate-hall, and, about the year 1573, was admitted ſtudent of Chriſt-church, where he completed Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 306.

(*a*) *Devonſhire.* The Oxford antiquary ſays, *if I miſtake not, he was a Devonian*: on the ſtrength of which, biſhop Tanner, and the *Companion to the Play-houſe*, aſſert, without a doubt, that he was born in Devonſhire.

pleted his degrees in arts in 1579. At this time he was eſteemed one of the beſt poets in the univerſity. From Oxford he went to London, where he became intimately acquainted with the two principal dramatic poets of that age, Shakeſpeare and Ben Jonſon, as appears from his letter to his friend Marle.(*b*) Peel himſelf wrote for the ſtage; and, according to Wood, his comedies and tragedies were often acted with great applauſe.(*c*) "He was living (ſays the "ſame writer) in his middle age, in the latter end of queen Eliza-"beth; but when or where he died, I cannot tell: for ſo it is, and "always hath been, that moſt poets die poor, and conſequently "obſcurely; and a hard matter it is to trace them to their graves."

WORKS.

1. *David and Bathſheba, their loves, with the tragedy of Abſalom.* 1599, 4to. ſeveral times acted.

2. *The famous chronicle of king Edward* 1. *ſurnamed Longſhankes, with his returne from the Holy Land: alſo the life of Lleuellen rebel in Wales: laſtly, the ſinking of queen Elinor, who ſunk at Charing Croſs, and roſe again at Potters-hith, now named Queen-hith.* 1593, 4to. An hiſtorical play.

3. *The honour of the garter, a poem.* Among the printed books in the Aſhmolean library, No. 677.

4. *A farewell to Sir John Norris, and Sir Francis Drake.* Lond. 4to.

5. *Paſtoral poems,* in *England's Helicon.*

6. *A book of jeſts or clinches.*

(*b*) *Marle.* For this letter, ſee the Life of Shakeſpeare in this volume.

(*c*) *Applauſe.* Theſe comedies and tragedies amount to no more than the one tragedy, and the hiſtorical play, in this liſt of his works; which laſt performance Ant. Wood divides into three diſtinct pieces, viz. 1. *The chronicle of king Edward.* 2. *The life of Llewellin.* 3. *The ſinking of queen Elinor.* This miſtake is the more extraordinary, becauſe Wood ſays he had ſeen them. He alſo adds the tragedy of *Alphonſus, emperor of Germany,* which was written by Chapman. Langbain had it in his poſſeſſion, with Chapman's name in the title-page. Biſhop Tanner's liſt of Peel's writings is tranſcribed from Wood, without correction.

JOHN

PHILOSOPHERS

AND

MATHEMATICIANS.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, K. HEN. II.

Biſhop of Chartres in France,

WAS born at Saliſbury in Wiltſhire, in the beginning of the twelfth century. Where he imbibed the rudiments of his education, is unknown; but I learn, that in the year 1136, being then a youth, he was ſent to Paris, where he ſtudied under ſeveral eminent profeſſors, and acquired conſiderable fame for his application and proficiency in rhetoric, poetry, divinity, and particularly in the learned languages. Thence he travelled to Italy, and, during his reſidence at Rome, was in high favour with pope Eugenio III. and his ſucceſſor Adrian IV. After his return to England, he became the intimate friend and companion of the famous Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom he attended in his exile, and is ſaid to have been preſent when that haughty prelate was murdered in his cathedral. What preferment he had in the church during this time, I know not; but in 1176 he was promoted by king Henry II. to the biſhoprick of Chartres in France, where he died in the year 1182.(*a*)

Leland de Script. p. 206. Bale, iii. 1. Pits, p. 247. Bulæus, Catal. illuſt. acad. ad fin. Hiſt. Paris, tom. ii. p. 753. Bp. Tanner. Fuller, Worth. Wiltſh. 149. Cave, p. 683.

This John of Saliſbury was really a phænomenon. He was one of the firſt reſtorers of the Greek and Latin languages in Europe, a claſſical ſcholar, a philoſopher, a learned divine, and an elegant Latin poet.(*b*)

WORKS.

(*a*) 1282. He was buried in the abbey of Joſaphat, near the town of Chartres. *Marlot Hiſt. Remenſ. tom.* ii. *p.* 454.

(*b*) *Port.* "He was," ſays a modern writer, "a diſtinguiſhed ornament of this age. "His ſtyle has remarkable elegance and "energy. His Policraticon is an extremely "pleaſant miſcellany; replete with erudi-"tion, and a judgement of men and things, "which properly belong to a more refined "period. Familiar with the Roman claſſics, "the beſt of which he often quotes. He was "an illuſtrious rival of Peter Blois, and "the friend of many learned foreigners. "He was promoted to high ſtations in the "church by Henry II. whoſe court was "crowded with ſcholars." *Wharton's Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry.*

WORKS.

1. *Policraticon, ſive de nugis curialium et veſtigiis philoſophorum.* Paris, 1513, 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1595, 8vo. Lond. 1595. Paris, 1610, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1639, 8vo. et in Bibl. Patrum, tom. xxiii.

2. *Vita Anſelmi.* Whart. Angl. Sacr. tom. ii.

3. *Vita Thomæ Becketi,* lib. ii. Paris, 1611, cum epiſtolis. Paris, in *Quadrilogo,* 1495, 4to.

4. *Panitentiale,* lib. i. MS. Bodl. Æ. B. 3. 6.

5. *Epiſtolæ*: vii. inter Script. Hiſt. Franc. per Du Cheſne, Par. 1495—303 in Bibl. Patrum, tom. xxiii.—aliæ, Par. 1611—93, Bruxel. 1682, 4to. Whether theſe are all different epiſtles, ſays Cave, I leave to the enquiry of thoſe that have more leiſure.

6. *Eutheticon ad Thomam Becketum,* an elegant poem prefixed to his *Policraticon.*

7. *Speculum ſtultitiæ ad Nigellum.* MS. Cotton. Veſp. E. xii. 3.

8. *Mythologicon,* lib. iv. Par. 1610, 8vo.

9. *Commentaria in epiſtolas D. Pauli,* lib. xiv.

10. *De membris conſpirantibus.* Par. 1603.

K. HEN. III.

JOHN HOLYWOOD,

Or HALIFAX, or SACROBOSCO,(a)

Stainh. Deſcr. Hib. cap. vii.

WAS, according to Leland, Bale, and Pits, born at Halifax in Yorkſhire; according to Stainhurſt, at Holywood near Dublin; and, according to Dempſter and Mackenzie, in Nithſdale in Scotland. The

(a) *Sacroboſco.* Whether this celebrated author was an Engliſh, Scotch, or Iriſhman, it ſeems moſt probable that his name was Holywood, and not Halifax, as Leland imagined. Whence the town of Halifax took its name, is a matter of great uncertainty; but it is very obvious, that the ſyllable *fax* never meant *wood* in the Saxon language. Mr. Camden ſays that *Halifax* meant *holy hair*, and that *fax* is ſtill uſed for *hair* by the Engliſh, north of Trent. This learned antiquary was doubtleſs miſinformed

The laſt-mentioned author informs us that, having finiſhed his ſtudies, he entered into orders, and was made a canon regular of the order of St. Auguſtin in the famous monaſtery of Holywood in Nithſdale. The Engliſh biographers, on the contrary, tell us, that he was educated at Oxford. They all agree, however, in aſſerting that he ſpent moſt of his life at Paris, where, ſays Mackenzie, he was admitted a member of the univerſity on the fifth of June in the year 1221, under the ſyndics of the Scotch nation, and, ſoon after, elected profeſſor of mathematics, which he taught for many years with applauſe. We are told, by the ſame author, that he died in 1256, as appears from the inſcription on his monument in the cloiſters of the convent of St. Maturine at Paris.(*b*) Holywood was certainly the firſt mathematician of his time.(*c*) He was cotemporary with Roger Bacon, but probably older by about twenty years.

Leland de Script. p. 353. Pits, p. 334. Bale, vi. 93. Mackenzie, vol. i. p. 161. Ware, p. 73.

WORKS.

1. *De ſphæra mundi.* Venet. 1478, 1490, 4to. Auguſtæ, 1485. Venet. 1488. Paris, 1527, fol. Often reprinted, and illuſtrated by various commentators.

2. *De anni ratione, ſeu de computo eccleſiaſtico.* Paris, 1551. Antw. 1566, 8vo.

3. *De algoriſmo.* MS. Bodl. Digb. 190. MS. Bodl. Æ. A. 2. 14. et C. 3. 4. 15. Printed with Comm. Petri Cirvilli Hiſp. Paris, 1498.

informed. *Fax* has no ſuch ſignification in the north of England: it is uſed for *face* in Gawin Douglas's tranſlation of Virgil, p. 48. *Vide Watſon's Hiſt. of Halifax*, p. 207, 459.

(*b*) *Paris.* Mr. Harris, the editor of Sir James Ware's account of Iriſh writers, tells us that Pits ſays our author died in 1256. Now the words of Pits are—*Pariſiis vixit A. D.* 1256, *ubi etiam tandem mortuus*, &c. Mackenzie ſays he died in 1256, as appears from this inſcription on his tomb.

M. Chriſti bis C. quarto deno quater anno,
De Sacro Boſco diſcrevit tempora Ramus,
Gratia cui nomen divina Johannis.

How this could be conſtrued 1256, I do not conceive. It more probably means 1244.

(*c*) Time. "*Liberales artes*, ſays Pits, *et omne philoſophiæ genus accuratè tenuit; tandem autem ſcientias mathematicas unice coluit, quarum adeo perfectam cognitionem conſequutus eſt, ut omnes uſque in hodiernum diem inter primos eum ponant magiſtros, et hactenùs in Europa vix hoc in genere quenquam illi ſimilem repertum eſſe fateantur.*" De illuſt. Angl. ſcript. p. 334.

K. HEN. III.
K. EDW. I.

ROGER BACON,

A Franciſcan Friar of amazing genius and learning,

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born near Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1214. He began his ſtudies at Oxford; but in what ſchool, or college, is uncertain. Thence he removed to the univerſity of Paris, which, in thoſe times, was eſteemed the centre of literature. Here, we are told, he made ſo rapid a progreſs in the ſciences, that he was eſteemed the glory of that univerſity, and was much careſſed by ſeveral of his countrymen, particularly by Robert Grouthead, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln, his ſingular friend and patron.(*a*) About the year 1240, he returned to Oxford, and aſſuming the Franciſcan habit, proſecuted his favorite ſtudy of experimental philoſophy, with unremitting ardour and aſſiduity. In this purſuit, in experiments, inſtruments, and ſcarce books, he tells us, he ſpent, in the ſpace of twenty years, no leſs than two thouſand pounds,(*b*) which, it ſeems, was given him by ſome of the heads of the univerſity, to enable him to proſecute his noble enquiries. But ſuch extraordinary talents, and aſtoniſhing progreſs in ſciences, which, in that ignorant age, were totally unknown to the reſt of mankind, whilſt they raiſed the admiration of the more intelligent few, could not fail to excite the envy and malice of his illiterate fraternity; who found no difficulty of poſſeſſing the vulgar with the

Cave's Hiſt. Litt. vol. ii. p. 325.

Oudin, Com. de Script. Eccl. tom. iii. p. 191.

Op. minori, cap. xvii.

(*a*) *Patron.* The writer of this life in the Biographia Brit. ſays, he became firſt known to Grouthead at Paris; but in a preceding note, he numbers him among Bacon's patrons at Oxford, before he removed to Paris.

(*b*) *Pounds.* Whether theſe were French or Engliſh pounds, is matter of diſpute, as in other parts of his works he reckons by French pounds. In thoſe times a French pound was about one third of a pound Sterling, as appears from our author's account of his firſt burning-glaſs, which, he ſays, coſt him 60 pounds French, or 20 pounds Sterling. *See his Comp. ſtud. Theol.* c. i. p. 5.

the notion of Bacon's dealing with the devil.(*c*) Under this pretence, he was reſtrained from reading lectures, his writings confined to his convent, and finally, in 1278, himſelf impriſoned in his cell. At this time, he was 64 years of age. Nevertheleſs, being permitted the uſe of his books, he went on in the rational purſuit of knowledge, corrected his former labours, and wrote ſeveral curious pieces. When he had been ten years in confinement, Jerom de Aſcoli being elected pope, Bacon ſollicited his holineſs to be releaſed, in which, it ſeems, he did not immediately ſucceed. However, towards the latter end of that pope's reign, he obtained his liberty, and ſpent the remainder of his life in the college of his order, where he died in the year 1294, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the Franciſcan church.

Wadding, an. Fratr. Minor. tom. ii. p. 449.

Dr. Jebb, preface to Op. Majus.

Such are the few particulars which the moſt diligent reſearches have been able to diſcover concerning this very great man, who, like a ſingle bright ſtar in a dark hemiſphere, ſhone forth the glory of his country, and the pride of human nature.(*d*)

WORKS.

(*c*) *Devil.* The prieſts pretended, or perhaps really believed, that he ſtudied ſuch occult ſciences as were forbidden by the church; but their enmity to our philoſopher probably proceeded from his having cenſured their ignorance and immorality, in his writings. See his *Epiſt. ad Clement* iv.

(*d*) *Nature.* If the reader be deſirous to know the opinions of eminent writers concerning the genius and knowledge of Friar Bacon, he may conſult—*Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſic*, vol. ii. p. 248.—*Leland, Com. de Script. Brit.* p. 258.—*Bale de Script. Brit.* p. 342.—*Pits de illuſt. Angl. Script.* p. 366.—*Ant. Wood, Hiſt. et Ant. Oxon.* p. 120—*Plot's Nat. hiſt. of Oxf.* ch. 2.—*Boyle, plus ultra*, ch. 5.—*Borrichius, de ortu et progreſſ. Chem.* p. 122.—*Gab. Naudè, Apologie pour les grands hommes*, ch. 17.—*Oudid, de Script. Eccleſ. tom.* iii. *col.* 190.—*Freſnoy, Hiſt. de Philoſ. Hermet.* p. 109—*Boerhaave Chemiſt.* vol. i. p. 28.—*Biogr. Brit.* vol. i. p. 363.

But the only means of forming an adequate idea of the knowledge of this luminary of the thirteenth century, is, to ſtudy his works with attention. In theſe the reader will be aſtoniſhed to find, that he was a great linguiſt, and a ſkilful grammarian; that he was well verſed in the theory and practice of perſpective; that he underſtood the uſe of convex and concave glaſſes, and the art of making them; that the *camera obſcura*, burning-glaſſes, and the power of the teleſcope, were known to him; that he

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola fratris Rogeri Baconis de ſecretis operibus artis et naturæ, et de nullitate magiæ.* Paris 1542, 4to. Baſil, 1593, 8vo.

2. *Opus majus.* Lond. 1733, fol. publiſhed by Dr. Jebb.

3. *Theſaurus chemicus.* Francf. 1603, 1620. This was probably the editor's title; but it contains ſeveral of our author's treatiſes on this ſubject.

Theſe printed works of Bacon contain a conſiderable number of eſſays, which, in the catalogue of his writings by Bale, Pits, &c. have been conſidered as diſtinct books; but there remain in different libraries ſeveral manuſcripts not yet publiſhed.

was well verſed in geography and aſtronomy; that he knew the great error in the kalendar, aſſigned the cauſe, and propoſed the remedy; that he underſtood chronology well; that he was an adept in chemiſtry, and was really the inventor of gunpowder; that he poſſeſſed great knowledge in the medical art; that he was an able mathematician, logician, metaphyſician, and theologiſt.

K. EDW. I.

JOHN DUNS SCOTUS,

A Franciſcan Friar, commonly called *Doctor ſubtilis*,

Leland, p. 317.

WAS born in the year 1274; but whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, hath long been a matter of diſpute among the learned of each nation.(*a*) We are told, that, when a boy, he became accidentally known

Pits, p. 390.

(*a*) *Nation.* Dempſter, Mackenzie, and other Scotiſh writers, aſſert poſitively that he was born at Duns, a town in Scotland, about ſix miles north of Berwick; and, to ſecure him more effectually, Mackenzie makes him deſcended from the Dunſes in the Merſs. Mac Caghwell, an Iriſh author, who wrote the life of this Scotus, proves him to have been born at Down in the province of Ulſter in Ireland: but Leland, Bale, Camden, and Pits, aſſure us, that he was born at Dunſtone in the pariſh of Emildune, near Alnewick in Northumberland; and this opinion is rendered moſt probable by the following concluſion of his manuſcript works in the library of Merton college in Oxford—"Here end the "readings of that ſubtile doctor of the "univerſity of Paris, John Duns, who "was born in a certain village, in the "pariſh

known to two Franciſcan friars; who, finding him to be a youth of very extraordinary capacity, took him to their convent at Newcaſtle, and afterwards perſuaded him to become one of their fraternity. From thence he was ſent to Oxford, where he was made fellow of Merton college, and profeſſor of divinity.(*b*) His fame was now become ſo univerſal, that the general of his order commanded him to go to Paris, that the ſtudents of that univerſity might alſo profit from his lectures. He went to Paris in the year 1304, where he was honoured firſt with the degree of bachelor, then of doctor of divinity, and in 1307 was appointed regent of the divinity ſchools:(*c*) but he had not been above a year at Paris, when the ſame general of the Franciſcans ordered him to remove to Cologne, where he was received with great pomp and ceremony by the magiſtrates and nobles of that city, and where he died of an apoplexy ſoon after his arrival, namely, in the year 1308, in the 34th year of his age.(*d*)

Mackenzie, vol. i. p. 215.

Sir Ja. Ware, p. 78.

Du Pin, cent. 14. cap. 5.

This

" pariſh of Emildune, called Dunſton, in " the county of Northumberland." Sextus Senenſis, in his *Biblioth. Sanct.* ſays that he was called *Scotus*, or σκοτεινος, that is, obſcure, from the profound obſcurity of his writings: and the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*, predeſtined, with the reſt of his countrymen, never to ſpeak of an Engliſhman without a blunder, makes this Duns a native of Donſton in Scotland.

(*b*) *Divinity.* Mackenzie ſays, that not leſs than thirty thouſand ſtudents came to Oxford to hear his lectures.

(*c*) *Schools.* Whilſt Duns Scotus was at Paris, the famous controverſy about the *immaculate conception of the virgin Mary* aroſe. Albertus Magnus maintained that ſhe was born in original ſin. Scotus advanced two hundred arguments in ſupport of the contrary opinion, and convinced the univerſity of Paris that ſhe was really conceived immaculate. This important nonſenſe however continued to be diſputed till the year 1496, after the council of Baſil, when the univerſity of Paris made a decree, that no ſtudent, who did not believe the *immaculate conception*, ſhould be admitted to a degree.

(*d*) *Age.* The *Nouveau Dict. Hiſtorique*, above quoted, ſays that he died at Paris: another evident miſtake. He was buried in the Franciſcan convent at Cologne, and a ſplendid monument was erected to his memory in the middle of the choir before the high altar. Round this monument are engraved the names of fifteen doctors of the order of St. Francis, of which

ſix

This *doctor ſubtilis* was doubtleſs one of the firſt wranglers of his time, admirably well verſed in ſcholaſtic divinity, and a moſt indefatigable ſcribbler; but the misfortune is, that all his huge volumes do not contain a ſingle page worth the peruſal of a rational being. He was the author of a new ſect of ſchool-men called Scotiſts, who oppoſed the opinion of the Thomiſts, ſo called from St. Thomas Aquinus. The reader will find a more particular account of Scotus in the Franciſcan Martyrology, publiſhed at Paris in 1638.

WORKS.

Scoti opera omnia. Lugd. 1639, 12 vol. fol. publiſhed by Luke Wadding.

The 1ſt volume contains	His life, ſpeculative grammar, &c.
2d — — — —	Commentaries on the eight books of Ariſtotle's phyſics.
3d — — — —	Diverſe treatiſes of philoſophy.
4th — — — —	Commentaries on Ariſtotle, &c.
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th	Commentaries on the four books of ſentences.
11th — — — — —	*Reportata Pariſienſia.*
12th — — — — —	Quodlibetical queſtions.

fix are Engliſhmen; and on a braſs plate is engraved the following epitaph.

Ante oculos ſaxum doctorem deprimit ingens,
Cujus ad interitum ſacra Minerva gemit.
Siſte gradum lector, fulvo dabis oſcula ſaxo,
Corpus Joannis hæc tenet urna Scoti.
Annus milleno ter centum cum adderet octo,
Poſtremum clauſit letho agitante diem.

Some writers have reported that Scotus was buried in an epileptic fit, and that upon removing his bones, he appeared to have turned himſelf in his coffin: but Wadding, who wrote his life, ſays, there never was the leaſt foundation for ſuch a ſtory.

JOHN

JOHN CANON,

K. EDW. II.

CANONICUS, by ſome called MARBRES;

A Franciſcan Monk.(*a*)

THOUGH I have now the five authors, quoted in the margin, open before me; all I can learn of this eccleſiaſtic, is, that having ſtudied ſome time at Oxford, he went to Paris, where he became a pupil of the famous Duns Scotus, whom, ſays Pits, he long attended, and always imitated; that he afterwards returned to Oxford, and there taught theology to the time of his death, which, according to Du Pin, happened about the year 1340.(*b*) He was a doctor in divinity; but whether of Paris, or Oxford, ſeems doubtful. Bale abuſes him becauſe he was a Papiſt; and Pits, for the ſame reaſon, celebrates him for his piety and univerſal erudition.(*c*)

Bal. v. 3.
Pits, p. 406.
Fuller, Worth. p. 220.
Bp. Tanner, Bibl.
Du Pin, xiv. c. v. p. 68.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Monk.* "Some, ſays Fuller, will have "this Canon ſo called, becauſe canon of "ſome cathedral church; if ſo, there were "hundreds of John Canons beſides himſelf: "others, becauſe he was doctor of Canon-"law, which leaves as great a latitude as "the former for hundreds, with equal "right, to juſtle with him for the ſame "ſurname. I have cauſe to conceive, "that he was born at *Canonſby*, in Cum-"berland, *by* being ſet by for brevi-"ty's ſake." Might I not, with as much reaſon, ſuppoſe he was born at *Canon*-hall in Yorkſhire? or that he was ſhot out of a *Cannon?*

(*b*) 1340. Bale ſays he flouriſhed in the year 1320. Pits and Fuller follow Bale. Wharton ſays 1329 (Append. ad Cav.) and Du Pin, 1340.

(*c*) *Erudition.* Bilious Bale, as Fuller calls him, abuſes this poor Canon moſt terribly.—"*Minotaurorum, Minoritarum dixiſſem, non modicus doctor, Thraſonica jactantia, theologicorum magiſtrorum hac ipſa tempeſtate cathedras implevit.*" He then tells us, that he ſtudied at Paris under Scotus; that, according to Tritemius, he was an adept in the philoſophy of Ariſtotle, and not ignorant in civil and in canon law; and clinches his account thus—*Impudentium itaque mendaciorum, his ſtudiis magiſter tandem effectus, tota die in ocio ac mendacitate concinnabat dolos.*

Biſhop Tanner ſays, that in Lincoln

WORKS.

1. *Lecturæ in magiſtrum ſententiarum*, lib. iv. *In Ariſtotelis phyſica*, lib. viii. Manuſcript. in col. Baliol. Oxon. et Cantab. in col. Petri, et in col. Lincoln. Oxon. Printed at St. Alban's, 1481.—Venet. 1481, 1492, 1505, fol.

2. *Lecturæ magiſtrales*, lib. i. *Queſtiones diſputatæ*, lib. i. *Queſtiones dialectices*, lib. i. Printed with the former at Venice, 1492, 1516.

coln college, Oxford, there is a manuſcript of this author, to which are prefixed xxxii ..... (*verſes*, I ſuppoſe, or *copies of verſes*,) in praiſe of this John. He tranſcribes ſome lines, among which are theſe—

* * * * * * * * * *

Philoſophus toto clarus in orbe fuit
Nomine Canonicus, ſapiens vir, myſticus autor,
Nomine vir dignus, alter Ariſtoteles.

K. EDW. III.

JOHN BACONTHORP,

Called the *Reſolute Doctor*, a learned Monk,

Biogr. Brit. Leland de Script. Brit. c. 374.

WAS born, towards the end of the thirteenth century, at Baconthorp, a village in Norfolk. He ſpent the early part of his life in the convent of Blackney, near Walſingham in the ſame county; whence he removed to Oxford, and from thence to Paris, where, being diſtinguiſhed for his learning, he obtained degrees in divinity and laws, and was eſteemed the principal of Averroiſts.(*a*) In 1329 he returned to England, and was immediately choſen twelfth provincial of the Engliſh Carmelites. In 1333 he was ſent for to Rome, where, we are told, he firſt maintained the pope's ſovereign authority in caſes of divorce, but that he afterwards retracted his opinion. He died in London in the year 1346. Leland, Bale, and Pits, unanimouſly give him the character of a monk of genius and learning.

Cave's Hiſt. Lit. an. 1329.

Bale de Script. cent. v. c. i.

WORKS.

(*a*) Averroiſts. *Averroës* was an Arabian philoſopher, who wrote commentaries on the works of Ariſtotle, in the twelfth century. He had the reputation of a ſkilful theoriſt in phyſic. As to religion, his opinions were, that Chriſtianity is abſurd; Judaiſm, the religion of children; Mahometiſm, the religion of ſwine. He died at Morocco, in the year 1206. See Bayle's Dict. art. *Averroës*.

WORKS.

1. *Commentaria, ſeu queſtiones ſuper quatuor libros ſententiarum.* Milan, 1510, 1611. Cremona, 1618, two vol.—Twice at Paris.—Once at Venice.

2. *Compendium legis Chriſti, et quodlibeta.* Venice, 1527. Cremona, 1618, with the *Commentaria.*

Leland, Bale, and Pits, mention a number of his works never publiſhed.

THOMAS BRADWARDIN, K. EDW. III.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

WAS born at Hartfield in Suſſex, about the cloſe of the thirteenth century. He was educated in Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and acquired the reputation of a profound ſcholar, a ſkilful mathematician, and conſummate divine. The venerable authors now before me are not agreed as to his firſt preferments. Pits ſays he was profeſſor of divinity at Oxford. They agree however in aſſerting that, from being chancellor of the dioceſe of London, he became a courtier, and confeſſor to Edward III. whom he conſtantly attended during the war with France, aſſiſting that victorious prince with his advice, animating the troops, and fervently praying for their ſucceſs. After his return from the war, he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth in the year 1349, forty days after his conſecration, and was buried in St. Anſelm's chapel, near the ſouth wall.(*a*)

Leland de Script. Brit. p. 335.

Bale, v. 87.

Pits, p. 470.

Goodwin, Cat. of Engl. Bps. p. 93.

Bp. Tan.

Du Pin, Cl. 14. 70.

(*a*) *Wall.* There is no epitaph on his tomb; but Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, gives us the following lines, which he tranſcribed from an anonymous manuſcript in the Cotton library.

Doctor doctorum Bradwardini hac jacet urna,
Norma paſtorum laudabilis et diuturna.
Qui invidia caruit vitam ſine crimine duxit,
Et ex ore ſuo quicquid ſit ſcibile fluxit.
Nullus ſub ſole eſt cui ſic fuere omnia nota.
Cantia nunc dole, triſteris et Anglia tota.

Vos

Bradwardin is particularly remembered as an author, on account of his book *de cauſa Dei*, againſt the Pelagian hereſy: ſee *Pelagius* in this volume. Our honeſt biſhop, as he wrote againſt a heretic, was ſure to gain applauſe; but if this celebrated performance ſhould by accident be peruſed by a modern intelligent reader, he will find him as much bewildered as any other metaphyſical divine, who hath ventured into the labyrinth of predeſtination, free-will, attributes of the deity, &c. What ſhould we ſay of a muſhroom that ſhould preſume to reaſon about the attributes of man?

WORKS.

1. *De cauſa Dei.* Lond. 1618, publ. by J. H. Savil.
2. *De geometria ſpeculativa*, &c. Par. 1495, 1512, 1530.
3. *De arithmetica practica.* Par. 1502, 1512.
4. *De proportionibus.* Par. 1495. Ven. 1505, fol.
5. *De quadratura circuli.* Par. 1495, fol.

Vos qui et tranſitis, hic omnes atque reditis,
Dicite quod Chriſti pietas ſit promptior iſti.

Chaucer, in his Nun's Prieſts tale, makes honorable mention of our author:

But I ne cannot boult it to the bren,
As can the holy doctor ſaynt Auſtin,
Or Boece, or the biſhop Bradwardin.

K. HEN. VIII.

MAURICE DE PORTU,

Otherwiſe called O Fihely, archbiſhop of Tuam in Ireland,

Sir Ja. Ware's Hiſt. of Irel. vol. i. p. 613. vol. ii. p. 90.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 9.

WAS born near Baltimore, in the county of Cork.(*a*) He was ſome time a ſtudent at Oxford, and took the habit of St. Francis, in the convent of that order, in the ſouth ſuburbs of that city. After quitting Oxford, he travelled to Italy, and became a member of the univerſity

(*a*) *Cork.* He is ſaid to have got the name of *de Portu* from the port of Baltimore, near which he was born: but ſome ſay he was born at Down, in the province of Ulſter; others, at Galway.

univerſity of Padua, where he applied himſelf with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of philoſophy, metaphyſics, and ſchool-divinity. Some time after the year 1480,(*b*) he removed to Venice, where he was employed by Octavian Scott, and Locatelli, as corrector of the preſs. How long he continued at Venice, is uncertain; but having taken the degree of doctor in divinity at Padua, in the year 1506 pope Julius II. made him archbiſhop of Tuam. In 1512 he aſſiſted at the two firſt ſeſſions of the Lateran council; and in the following year ſet out for Ireland, in order to take poſſeſſion of his archbiſhoprick. On this occaſion he obtained a faculty from the pope, of granting indulgences to all thoſe who ſhould be preſent at the celebration of his firſt maſs in his cathedral; but he died at Galway, where he landed, being not quite fifty years of age, and was buried there in the church of the Franciſcans, where his humble tomb is ſtill ſhewn on the ſouth ſide of the choir of that convent. His intimate friend, John Camers, gives him the character of a very learned, pious, and amiable prelate. He was held in ſuch veneration by ſome writers, that they have diſtinguiſhed him by the appellation of *Flos Mundi.*

Binius, Councils, tom. 8.

King's col. p. 312.

WORKS.

1. *Expoſitio accuratiſſ. in queſtiones dialecticas Divi Johan. Scoti in Iſagogen Porphyrii.* Ferrar. 1499. Venet. 1512, fol.

2. *Commentaria doctoris ſubtilis Johan. Scoti in* xii. *lib. metaphyſicæ Ariſtotelis,* &c. Venet. 1507, fol.

3. *Epithomata in inſigne formalitatum opus de mente doct. ſubtilis.* Venet. 1514, fol.

4. *Dictionarium ſacræ ſcripturæ,* &c. Venet. 1603, fol. reaches no farther than the end of the letter E.

5. *Enchiridion fidei.* 1509.

6. *Epiſtolæ diverſæ ad Jo. Camerſium.*

(*b*) 1480. Palmer, in his Hiſtory of Printing, ſays, that all the books printed at Venice, by Octavian Scott, were publiſhed from the year 1480, to 1498; ſo that it muſt have been during this period that our author corrected the preſs. This Scott was a nobleman of the city of Mons, who, ſoon after the invention of printing by fuſile types, went to Venice, where he printed a number of books, which are all marked with the initials O. S. M.

K. HEN. VIII.

FLORENCE WILSON,

Known in the republic of letters by the name of *Florentius Voluſinus*,

Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 29.

WAS born at Elgin in the ſhire of Murray in Scotland, and educated in the univerſity of Aberdeen. Travelling to England with an intention to improve his fortune, he had the felicity to be introduced to cardinal Wolſey, who appointed him tutor to one of his nephews. In that capacity he went to Paris, and continued there till the cardinal's death. During his reſidence in that city he became acquainted with the learned cardinal Bellai,(*a*) archbiſhop of Paris, who allowed him a penſion, and meant to have appointed him royal profeſſor of the Greek and Latin languages in the univerſity of Paris: but, Bellai being diſgraced, Wilſon's proſpects faded with the fortunes of his patron, whom nevertheleſs he attended on his journey to Rome. Wilſon was taken ill at Avignon, and the cardinal proceeded without him. After his recovery, he paid a viſit to the celebrated cardinal Sabolet, the Mecænas of his time,(*b*) who was alſo biſhop of Carpentras, where he then reſided. The cardinal was ſo charmed with his erudition, that he appointed him profeſſor of the learned languages, with a ſtipend of a hundred piſtoles per annum.

During his reſidence at Carpentras, he wrote his celebrated treatiſe *De animi tranquillitate*. Mackenzie ſays that he afterwards taught philoſophy

(*a*) *Bellai.* Michael de l'Hôpital, ſpeaking of Bellay's abilities as a writer, ſays,

Salve Pieridum Muſarum dulcis alumne,
Magnus conſtrictis pedibus, magnusque ſolutis,
Autor eo vincens Ciceronem Virgiliumque.

This cardinal was ſent embaſſador to our Henry VIII. in 1533. Rabelais was his phyſician.

(*b*) *Time.* The reader will find in cardinal Sabolet's epiſtles (Ep. iii. ad Paulum Saboletum) an account of Wilſon's firſt viſit; and in one of his letters to the cardinal of Lorain (lib. vi. ep. xvi.) he is powerfully recommended for a continuance of the penſion which he had enjoyed in France; for it appears that, during his reſidence at Paris, he had a penſion not only from Bellay, but alſo from the cardinal of Lorain.

philoſophy in Italy, and that, being at length deſirous of returning to Scotland, he began his journey homeward, was taken ill at Viene in Dauphiny, and died there in the year 1547. He was generally eſteemed an accompliſhed linguiſt, an admirable philoſopher, and an excellent Latin poet:(c)

WORKS.

1. *De animi tranquillitate.* Lugd. 1543. Edinb. 1707, 8vo.
2. *Poemata.* Lond. 1619, 4to.
3. *Commentatio quædam theologica in aphoriſmos diſſecta, per Sebaſt. Gryph.* 8vo. 1539.
4. *Philoſophiæ Ariſtot. ſynopſis,* lib. iv.

(c) *Poet.* Buchanan wrote the following epitaph on this author.

Hic muſis Voluſine jaces chariſſime ripam
Ad Rhodani, terra quem procul a patria?
Hoc meruit virtus tua, tellus quæ foret altrix
Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos.

ROBERT RECORD,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. MARY.

A Phyſician, leſs celebrated for his medical than his mathematical knowledge,

WAS born in Wales, of a genteel family, and ſent to Oxford about the year 1525. Having previouſly taken a degree in arts, in 1531 he was elected fellow of All-Souls college, where he is ſaid to have read lectures on the rudiments of mathematical learning: but applying himſelf afterwards to the ſtudy of phyſic, he removed to Cambridge, and was there honoured with the degree of doctor in that faculty. Whether he ever practiſed the healing art, or where he ſpent the remainder of his life, hath eſcaped all his biographers; except, that he died a priſoner in the king's-bench, probably for debt, in the year 1558. We are told that his learning was univerſal, and that, in arithmetic and geometry particularly, he had no competitor.(a)

Bal. viii. 93. Pits, p. 745. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 104. Bp. Tanner, p. 619.

(a) *Competitor.* Pits's character of this author is ſo extraordinary, that the reader ſhall have it in his own words—*Vir fœlici ingenio præditus, et doctrina multiplici nobiliter inſtructus.*

WORKS.

1. *The grounds of arts, teaching the perfect work and practice in arithmetic in whole numbers,* &c. Lond. 1540, 1590, 8vo. 1573, 12mo.—with Dee's additions, 1600, 1618, 1623.

2. *The whetstone of wit, containing the extraction of roots,* &c. Lond. 1557, 4to.

3. *The path-way to knowledge, containing the principles of geometry,* &c. Lond. 1551, 1574, 4to. 1602, 4to.

4. *The castle of knowledge, containing the explication of the sphere,* &c. Lond. 1556, fol. 1596, 4to.

5. *The urinal physic, or the judicial of urines.* Lond. 1567, 1582, 8vo. 1548, 12mo. 1599, 1651, 8vo.

Many other works are ascribed to this author by Bale and Pits, but without date.

instructus. Omnem politiorem litteraturam accuratè calluit, omnium liberalium artium et mathematicarum scientiarum peritissimus. Philosophus celeberrimus. Cœlestium corporum motus et operationes contemplatus, insignem in astrologia consecutus est peritiam. Philosophiæ naturalis arcana scrutatus, plantarum, herbarum, radicum, elementorum, metallorum naturas, vires, ac virtutes curiosè investigavit. De quo non immerito dici potest, conscendit cœlos, penetravit viscera terræ.

To all this erudition I must add his knowledge of the Saxon language, which, bishop Tanner observes, is evident from his marginal notes on Alexander Essebiens, MS. in C. C. C. Cambridge. Notwithstanding all which, probably for want of a little of that cunning commonly called Knowledge of the World, which Nature frequently bestows on arrant blockheads, Robert Record died in a jail!

Q. MARY.

LEONARD DIGGES,

A Mathematician of considerable note;

Biogr. Brit. Wood, Ath. vol. i. p. 180.

BUT we know no more of him than that he was the son of James Digges, esq. of Digges-court,(*a*) in the parish of Berham, in Kent, by Philippa, his second wife, daughter of John Engham, of Chartham

(*a*) *Digges-court.* This ancient seat was in possession of the family upwards of two hundred years. Adomarus Digges, of Digges-court, was a judge in Edward II.'s reign.

Chartham in the ſame county; that he was educated at Univerſity-college, Oxford; that he quitted the univerſity without a degree; and that he died in the year 1574. He married the daughter of Thomas Wilford, eſq, by whom he had a ſon named Thomas, who alſo became a celebrated mathematician, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

WORKS.

1. *Tectonicum: briefly ſhewing the exact meaſuring, and ſpeedy reckoning of all manner of lands, ſquares, timber, ſtones, ſteeples,* &c. Lond. 1556, 4to. 1592, 4to. 1647, 4to.

2. *Pantometria: a geometrical practical treatiſe.* 1591, fol.

3. *Prognoſtication everlaſting of right good effect; or choice rules to judge the weather by the ſun, moon, and ſtars.* Lond. 1555, 1556, 1564, 1592, 4to. The laſt edition was publiſhed by his ſon, conſiderably enlarged.

reign. Roger Digges was one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Canterbury, in the reign of Edward III. and his deſcendants were high-ſheriffs for the county, in the reigns of Henry IV. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

JAMES BASSANTIN,

ELIZ.

A Scotch Aſtronomer.

SON of the laird of Baſſantin in Mers, was born in the reign of James IV. He was educated at the univerſity of Glaſgow, travelled through Germany and Italy, and then fixed his abode in the univerſity of Paris, where he taught mathematics with great applauſe. Having acquired ſome fortune in this occupation, in 1562, he returned to Scotland, where he died in the year 1568. From his writings, he appears to have been no contemptible aſtronomer, conſidering the times; but, like moſt of the mathematicians of that age, he was not a little addicted to judicial aſtrology.(*a*)

Biogr. Brit.

Dempſter, Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. ii. p. 108.

Mackenzie, Scotch Writers, vol. iii. p. 81.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Aſtrology.* Sir James Melvil, in his Memoirs, ſays that his brother Sir Robert, when he was exerting his abilities to reconcile the two queens, Elizabeth and Mary,

WORKS.

1. *Aſtronomia Jacobi Baſſantini Scoti, opus abſolutiſſimum, &c. ter editum Latinè et Gallicè.* Genev. 1599, fol. This is the title given it by Tornæſius, who tranſlated it into Latin from the French, in which language it was firſt publiſhed.

2. *Paraphraſe de l'Aſtrolabe, avec un amplification de l'uſage de l'Aſtrolabe.* Lyons 1555. Paris, 1617, 8vo.

3. *Mathematic. genethliaca.*

4. *Arithmetica.*

5. *Muſica ſecundum Platonem.*

6. *De matheſi in genere.*

Mary, met with one Baſſantin, a man learned in the high ſciences, who told him, "that all his travel would be in vain; for, "ſaid he, they will never meet together; "and next, there will never be any thing "but diſſembling and ſecret hatred for "awhile, and at length captivity and utter "wreck to our queen from England." He added, "that the kingdom of England "at length ſhall fall, of right, to the "crown of Scotland; but it ſhall coſt "many bloody battles; and the Spaniards "ſhall be helpers, and take a part to themſelves for their labour." Sir James Melvil is an author of credit; therefore it is probable that our aſtrologer ventured to utter this prediction: but, as it proved true only in part, either he miſunderſtood the ſtars, or they deceived the aſtrologer.

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN DEE,

A famous Mathematician and Aſtrologer,

Biogr. Brit.

Vita J. Dee, Thom. Smitho ſcriptore.

WAS born in July, 1527, in London, where his father was a wealthy vintner. In 1542 he was ſent to St. John's college, Cambridge. After five years cloſe application to mathematical ſtudies, particularly aſtronomy, he went over to Holland, in order to viſit ſeveral eminent mathematicians on the continent.(*a*) Having continued abroad

(*a*) *Continent.* Thoſe with whom he was moſt ſollicitous to converſe, were Gemma Friſius, Giraldus Mercator, Gaſpar Mirica, and Antonius Gogava.

abroad near a year, he returned to Cambridge, and was there elected one of the fellows of Trinity college, then firſt erected by king Henry VIII. In 1548 he took the degree of maſter of arts, and, in the ſame year, left England a ſecond time.(*b*) He went to the univerſity of Louvain, where he was much eſteemed, and viſited by ſeveral perſons of high rank. Here he reſided about two years, and then ſet out for France, where, in the college of Rheims, he read lectures on Euclid's elements with vaſt applauſe. In 1551 he returned to England, and was introduced by the ſecretary Cecil to king Edward, who aſſigned him a penſion of a hundred crowns, which he afterwards relinquiſhed for the rectory of Upton upon Severn: but ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Mary, having ſome correſpondence with the lady Elizabeth's ſervants, he was accuſed of practiſing againſt the queen's life by inchantment. On this account he ſuffered a tedious confinement, and was ſeveral times examined; till, in the year 1555, he obtained his liberty by an order of council.

When queen Elizabeth aſcended the throne, our aſtrological Dee was conſulted by lord Robert Dudley, concerning a propitious day for her majeſty's coronation.(*c*) He was, on this occaſion, introduced to the queen, who made him great promiſes, which were never performed, though ſhe condeſcended to receive his inſtructions relative to the myſtical interpretation of ſome of his unintelligible writings, which he publiſhed about this time. In 1564 he made another voyage to the continent, in order to preſent a book which he had dedicated Compend. Rehearſal of John Dee.

(*b*) *Time.* Probably his reaſon for leaving Cambridge was becauſe they began to take him for a conjuror, partly from his application to aſtronomy, but eſpecially on account of a piece of machinery in the Ειρήνη of Ariſtophanes, which he exhibited to the univerſity, and in which he repreſented the Scarabæus flying up to Jupiter, with a man and a baſket of victuals on its back. See his *Compend. Rehearſall.* ch. i.

(*c*) *Coronation.* It is ſomewhat remarkable that queen Elizabeth, with all her learning and capacity, ſhould be ſo ſuperſtitious as to give credit to ſuch nonſenſe; yet it is pretty certain that Dee was conſulted on this occaſion by her command; alſo that he was admired and careſſed for his aſtrological abſurdities by lord Robert Dudley, Herbert earl of Pembroke, and other courtiers. See his *Compend. Rehearſall.*

to the emperor Maximilian. He returned to England in the ſame year; but in 1571 we find him in Lorain, where, being dangerouſly ill, the queen ſent over two phyſicians to his relief. Having once more returned to his native country, he ſettled at Mortlake in Surrey, where he continued his ſtudies with unremitting ardor, and collected a conſiderable library of curious books and manuſcripts, moſt of which were afterwards diſperſed, and loſt. In 1578, the queen being much indiſpoſed, Mr. Dee was ſent abroad to conſult with German phyſicians and philoſophers (aſtrologers, no doubt) on the occaſion.(*d*) We now behold him again in England, where he was, ſoon after, employed in a more rational ſervice. Her majeſty, deſirous to be informed concerning her title to thoſe countries which had been diſcovered by her ſubjects, commanded Mr. Dee to conſult the ancient records, and furniſh her with proper geographical deſcriptions; which he performed in a ſhort time to her ſatisfaction.(*e*) His next employment was the reformation of the calendar, on which ſubject he wrote a rational and learned treatiſe.(*f*)

Hitherto the extravagancies of our eccentrical philoſopher ſeem to have been counterpoiſed by a tolerable proportion of reaſon and ſcience; but henceforward we conſider him as a mere necromancer, and credulous alchymiſt. In the year 1581 he became acquainted with one Edward Kelley, by whoſe aſſiſtance he performed diverſe incantations, and maintained a frequent imaginary intercourſe with ſpirits.(*g*) In

(*d*) *Occaſion.* We learn from his *Comp. Rehearſall*, that he had one hundred days allowed to perform this journey, in which time he travelled 1500 miles, by ſea and land.

(*e*) *Satisfaction.* On the third of October, he preſented to the queen, in the gardens at Richmond, two large rolls, in which the diſcovered countries were geographically deſcribed, and hiſtorically illuſtrated. Theſe rolls are preſerved in the Cotton library, *Auguſtus* I.

(*f*) *Treatiſe.* This reformation of the ſtyle appeared perfectly rational and neceſſary, even in thoſe early days of philoſophy; nevertheleſs, it did not take place till the reign of George II. The original treatiſe is preſerved in the Aſhmolean library at Oxford.

(*g*) *Spirits.* Dee was particularly intimate

In 1583 they were both introduced to a certain Poliſh nobleman, then in England, named Albert Laſki, palatine of Siradia, a perſon equally addicted to the ſame ridiculous purſuits. He was ſo charmed with Dee and his companion, that he perſuaded them to accompany him to his native country. They embarked for Holland in Sept. 1583, and, travelling over land, arrived at the town of Laſki in February following. Their patron however, finding himſelf abuſed by their idle pretenſions, perſuaded them to pay a viſit to Rodolph, king of Bohemia, who, though a credulous man, was ſoon diſguſted with their nonſenſe. They were afterwards introduced to the king of Poland, but with no better ſucceſs. Soon after this, they were invited by a rich Bohemian nobleman, to his caſtle of Trebona, where they continued for ſome time in great affluence, owing, as they aſſerted, to their art of tranſmutation by means of a certain powder in the poſſeſſion of Kelley.(*b*) Dee, now quarrelling with his companion in iniquity, quitted Bohemia, and returned to England, where he was once more graciouſly received by the queen, who, in 1595, made him warden of Mancheſter college, in which town he reſided ſeveral years. In 1604 he returned to his houſe at Mortlake, where he died in the year 1608, aged 81. That he was a man of conſiderable

mate with the angels Raphael and Gabriel. One of them made him a preſent of a black ſpeculum, in which his angels and demons appeared as often as he had occaſion for them: they anſwered his queſtions, and Kelley's buſineſs was to record their dictates. This ſpeculum, or black ſtone, (a piece of canal-coal) is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Walpole.

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glaſs, a ſtone.
Hudib. part. ii. *cant.* iii. *v.* 631.

But the Roſicrucian philoſophy of theſe two raſcals, it ſeems, was equally calculated for profit and pleaſure. One of the angels told Kelley, that a community of wives was an indiſpenſable part of their inſtitution. *Vide Granger, Suppl.* p. 95.

(*b*) *Kelley.* Nothing can be more evident than that their whole art conſiſted in converting the credulity and riches of this young nobleman to their own emolument. Sir Thomas Brown, phyſician at Norwich, in a letter to Anthony Wood, tells him, he had learned from the mouth of Doctor Arthur Dee, the ſon of our author, that he had ſeen his father and Kelley change pewter diſhes and flaggons into ſilver, which they ſold to the goldſmiths at Prague. *Ath. Oxon. v.* ii. *col.* 141.

acquirements is beyond a doubt; his mathematical knowledge is generally allowed; but, unleſs we ſuppoſe him a wicked impoſtor, which is by no means improbable, we muſt tranſmit him to poſterity as one of the moſt fooliſh, ſuperſtitious, necromancers of his time. Nevertheleſs, the celebrated Doctor Hook, many years after Dee's death, took it into his head to prove that his journal, publiſhed by Caſaubon, was entirely cryptographical, concealing his political tranſactions, and that he was employed by queen Elizabeth as a ſpy. The doctor was certainly miſtaken.

WORKS.

1. *Propædeumata aphoriſtica de præſtantioribus quibuſdam naturæ aphoriſmi.* Lond. 1558, 12mo.

2. *Monas hieroglyphica ad regem Romanorum Maximilianum.* Antw. 1564.

3. *Epiſtola ad eximium ducis Urbini mathematicum, Fred. Commandinum, præfixa libello M. Bagdelini de ſuperficierum diviſionibus.* Piſauri, 1570.

4. *The Britiſh monarchy.* 1576. The manuſcript in the Aſhmolean library.

5. *Preface mathematical to the Engliſh Euclid.* 1570.

6. *Diverſe and many annotations and inventions, diſperſed and added after the tenth book of Engliſh Euclid.* 1570.

7. *Epiſtola præfixa ephemeridibus Joannis Feldi.* 1557.

8. *Parallacticæ commentationis praxeoſque nucleus quidam.* Lond. 1573.

The following were never publiſhed, and ſome of them are imperfect.

9. *The great volume of famous and rare diſcoveries, wherein alſo is the hiſtory of king Solomon,* &c. 1576. Cotton lib. Vitellius C. vii.

10. *The Britiſh complement of the perfect art of navigation.* 1576.

11. *Her majeſty's title royal to many forraigne countreys,* &c. 1578.

12. *De imperatoris nomine, auctoritate, et potentia.* 1579.

13. *Prolegomena et dictata Pariſienſia in Euclidis elementa.* 1550.

14. *De uſu globi cœleſtis, ad R. Eduardum ſextum.* 1550.

15. *The art of logick.* 1547.

16. *The thirteen ſophiſtical fallacies, with their diſcoveries, in Engliſh meeter.* 1548.

17. *Mercurius cœleſtis, lib.* xxiv. 1549.

18. *De nubibus ſolis, lunæ, ac reliquorum planetarum,* &c. *ad Eduard.* vi.

19. *Aphoriſmi*

19. *Aphoriſmi aſtrologici* 300. 1553.

20. *The true cauſe and account, not vulgar, of floods and ebbs.* 1553. Written at the requeſt of Jane ducheſs of Northumberland.

21. *The philoſophical and poetical original occaſions of the configurations and names of the heavenly aſteriſmes.* 1553. Written at the requeſt of the ſame ducheſs.

22. *The aſtronomical and logiſtical rules and canons to calculate the ephemerides by,* &c. 1553.

23. *De acribologia mathematica.* 1555.

24. *Inventum mechanicum paradoxum de nova ratione delineandi circumferentiam circularem,* &c. 1556.

25. *De ſpeculis comburentibus,* lib. vi. 1557.

26. *De perſpectiva illa qua peritiſſimi utuntur pictores.* 1557.

27. *Speculum unitatis, ſive apologia pro fratre Rogero Bacone.* 1557.

28. *De annuli aſtronomici multiplici uſu.* 1557.

29. *Trochilica inventa,* lib. ii. 1558.

30. Περι αναβιβασμων θεολογικων, lib. iii. 1558.

31. *De tertia et præcipua perſpectiva parte quæ de radiorum fractione tractat.*

32. *De itinere ſubterraneo,* lib. ii. 1560.

33. *De triangulorum rectilineorum areis,* lib. iii.

34. *Cabbalæ Hebraicæ compendioſa tabella.* 1562.

35. *Reipublicae Britannicae ſynopſis,* in Engliſh. 1562.

36. *De trigono circinoque analogico,* lib. iv. 1565. In the Cotton library, Vitell. C. vii.

37. *De ſtella admiranda in Caſſiopeiae,* &c. 1573.

38. *Hipparchus redivivus, tractulus.* 1573.

39. *De unico magno et triplici Herode eoque antichriſtiano.* 1570.

40. *Ten ſundry and very rare heraldical blaſonings of one creſt,* &c. 1574.

41. *Atlantidis vulgariter Indiae Occidentalis nuncupatæ emendatior deſcriptio hydrographica,* &c. 1580.

42. *De modo evangelii Jeſu Chriſti publicandi, &c. inter Atlanticos.* 1581.

43. *Navigationis ad Cathayam per ſeptentrionalia Scythiae et Tartariae littora delineatio,* &c. 1580.

44. *Hemiſphaerii Borealis geographica et hydrographica deſcriptio.* 1583.

45. *The originals and chief points of our ancient Britiſh hiſtories diſcourſed upon and examined.* 1583.

46. *An advice and diſcourſe about the reformation of the vulgar Julian year.* 1582.

47. *Certain*

47. *Certain conſiderations and conferences together of theſe three ſentiments, anciently accounted as oracles: Noſce teipſum; Homo homini deus; Homo homini lupus.* 1592.

48. *De hominis corpore, ſpiritu et anima, ſive microcoſmicum totius naturalis philoſophiæ compendium.* lib. i.

49. *The compendious rehearſal of John Dee, his dutiful declaration and proof of the courſe and race of his ſtudious life, for the ſpace of half a hundred years.* 1592.

50, *De horizonte æternitatis,* &c.

51. *Thalattocratia Britannica.*

52. *Correctiones et ſupplementa Sigiberti ex M. S. cod. per J. Dee.* Cotton library.

53. *De coni recti atque trianguli ſectione illa quæ parabola vocabatur.*

54. *Letters and papers between John Dee and Roger Edwards.*

Beſides theſe, there are in the Aſhmolean library, three volumes of miſcellanies, the laſt of which contains a collection of papers relative to his commerce with ſpirits, of which the Journal publiſhed by Caſaubon is a continuation. That a man of ſuch extenſive learning, particularly a mathematician, ſhould, at the ſame time, entertain ſuch ridiculous notions of ſpirits and other trumpery, is inconceivably aſtoniſhing!

Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS DIGGES,

Biogr. Brit. Wood, Ath. col. 278.

AN intimate acquaintance of the famous John Dee; the ſon of Leonard Digges, of whom I have given ſome account in a preceding article. Concerning his education, I know no more than that he was ſome time a ſtudent at Oxford, and was afterwards inſtructed by his father. When queen Elizabeth ſent troops to aſſiſt the oppreſſed inhabitants of the Netherlands, he was appointed muſter-maſter general. He died in Auguſt, 1595, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where a monument was erected to his memory.(*a*)

WORKS.

(*a*) *Memory.* This monument was deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666; but the inſcription, following, was preſerved by Stow.

" Thomas

WORKS.

1. *Alæ ſive ſcalæ mathematicæ.* Lond. 1573, 4to.

2. *An arithmetical military treatiſe, containing ſo much of arithmetic as is neceſſary towards military diſcipline.* Lond. 1579, 4to.

3. *Perfect deſcription of the celeſtial orbs, according to the moſt ancient doctrine of the Pythagoreans.* Lond. 1592, 4to. At the end of his father's *Prognoſtication.*

4. *A geometrical treatiſe, named Statioticos, requiſite for the perfection of ſoldiers.* 1579, 1590.

5. *Humble motives for aſſociation to maintain the religion eſtabliſhed.* Lond. 1601, 8vo.

6. *England's defence, a treatiſe concerning invaſion.* 1686.

He left ſeveral mathematical works in manuſcript.

" Thomas Digges eſq. ſonne and heyre of Leonard " Digges, of Wotton in the county of Kent, eſq. and " of Briget his wife, daughter of Thomas Wilford, eſq; " which Thomas deceaſed the 24 day of Aug. an. dom. " 1595.

" Agnes, wife to Thomas Digges eſq. daughter of Sir " William Sentleiger, knight, and of Urſula his wife, " daughter of George Nevil, lord of Abergavenny; by " whom the ſaid Thomas had iſſue, Dudley his ſonne " and heyre, Leonard his ſecond ſonne, Margaret, and " Urſula now living, beſides William and Mary, who " died young.

" Deo opt. max. & memoriæ.

" Hic reſurectionem mortuorum expectat Thomas Dig- " ſæus armiger, ex antiqua Digſæorum, in Cantia, fa- " milia oriundus. Vir fide et pietate in Deum ſingulari, " rei militaris admodum peritus, optimarum literarum " ſtudioſus, et ſcientiis mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex " libris editis conſtat) eruditiſſimus: Quem Deus in cœ- " leſtem patriam, an. ſal. 1595, evocavit. Chariſſimo " marito uxor mœſtiſſima poſuit.

" Here lieth in aſſure hope to riſe in Chriſt, Thomas " Digges, eſq. ſome time muſter-maſter of the Engliſh " army in the Low Countries: a man zealouſly affected " to true religion, wiſe, diſcrete, courteous, faithful to " his friends, and of rare knowledge in geometry, aſtro- " logie, and other mathematical ſciences; who finiſhed " this tranſitory life with a happy end, in anno 1595.

" That the dead might live, Chriſt died."

SIR JOHN SMITH

Q. ELIZ.

WAS the ſon of Sir Clement Smith, of Little-Badew in Eſſex, whoſe wife was the ſiſter of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, and conſequently ſiſter to Jane Seymour, the third queen of king Henry VIII. He was educated in the univerſity of Oxford; but in what college, is not known; nor indeed much of his hiſtory. Wood inform.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 284.

informs me, that he travelled into foreign countries, and exercised himself in feats of arms. He was in France in the reign of Edward VI. and from the introduction to his book of *Instructions*, it appears, that he had been in the service of several foreign princes.

Tan. Bibl.

Camd. Eliz. p. 214.

In 1576, the states of the Netherlands, being determined no longer to submit to the intolerable oppressions of the Spanish government, took up arms in defence of their liberty, and sollicited queen Elizabeth to lend them money. She refused their request; but promised to intercede with the Spanish monarch in their behalf. For this purpose, she sent to Spain her embassador Sir John Smith, who, previous to his departure, received the honour of knighthood; "a man (says Cam-"den) of Spanish comportment, and well known to the Spaniard."(*a*) I know nothing more of his history, except that he was living in 1595, equally esteemed by the learned, and by men of the sword.

Ath. Oxon.

WORKS.

1. *Discourse concerning the forms and effects of diverse weapons, &c. and chiefly of the musquet, calyver, and long-bow.* Lond. 1589, 1590, 4to.
2. *Certain instructions, observations, and orders military.* Lond. 1594, 1595, 4to.
3. *Instructions for enrolling and mustering.* Printed with the former.

(*a*) *Spaniard.* Camden says, that he was graciously received by the king of Spain, and that "he retorted with such "discretion the disgraceful injuries of Gas-"par Quiroga, archbishop of Toledo, "against the queen, in hatred of her reli-"gion, and of the inquisitors of Sevil, who "would not allow the attribute of *Defender* "*of the Faith* in the queen's title, that "the king gave him thanks for it, and was "displeased with the archbishop, desiring "the embassador to conceal the matter "from the queen, and expresly command-"ing the said attribute to be allowed her." *Camd. Eliz.* p. 214.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM GILBERT,

Q. ELIZ.

Or GILBERD,

A Physician,

WAS born at Colchester in the year 1540, the eldest son of the recorder of that borough. Having spent some time in both our universities, he went abroad, and at his return settled in London, where he practised with considerable reputation. He became a member of the college of physicians, and physician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, who, we are told, gave him a pension to encourage him in his studies. From his epitaph it appears that he was also physician to king James I. He died in the year 1603, aged 63, and was buried in Trinity church in Colchester, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.(*a*) His books, globes, instruments, and fossils, he bequeathed to the college of physicians, and his picture to the school-gallery at Oxford.

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 321.

WORKS.

1. *De magnete, magneticesque corporibus, et de magno magnete tellure, physiologia nova.* Lond. 1600, fol.

2. *De mundo nostro sublunari, philosophia nova.* Amst. 1651, 4to.

He was also the inventor of two mathematical instruments for finding the latitude at sea without the help of sun, moon, or stars. A description of these instruments was afterwards published by Tho. Blondeville in his *Theoriques of the Planets.* Lond. 1602, 4to.

(*a*) *Memory.* A print of this monument may be seen in the Hist. and Antiq. of Colchester by P. M. The epitaph is very inelegant Latin.

Q. ELIZ.

JAMES CHEYNE,

Profeſſor of Philoſophy, and Rector of the Scotch college at Doway in Flanders,

Dempſter, iii. 350.
Mackenzie, Lives, vol. iii. p. 447.

WAS the ſon of the laird of Arnagies in Aberdeenſhire, where he was born about the year 1545. He was educated at the univerſity of Aberdeen, and took orders in the Romiſh church; but John Knox and his aſſociates having at this time eſtabliſhed the Reformation in Scotland, Cheyne took refuge in France, and at Paris taught philoſophy in the college of St. Barbe. From thence he went to Doway in Flanders, where, having taken the degree of doctor of laws, he was appointed profeſſor of philoſophy in the Scotch college, of which he afterwards became rector, and canon, and great penitentiary of the cathedral at Tournay. He died in the year 1602, and was buried in that church under a marble monument.(*a*) He was eſteemed one of the firſt mathematicians and philoſophers of his time.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Analyſis in philoſophiam Ariſtot.* Duac. 1573, 1595, 8vo.
2. *De ſphæra ſeu globi cœleſtis fabrica.* Duac. 1575.
3. *De geographia,* lib. ii. Duac. 1576, 8vo.
4. *Orationes duo, de perfecto philoſopho, &c.* Duac. 1577, 8vo.
5. *Analyſis et ſcholia in Ariſtot.* lib. xiv. Duac. 1578, 8vo.

(*a*) *Monument.* With this inſcription.

D. O. M. S.

Mem. Jacobi Chinæi Scoti, J. U. D. hujus eccleſiæ canonici et pœnitent. (diſcipuli quondam M. Joannis Henderſoni theologi, ſcholæ Aberdonenſis præfecti, Lutetiæ ad D. Hilarii ſepulti) qui hoc ſacello exornato, anniverſario fundato et ſeminario Scotico ex aſſe herede relicto, obiit MDCII. vi Kalend. Novembris.

(*b*) Time. *Vir fuit raræ eruditionis, magnæque prudentiæ, variis, tam in philoſophia quam in matheſi, ſubtiliter eleganterque ſcriptis et publicatis operibus, nobiliſſimus.* Geo. Con. lib. ii. p. 167, quoted by Mackenzie, vol. iii. p. 459.

SIR

SIR HENRY SAVILE, Q. ELIZ.

A celebrated Mathematician, Editor, and Benefactor to the Univerſity of Oxford,

WAS the ſon of Mr. Henry Savile, of Over-Bradley near Halifax in Yorkſhire, and born in the year 1549. In 1561 he was admitted of Merton-college in Oxford, where, in 1565, he took a bachelor's degree, and was ſoon after elected fellow. He proceeded maſter of arts in 1570, and, by reading for that degree, on the Almageſt of Ptolemy, acquired the reputation of an excellent Grecian, and profound mathematician. About this time, he began to read a voluntary public mathematical lecture, which he continued with very great applauſe. In 1578, he went abroad, and, at his return to England, was made tutor, for the Greek language, to queen Elizabeth. In the year 1585, he was conſtituted warden of Merton-college, and in 1596, provoſt of Eaton. Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 465.

We are told, that king James I. on his acceſſion to the throne, took particular notice of Mr. Savile, and would have advanced him in church or ſtate; but, declining theſe offers, he accepted only the honour of knighthood, which he received at Windſor, in the year 1604. About this time, he had the misfortune to loſe his only ſon, and thenceforward devoted his time and fortune to the ſervice of literature. He was the editor of ſeveral books, and in 1619 founded two profeſſorſhips at Oxford, namely, of geometry and aſtronomy.(*a*) He

(*a*) *Aſtronomy.* Theſe he endowed with a ſalary of 160*l.* per ann. beſides a legacy of 600*l.* for purchaſing more lands. He furniſhed alſo a library with mathematical books, near the mathematical ſchool, for the uſe of the profeſſors. He alſo gave 100*l.* to the mathematical cheſt, to which he added a legacy of 40*l.* a year; alſo 120*l.* towards rebuilding the ſchools; ſeveral rare manuſcripts and books to the Bodleian library, and a quantity of Greek types to the Oxford preſs. *Wood's Hiſt. and Ant. of Oxf.*

died in February, 1622, at Eaton-college, and was buried in the chapel there. His grave was covered by a table of black marble, and at Oxford, in the choir of Merton-college, a ſumptuous monument was erected to his memory. His great learning is ſo univerſally acknowledged, that the authors by whom he is mentioned ſeem to contend with each other who ſhould praiſe him moſt.(*b*)

Hiſt. et Antiq. of Oxf. L. ii. p. 69.

WORKS.

1. *Tranſlation of the four firſt books of Tacitus his hiſtory, and life of Agricola, with notes*; to which is prefixed, the end of Nero, and beginning of Galba. Lond. 1581, fol. The notes were afterwards tranſlated into Latin by Gruter, and publiſhed at Amſterdam. 1649, 12mo.

2. *A view of certain military matters, or commentaries concerning Roman warfare.* Lond. 1598, fol. Tranſlated into Latin by Fraherus, publ. at Heidelb. 1601. Amſt. 1649.

3. *Rerum Anglicarum ſcriptores poſt Bedam præcipue.* Lond. 1596. To which he added chronological tables.

4. *S. Johannis Chryſoſtomi opera Græcè, octo vol.* Eaton coll. 1613, fol. In the 8th vol. are ſeveral of Sir Henry's own notes. This edition is ſaid to have coſt him 8000*l.*

5. *Vita Thomæ Bradwardini,* prefixed to his edition of a book written by this author againſt Pelagius. 1618.

6. *Prælectiones tresdecem in principium elementorum Euclidis, Oxoniæ habitæ, an.* 1620. Oxon. 1621.

7. *Oratio coram reg. Elizab. Oxoniæ habita an.* 1592. Oxon. 1658, 4to.

8. He tranſlated into Latin king James I's *Apology for the oath of allegiance.* He alſo publiſhed an edition of Xenophon's Inſt. of Cyrus, Gr. 1613, 4to. Likewiſe Nazianzen's *Steliteutici,* 1610.

9. Four of his letters are publiſhed among Camden's epiſtles, and one in the 4th vol. of Strype's Ann.

10. *Orationes.* Tracts, in manuſcript, in the Bodleian library.

(*b*) *Moſt.* Caſaubon, epiſt. 100 ad Hen. Savile.—John Boyſe, not. ad Homil. in Geneſ. inter op. S. Chryſoſtomi.—Joſias Mercerus, not. ad C. Tacit. Annal. lib. i. —Iſaac Gruter, præf. ad H. Savilii not. in Hiſt. Tacit.—Meibomius, Præfat. ad Gaudentii Introd. Harmonic.—Scaliger, in lib. iii. epiſt. 232. ad Thomſonum.—Montague Diatribæ on the firſt part of the hiſt. of Tithes, p. 126.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM BARLOWE,

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

A Mathematician and Divine,

THE ſon of the biſhop of Chicheſter, was born in Pembroke-ſhire whilſt his father was biſhop of St. David's. In 1560 he was entered commoner of Baliol college in Oxford, and, in 1564, took a degree in arts, which having completed by determination, he left the univerſity, and went to ſea; but in what capacity, I am ignorant: however, he acquired conſiderable knowledge in the art of navigation. About the year 1573 he entered into orders, and became prebendary of Wincheſter, and rector of Eaſton near that city. In 1588 he was made prebendary of Litchfield, which he exchanged for the place of treaſurer of that church. Some years after, he was made chaplain to prince Henry, the ſon of king James I. and, in 1614, archdeacon of Saliſbury. He was the firſt writer on the nature and properties of the magnet. Barlowe died in the year 1625, and was buried in the church at Eaſton.

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 494.

Willis, Survey of Cath. vol. i. p. 411, 430.

WORKS.

1. *The navigator's ſupply, containing many things of principal importance belonging to navigation, and uſe of diverſe inſtruments framed chiefly for that purpoſe.* Lond. 1597, 4to. Dedicated to Robert earl of Eſſex.

2. *Magnetical advertizements; or diverſe pertinent obſervations and approved experiments concerning the nature and properties of the load-ſtone.* Lond. 1616, 4to.

3. *A brief diſcovery of the idle animadverſions of Mark Ridley, M. D. upon a treatiſe entitled Magnetical advertizement.* Lond. 1618, 4to.

THOMAS

Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS HARRIOT,

A celebrated Algebraiſt,

Biogr. Brit.

Wood's Faſti, col. 118. & Ath. Ox. col. 459.

WAS born at Oxford in the year 1560,(*a*) where he was alſo educated. In 1579 he completed his bachelor's degree, and, being already diſtinguiſhed for his mathematical learning, was ſoon after recommended to Sir Walter Raleigh, as a proper perſon to inſtruct him in that ſcience. He was accordingly received into the family of that gentleman, who, in 1585, ſent him with the colony, under Sir Richard Greenvile, to Virginia, of which country, having remained there about a year, he afterwards publiſhed a topographical deſcription. About the year 1588 Mr. Harriot was introduced by his patron, Sir Walter Raleigh, to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who allowed him a penſion of 120*l.* per annum.(*b*) He ſpent many years of his life in Sion college, where he died in July, 1621, of a cancer in his lip, and was buried in the church of St. Chriſtopher, where a handſome monument was erected to his memory.(*c*) Anthony Wood tells

Hakluyt's Voy. vol. iii.

(*a*) 1560. "Tumbled out of his mo-" ther's womb into the lap of the Muſes," ſays Anthony Wood.

(*b*) *Annum.* When the earl was committed to the Tower for life, in the year 1606, he there kept a table for Mr. Harriot, Walter Warner, and Robert Hughes, alſo mathematicians. With theſe gentlemen, who were called the earl's three Magi, he ſpent moſt of his time. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was alſo at that time a priſoner in the Tower, made one of their little ſociety.

(*c*) *Memory.* This church was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, but the inſcription is preſerved by Stow.

Siſte viator, leviter preme,
Jacet hic juxta quod mortale fuit
C. V.
Thomæ Harrioti.
Hic fuit doctiſſimus ille Harriotus
De Sion ad flumen Thameſin,
Patria & educatione
Oxonienſis.
Qui omnes ſcientias calluit, et in omnibus excelluit;
Mathematicis, philoſophicis, theologicis:
Veritatis indagator ſtudioſiſſimus:
Dei Triniunius cultor piiſſimus.
Sexagenarius aut eo circiter
Mortalitati valedixit, non vitæ,
An. Chriſti MDCXXI. 2 Julii.

tells us he was a deiſt, and that the divines looked upon his death as a judgement. Be his religious opinions what they might, he was doubtleſs one of the firſt mathematicians of the age in which he lived, and will always be remembered as the inventor of the preſent improved method of algebraical calculation.(*d*)

WORKS.

1. *A brief and true report of the new-found land of Virginia; of the commodities there found, and to be raiſed*, &c. Lond. 1588, 4to.

2. *Artis analyticæ praxis ad æquationes algebraicas nova expedita, et generali methodo reſolvendas, e poſthumis Thomæ Harrioti*, &c. Lond. 1631.

3. *Ephemeris chyrometrica.* Manuſcript, in the lib. of Sion coll.

He is ſaid to have left ſeveral other manuſcripts, which are probably loſt.

(*d*) *Calculation.* Mr. Harriot's improvements in Algebra were adopted by *des Cartes*, and, for a conſiderable time, impoſed upon the French nation, as his own invention; but the theft was at laſt detected, and expoſed, by Dr. Willis, in his hiſtory of Algebra, where the reader will find our author's inventions accurately ſpecified. c. 53. ed. 1685.

JOHN BLAGRAVE,

Q. ELIZ.

THE ſecond ſon of John Blagrave, of Bulmarſh-court near Sunning in Berkſhire, deſcended of an ancient family in that county.(*a*) From a grammar-ſchool at Reading, he was ſent to St. John's college in Oxford, where he applied himſelf chiefly to the ſtudy of mathematics, and, without taking any degree, afterwards retired to his patrimonial ſeat of Southcole Lodge near Reading, where he ſpent the

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 370.

Aſhmole's Berks, vol. iii. p. 371.

(*a*) *County.* According to a very ancient pedigree, this family came originally from Staffordſhire. Our author's father, who was a younger branch, married the daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford. His eldeſt ſon, Anthony, was high-ſheriff of the county of Berks, in the ſecond year of king James I. and had been member for Reading, in the laſt parliament of queen Elizabeth. One of the family hath continued to repreſent that borough in every ſubſequent reign.

the remainder of his life. In this manſion he died in the year 1611, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence, where a ſumptuous monument was erected to his memory. Having never married, he bequeathed to all the poſterity of his three brothers, the ſum of fifty pounds each, payable at the age of twenty-ſix; and he calculated his donation ſo well, that near fourſcore of his nephews and their deſcendants have reaped the benefit of it. He alſo ſettled certain lands at Swallowfield in the ſame county, as a proviſion for the poor forever.(*b*) He is ſaid to have been not more remarkable for his mathematical knowledge, than for his candour and generoſity to his acquaintance.

WORKS.

1. *A mathematical jewel.* Lond. 1585, fol.
2. *Of the making and uſe of the familiar ſtaff.* Lond. 1590, 4to.
3. *Aſtrolabium uranicum generale.* Lond. 1596, 4to.
4. *The art of dialling.* Lond. 1609, 4to.

(*b*) *Ever.* Among other charities, he left ten pounds to be annually diſpoſed of in the following manner. On Good-Friday, the church-wardens of each of the three pariſhes of Reading ſend to the town-hall *one virtuous maid, who has lived five years with her maſter:* there, in the preſence of the magiſtrates, theſe three virtuous maidens throw dice for the ten pounds. The two loſers are returned with a freſh one the year following, and again the third year, till each has had three chances.

GRAMMARIANS.

GRAMMARIANS.

GRAMMARIANS.

WILLIAM GROCYN,

K HEN. VII.
K. HEN. VIII.

A Divine,

WAS born at Briſtol in the year 1442, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool. From thence he removed to New college in Oxford, of which in 1467 he was elected perpetual fellow. Having taken the degree of maſter of arts, in 1479, he was preſented by his college to the rectory of Newton-Longvill in Buckinghamſhire.(*a*) Being elected divinity reader of Magdalen college, in the beginning of the reign of Richard III. the king coming to Oxford, and reſiding in that college, heard our author Grocyn and others diſpute in theology. He was pleaſed with the diſputants, and rewarded them accordingly. In 1485 he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1488, reſigning his reader's place, quitted the univerſity, and embarked for Italy, with an intention to acquire a more competent knowledge of Greek, which, at that time, was but imperfectly underſtood in this kingdom. Having ſtudied ſome time in Italy under Chalcondylas and Politian, he returned to Oxford, where he read public lectures on the Greek language.(*b*) In 1491 he took a degree in divinity. In 1504 he was made maſter of the college of Allhallows at Maidſtone in Kent, at which time he reſigned his rectory of Newton-Longvill, but continued to reſide chiefly at Oxford for ſeveral years. He died at Maidſtone in the year 1522, aged eighty, or more, and was buried in the choir of his college. Linacre, the medico-divine, was his executor.(*c*)

Pits, p. 693. Bp. Tanner, Lex. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 15.

Grocyn,

(*a*) *Buckinghamſhire*, not *Berkſhire*, as in the Biographical Dictionary, 12 vol. 8vo.

(*b*) *Language*. Grocyn has the merit of introducing our preſent pronunciation of the Greek, and of inſtructing Eraſmus in that language, who came to Oxford ſoon after our author's return from Italy.

(*c*) *Executor*. Beſides the preferments mentioned in the text, it appears that Grocyn was ſome time theological lecturer

Grocyn, as a philoſopher, was bigoted to Ariſtotle, whoſe works he once intended, in conjunction with his friends, Latimer, Linacre, and More, to tranſlate into Latin; but, turning his mind to holy things, the prophane philoſopher was neglected. Eraſmus, in his epiſtles, frequently mentions Grocinus with veneration, calling him his patron and preceptor.

WORKS.

1. *Epiſtola ad Aldum: præfix. Proclo de ſphera.* Venet. 1494.
2. *Grammatica.*
3. *Notulæ in Terentium.*
4. *Tractatus contra hoſtiolum Wiclevi.*
5. *Vulgaria puerorum.*
6. *Iſagogicus.*
7. *Epiſtolæ ad Eraſmum et alios.*
8. *Epigrammata.*

Eraſmus ſays, the epiſtle to Aldus is the only part of his works that was ever printed.

at St. Paul's, in London, where he expounded *Dionyſii Eccl. Hierarchiam*; but Ant. Wood ſays, that after a few weeks reading he declared the book to be ſpurious. He poſſeſſed alſo the rectory of Depden, and the living of Sheperton, the firſt of which he reſigned in 1493, the latter in 1513. He was likewiſe vicar of St. Laurence, Old Jewry, which he reſigned in 1517. *Bp. Tanner.*

K. HEN. VII. K. HEN. VIII.

THOMAS LINACRE,

Phyſician,

Biogr. Brit. Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſic, part ii. Epiſt. No. 8.

WAS born at Canterbury about the year 1460,(*a*) and there educated under the learned William Selling:(*b*) thence he removed to Oxford, and in 1484 was choſen fellow of All-Souls college.

(*a*) 1460. Fuller, in his Worthies of Derbyſhire, ſays, on the authority of Weever, that he was born at Derby; but Anth. Wood aſſures us, that Canterbury gave him birth, and that he deſcended from the Linacres of Linacre-hall near Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire. There is a very worthy gentleman of this name now living at Wakefield.

(*b*) *Selling.* William Tilly, alias de Selling,

college. Tilly, alias Selling, his former inſtructor, being at this time appointed embaſſador from king Henry VII. to the court of Rome, Mr. Linacre accompanied him to Italy, where he attained the higheſt degree of perfection in the Greek and Latin languages.(*c*) At Rome he applied himſelf particularly to the ſtudy of Ariſtotle and Galen, in the original. On his return to Oxford, he was incorporated doctor of phyſic, and choſen public profeſſor in that faculty.(*d*) But he had not been long in England before he was commanded to court by king Henry VII. to attend the young prince Arthur as his tutor and phyſician. He was afterwards appointed phyſician to the king, and, after his death, to his ſucceſſor Henry VIII.

Dr. Goodall's Hiſt. of the Col. Proceed. againſt Empir. preface.

Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſic, p. 401.

Dr. Linacre founded two medical lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge; but that which moſt effectually immortaliſed his name among the faculty, is his being the firſt founder of the college of phyſicians in London. He beheld with vexation the wretched ſtate of phyſic in thoſe times, and, by an application to cardinal Wolſey, obtained a patent in 1518, by which the phyſicians of London were incorporated. The intention of this incorporation was to prevent illiterate and ignorant medicaſters from practiſing the art of healing. A truly laudable deſign; and the means perfectly adequate to the intention. But, alas! mankind are ſo conſtituted, that the moſt paltry private emolument is ſufficient to counterpoiſe every conſideration of public good! The general practice of phyſic in England was never more ſcandalous than at this inſtant; and this very college of phyſicians,

Selling, was a man of conſiderable learning, which he had chiefly acquired in Italy, where, after leaving Oxford, he ſtudied under Politian. In 1572 he was elected prior of the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch at Canterbury. He died in 1595.

(*c*) *Languages.* The Greek language, it is well known, had for ſome time been almoſt entirely neglected and forgotten in Europe, till the year 1453; when, on the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks, ſeveral of the learned Greeks fled to Italy, and there taught their native language for ſubſiſtence: among theſe was Demetrius Chalcondyles, by whoſe inſtructions Mr. Linacre attained a perfect knowledge of the Greek language.

(*d*) *Faculty.* Linacre was the firſt perſon who taught the Greek language in Oxford. *Knight's Life of Eraſmus*, p. 109.

physicians, which was thus instituted to redress the evil, is its principal support. O tempora! o mores!

Friend's Hist. of Physic.

Of this new college Doctor Linacre was the first president, and held the office as long as he lived. Their meetings were in his own house in Knight-rider street, which house he bequeathed to the college: but our doctor, when he was about the age of fifty, took it into his head to study divinity, entered into orders, and was collated, in 1509, to the rectory of Mersham. In the same year he was installed prebendary of Wells, in 1518 prebendary of York, and in the following year was admitted precentor of that cathedral. This, we are told, he resigned for other preferments. He died, of the stone in the bladder, in October, 1524, aged 64, and was buried in St. Paul's. Thirty-three years after his death, Doctor John Caius caused a monument to be erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription, which contains the outlines of his life and character. He was a man of great natural sagacity, a skilful physician, a profound grammarian, and one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his time. Erasmus in his epistles speaks highly of the doctor's translations from Galen, preferring them even to the original Greek.

Ath. Oxon.

Willis, Survey of York Cath. vol. i. p. 75, 163.

WORKS.

1. *De emendata structura Latini sermonis, libri sex.* Lond. printed by Pynson, 1524, 8vo. and by Stephens, 1527, 1532.

2. *The rudiments of grammar*, for the use of the princess Mary, printed by Pynson. Buchanan translated it into Latin. *Paris*, 1536.

He likewise translated into very elegant Latin, several of Galen's works, which were printed chiefly abroad at different times. Also *Procli Diadochi sphaera*, translated from the Greek. *Venet.* 1499, 1500.

JOHN

JOHN COLET, K. HEN. VIII.

Dean of St. Paul's,

THE ſon of Sir Henry Colet, knight,(*a*) was born in London, in the year 1466. His education began in St. Anthony's ſchool in that city, from whence, in 1483, he was ſent to Oxford, and probably to Magdalen-college. After ſeven years ſtudy of logic and philoſophy, he took his degrees in arts. About the yeaar 1493, Mr. Colet went to Paris, and thence to Italy, probably with a deſign to improve himſelf in the Greek and Latin languages, which, at this time, were imperfectly taught in our univerſities. On his return to England in 1497, he took orders, and returned to Oxford, where he read lectures, gratis, on the epiſtles of St. Paul. At this time, he poſſeſſed the rectory of Denington in Suffolk, to which he had been inſtituted at the age of nineteen. He was alſo prebendary of York, and canon of St. Martin's le Grand in London. In 1502, he became prebendary of Sarum, prebendary of St. Paul's in 1505, and immediately after, dean of that cathedral, having previouſly taken the degree of doctor of divinity. He was no ſooner raiſed to this dignity, than he introduced the practice of preaching and expounding the ſcriptures, and, ſoon after, eſtabliſhed a perpetual divinity lecture in St. Paul's church, three days in every week; an inſtitution which gradually made way for the Reformation. About the year 1508, dean Colet formed his plan for the foundation of St. Paul's ſchool, which he completed in 1512, and endowed with eſtates to the amount of 122*l.* and upwards. The celebrated grammarian, William Lilye, was his firſt maſter, and the company of mercers were appointed truſtees. The

Biogr. Brit.

Knight's Life of D. Colet. p. 1,

(*a*) *Knight.* Sir Henry Colet was a mercer, and twice lord mayor of London. See *Stow's Survey.*

The dean's notions of religion were ſo much more rational than thoſe of his cotemporary prieſts, that they deemed him little better than a heretic; and on that account he was ſo frequently moleſted, that he at laſt determined to ſpend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement. With this intention he built a houſe near the palace at Richmond; but, being ſeiſed with the ſweating-ſickneſs, he died in 1519, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was buried on the ſouth ſide of the choir of St. Paul's, and a ſtone laid over his grave with no other inſcription than his name. Beſides the preferments above mentioned, he was rector of the Gild of Jeſus in St. Paul's, and chaplain to king Henry VIII. Dean Colet, though a papiſt, was an enemy to the groſs ſuperſtitions of the church of Rome. He diſapproved auricular confeſſion, the celibacy of the prieſts, and ſuch other ridiculous tenets and ceremonies as have ever been condemned by men of ſound underſtanding in every age and country.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *Oratio habita a doctore J. Colet, ad clerum in convocatione.* 1511.
2. *Rudimenta grammatices a J. Colet.* Lond. 1539, 8vo.
3. *Abſolutiſſimus de octo orationis partium conſtructione libellus.* Antv. 1530, 8vo.
4. *Daily devotions, or the chriſtian's morning and evening ſacrifice.*
5. *Monition to a godly life.* Lond. 1534, 1563, &c.
6. *Epiſtolæ ad Eraſmum.* Printed with thoſe of Eraſmus.

Many more of his works remain yet in manuſcript.

(*b*) *Country.* Dean Colet deſerves to be particularly remembered as the chief opponent of ſcholaſtic divinity, and the intimate friend and correſpondent of Eraſmus.

K. HEN. VIII.

JOHN STANBRIDGE

Bale, xi. 88.

WAS born at Heyford in Northamptonſhire, and educated at Wincheſter-ſchool, from whence he was ſent to New-college

Pits, p. 689.

in Oxford, of which, in the year 1481, he was admitted perpetual fellow.

fellow. About the year 1486, he quitted the college, and, notwithſtanding his bachelor's degree, became uſher of the free-ſchool adjoining to Magdalen-college, of which, after the death of John Anwykyll, he was elected maſter. In this occupation he ſpent the remainder of his life, which extended beyond the year 1522; but the preciſe time of his death is not known. He was eminent in his profeſſion, and prepared ſeveral young gentlemen for the colleges, who were afterwards diſtinguiſhed for their learning and abilities.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 18.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

WORKS.

1. *Embryon relimatum, ſive vocabularium metricum.* London, 1513, by Pynſon, 4to. 1522, 4to. printed by Wyer. Republ. by Tho. Newton, in the reign of queen Eliz. Afterwards in 1636, 1647, 4to. 1664, 8vo, tenth edit. by Brinſley.

2. *Accidentia ex Stanbrigiana editione nuper recognita et caſtigata lima Rob. Whittintoni Litchfieldenſis.* Lond. . . . . 4to.

3. *Parvulorum inſtitutio ex Stanbrigiana collectione.* Lond. . . . . 4to. by Winck. de Worde. Lond. 1526, 4to.

4. *Gradus comparativum* (it is ſo in the title) *cum verbis anomalis*, &c. Lond. 1531, 4to.

5. *De ordine conſtructionum.*

6. *Vulgaria Stanbrigiana.*

7. *Stanbrigii ab edendi formidine dehortantis hexaſtichon.* Prefixed to Whittinton's Syntax.

There is a wooden print of the author facing the title-page of his *Embryon relimatum.*

WILLIAM LILYE

K. HEN. VIII.

WAS born in the year 1468, at Odiham in Hampſhire, and, in 1486, was admitted a ſemi-commoner of Magdalen college, in Oxford. Having taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he left

Biogr. Brit.

Bale, p. 649.

university, and travelled to Jeruſalem.(*a*) Returning from thence, he continued five years in the iſland of Rhodes, where he ſtudied the Greek language, ſeveral learned men having retired thither after the taking of Conſtantinople. From Rhodes he travelled to Rome, where he improved himſelf in the Greek and Latin languages, under Sulpitius, and P. Sabinus. He then returned to London, where, for ſome time, he taught a private grammar-ſchool, being the firſt perſon who taught Greek in the metropolis.(*b*) In 1510, when Dr. Colet founded St. Paul's ſchool, Lilye was appointed the firſt maſter, at which time, it ſeems, he was married and had many children. In this employment he had laboured twelve years, when, being ſeiſed by the plague, which then raged in London, he died in February, 1523, and was buried in the north yard of St. Paul's.(*c*) He had the character of an excellent grammarian, and a ſucceſsful teacher of the learned languages.

Pits, p. 697.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i.

WORKS.

1. *Breviſſima inſtitutio, ſeu ratio grammatices cognoſcendæ.* Lond. 1513. Reprinted times without number, and commonly called Lily's grammar. The Engliſh rudiments were written by Dr. Colet, dean of St. Paul's, and the preface to the firſt edition, by cardinal Wolſey. The Engliſh Syntax was written

(*a*) *Jeruſalem.* The author of Lilye's life in the Biogr. Britannica, on the credit of Ant. Wood, who took his account from Pits, ſays, that he travelled to Jeruſalem *for Religion's ſake.* Biſhop Tanner alſo tranſcribes the ſame opinion; but Bale, from whom Pits copied, gives no ſuch reaſon for Lilye's journey. It is indeed moſt probable, that he travelled eaſtward with an intention to acquire ſome knowledge of the Greek language, eſpecially as he continued five years in the iſland of Rhodes with no other deſign.

(*b*) *Metropolis.* Dr. Knight, in his life of dean Collet, ſays that Lilye was the firſt Engliſh traveller who brought Greek out of Italy to Oxford, quoting Polydore Virgil as his authority; but the doctor was miſtaken, for it does not appear that Lilye was ever at Oxford after his return to England. Beſides, P. Virgil ſays poſitively, that before Lilye, Cornelius Vitellius had taught *bonas literas* at Oxford.

(*c*) *St. Paul's.* A braſs plate, with a Latin inſcription, was fixed to the wall, near the north door of the cathedral, by George Lilye his ſon; but, as it contains nothing material, it is not neceſſary to tranſcribe it.

written by Lilye; alſo the rules for the genders of nouns, beginning with *Propria quæ maribus*; and thoſe for the preterperfect tenſes and ſupines, beginning with *As in præſenti*. The Latin Syntax was chiefly the work of Eraſmus. *See Ward's preface to his edition of Lily's grammar*, 1732.

2. *Progymnaſmata Thomæ Mori, et Gulielmi Lilii ſodalium.* Baſil. 1518, 4to.

3. *In ænigmatica Boſſi Antiboſſicon primum, ſecundum, tertium, ad G. Hormannum.* Lond. 1521, 4to.

4. *Poemata varia*, printed with the former.

5. *Apologia ad R. Whyttingtonum.*

6. *Apologia ad In. Skeltonum.*

7. *De laudibus Deiparæ virginis.*

8. *Super Philippi archiducis appulſu.*

9. *De Caroli quinti Cæſaris adventu panegyricum.*

Beſides ſeveral other things of doubtful authority.

JOHN HOLTE

K. HEN. VII.

WAS a native of the county of Suſſex. Having been ſome time uſher of the ſchool near the common gate of Magdalen college in Oxford, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and, in the year 1491, was admitted fellow of that college. He afterwards completed his degrees in arts, and commenced ſchoolmaſter, in which capacity he acquired great fame, and had the honour of preparing for the colleges ſeveral ſtudents, who became eminent in a public capacity. When or where he died, is unknown. He was eſteemed the beſt grammarian of his time; and his book, which was the firſt Latin grammar, of any note, publiſhed in England, was for ſome years in general uſe.

Baleus, xi. 89.

Pits, p. 689.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 7.

WORKS.

1. *Lac puerorum.* Lond. 1497. Dedicated to Moreton, archbiſhop of Canterbury. Reprinted with the works of John Stanbridge.

K. HEN. VIII.

ROBERT SHIRWODE,

A learned Monk,

Baleus, cent. xi. 90.

Pits, p. 706.

WHO was born in the city of Coventry about the latter end of the fifteenth century. He was educated at Oxford, where he ſtudied logic, theology, and the languages, with great aſſiduity and ſucceſs; and where alſo, if my authors deſerve credit, he took the degree of doctor in divinity.(*a*) He went afterwards to Lovain in Flanders, where, about the year 1519, he ſucceeded one Robert Wakefield as Hebrew lecturer, but continued only a month in that employment.(*b*) Wood ſays he went from thence to other univerſities.

Andreas in Faſt. Acad. Lov. ed. 1650, p. 284.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 25.

B. Tanner, Lex.

WORKS.

1. *Librum Hebræorum concionatoris, ſeu Eccleſiaſticen, nuper ad veritatem Hebraicam recognitum, cum nonnullis annotationibus Chaldaicis, et quorundam Rabbinorum ſententiis textus obſcuros aliquos literaliter explanantibus.* Antverp. 1523, 4to. Dedicated to John Webb, prior of the Benedictine convent at Coventry.

2. *Sermons.*

(*a*) *Divinity.* The induſtrious Oxford antiquary could find no traces of his having taken the degree of *doctor* at Oxford; nor does it appear in the title-page of his book.

(*b*) *Employment.* Pits ſays that at Lovain he taught divinity, and the Greek and Hebrew languages.

K. HEN. VIII.

ROBERT WHITINGTON,

A celebrated Grammarian,

Bale, ix. 43.

WAS born at Litchfield about the year 1480, and educated under Stanbridge, in the ſchool at the gate of Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the univerſity; but of what

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 24.

what hall, or college, is not known. In 1401 he began to teach a grammar-ſchool, probably in London, as all his books were printed there. In 1513, having ſupplicated the congregation of regents at Oxford that he might be laureated, he was accordingly, with a wreath of laurel, decorated in the arts of grammar and rhetoric; and was, at the ſame time, admitted to the reading of any of the logical books of Ariſtotle; that is, to the degree of bachelor of arts, which was at that time eſteemed equal to the degree of doctor of grammar or rhetoric. From this time he wrote himſelf *Protavates Angliæ*. When or where he died, is unknown. Whitington was generally allowed to be an excellent claſſic, and one of the firſt grammarians of his time; but he was ſatyrical and ſevere, particularly againſt Lilye and others of his cotemporaries. Pits, p. 709.

WORKS.

1. *De difficultate juſtitiæ ſervandæ in reipublicæ adminiſtratione.* Manuſcript. In verſe, written to, and in praiſe of, cardinal Wolſey.

2. *De quatuor virtutibus cardineis.* Manuſcript. To the ſame. Theſe two are bound in one volume in the Bodleian library.

3. *Vulgaria, et de inſtitutione grammaticulorum, opuſculum,* &c. Lond. 1524, 1526, printed ſeveral times before.

4. *Secunda pars grammatices, de ſyllaba et ejus quantitate.* Lond. 1516, 4to.

5. *De nominum appellativorum, deorum,* &c. Lond. 1514, 4to.

6. *De octo partibus orationis.* Lond. 1513, 1516, 1523, 4to.

7. *De nominum generibus.* Lond. 1521, 1524, 1526, 4to. 1527.

8. *De præteritis et ſupinis.* Lond. 1524, 1526, 1529, 4to.

9. *De nominum declinatione.* Lond. 1522.

10. *De heteroclitis.* Lond. 1524, 1525, 4to.

11. *Syntaxis.* Lond. 1524, 4to. 1512, 2d edit.

12. *Opuſculum de ſyntaxi.* Lond. 1532, 1533, 4to.

13. *Epiſtola ad Gul. Hormannum.* Lond. 1521, 4to.

14. *Reſponſiva contra Gul. Hormann.* carm. Lond. 1521, 4to.

15. *Opuſculum R. W. in Oxon. laureati ad Hen.* viii. *et Thomam card. Wolſæum panegyrici et epigrammata.* Lond. 1519, 4to.

16. *Officia*

16. *Officia Ciceronis*, Latin and Engl. Lond. 1534, 1540, 12mo.

17. *Tullius de senectute*, Lat. and Engl. Lond. 1540.

18. *Erasmus de civilitate morum puerilium*. Lond. 1540. translated into Englisth.

K.HEN.VIII

RICHARD CROKE,

A celebrated Grecian,

Ath. Oxon. vol.i.col.105.

WAS born in London, and educated in both our universities. He was admitted scholar of King's college, Cambridge, in the year 1506, and afterwards studied the Greek language at Oxford, under the famous Grocyn. Having now acquired sufficient knowledge to stimulate his inclination for farther improvement, he went over to Paris, and continued abroad twelve years, supported chiefly by the munificence of his patron Warham, archbishop of Canterbury. At Leipsick he was elected Greek professor, and is said to have been the first person who taught Greek in that university.(*a*) He also resided some time at Lovain in the same capacity. In what year he returned to England, I know not; but we are told that he was invited home, and was in great favour with the king, and distinguished by the most learned of the nobility. In 1522 he was made orator and Greek professor at Cambridge. In 1524 he commenced doctor of divinity, about which time he was tutor to the duke of Richmond, king Henry's natural son. He was afterwards sent by his majesty to consult the universities of Italy concerning his divorce, and, on his return, in consequence of a pressing invitation, in 1532 went down to Oxford, and was there made one of the twelve canons of King's college, then newly founded. When that college was, in 1545, converted into a cathedral, he retired to Exeter college, with a small pension, in lieu of

Bp. Tan. p. 209.

Pits, p. 705.

Bal. ix. 40.

(*a*) *University.* "Undè Erasmus in epistola ad Thomam Linacrum scribit—*regnat Crocus in academia Lipsicensi publicitùs Græcas docens litteras.*" Pits, p. 705.

of his canonry, where he reſided many years a ſojourner. By a copy of his will it appears, that he poſſeſſed the living of Long-Buckby in Northamptonſhire, and that he died in London in the year 1558. He was one of the beſt Grecians of his time; much eſteemed by Sir Thomas More, and moſt other learned men, except Leland, with whom he had frequent altercations and acrimonious diſputes.

WORKS.

1. *Oratio de Graecae linguae utilitate et laude.* Par. 1520, 4to.
2. *Oratio qua Cantabrigienſes eſt hortatus ne Graecarum literarum deſertores eſſent.* Ibid.
3. *In Auſonium annotationes,* lib. i.
4. *Introductiones in rudimenta Graeca.* Colon. 1520, 4to.
5. *Elementa gram. Graecae.*
6. *De verborum conſtructione.*
7. *Letters from Italy to king Henry* viii. *concerning his divorce.* Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. an. 1530.

LEONARD COX

K. HEN. VIII
K. EDW. VI.

WAS born in the county of Monmouth. He was ſome time a ſtudent at Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1528 he removed to Oxford and being there incorporated, ſupplicated for the degree of maſter; but whether he was admitted, does not appear. In 1530 he commenced ſchool-maſter at Reading in Berkſhire, where he had the merit of releaſing John Fryth, the martyr, when he was ſet in the ſtocks as a vagrant. He afterwards went abroad, and is ſaid to have travelled through France, Germany, Poland, Hungary, &c.(*a*) In 1540 he was at Carleon in his native country,

Bal. ix. 31.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 36.

Fryth's Life in this vol.

(*a*) *Hungary*, &c. Leland, in his *Encomia*, writes thus to Leonard Cox.

Inclyta Sarmaticae Cracovia gloria gentis,
Virtutes novit, Coxe diſerte, tuas:
Novit et eloquii phœnix utriuſque Melanctон,
Quam te Phœbus amet, Pieriusque chorus.
Praga tuas cecinit, cecinitque Lutetia laudes,
Urbs ergo doctos officioſa viros,
Talia cum confluent, &c.

The

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

country,' where A. Wood ſuppoſes he taught ſchool. Biſhop Tanner alſo imagines that he was ſome time maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Coventry. He was one of the licenſed preachers in the reign of Edward VI.

WORKS.

1. *Scholia in Gul. Lilii de octo partibus orationis.* Lond. 1540.
2. *Tranſlation into Engliſh of Eraſmus's paraphraſe on Paul's epiſtle to Titus.* Lond. 1549.
3. *Epiſtles and verſes of various kinds.*
4. *Marcus heremita de lege ſpiritus.* Tranſlated from the Greek into Latin.

The Oxford Antiquary ſays, that "he "more eminent in foreign countries than "taught the *Tongues* abroad, and became "at home." *Ath. Oxon, ut ſupra.*

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

ROGER ASCHAM

Grant, oratio de vita et obitu R. Aſchami. P. 4.

Biogr. Brit.

WAS born at Kirby-Wiſke, near North-Allerton in Yorkſhire, in the year 1516. His father was ſteward to the noble family of Scroop. Our author Roger was educated in the family of Sir Anthony Wingfield, who, about the year 1530, ſent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his application and abilities. He took his degree of bachelor of arts at the age of eighteen, was ſoon after elected fellow of his college, and in 1536, proceeded maſter of arts. In 1544 he was choſen univerſity orator, and in 1548 was ſent for to court, to inſtruct the lady Elizabeth (afterwards queen) in the learned languages. In the year 1550 he attended Sir Richard Moryſine, as ſecretary, on his embaſſy to the emperor Charles V. at whoſe court he continued three years, and in the mean time was appointed Latin ſecretary to king Edward VI. but, upon the death of that prince, he loſt his preferment and all his hopes, being profeſſedly of the reformed religion; yet, contrary to his expectations, he was ſoon after, by the intereſt of his friend, lord Paget, made Latin ſecretary to the king and queen. In June, 1554, he

he married Mrs. Margaret How, a lady of a good family, with whom he had a conſiderable fortune. It is very remarkable of Mr. Aſcham, that, though he was known to be a Proteſtant, he continued in favour not only with the miniſtry of thoſe times, but with queen Mary herſelf. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was not only confirmed in his poſt of Latin ſecretary, but was conſtantly employed as preceptor to her majeſty in the Greek and Latin languages. He died in the year 1568, much regretted, eſpecially by the queen, who ſaid ſhe had rather have loſt ten thouſand pounds. Camden, and ſome other writers, tell us, that he had a great propenſity to dice and cock-fighting. He certainly died poor. Faſti Oxon. vol. i.

WORKS.

1. *Toxophilus. The ſchole or partitions of ſhooting contayned in two bookes, written by Roger Aſcham,* 1544, *and now newly peruſed. Pleaſaunt for all gentlemen and yomen of England,* &c. Lond. 1571. Whilſt at the univerſity he was fond of archery, by way of exerciſe and amuſement, for which he was cenſured; and on that account he ſat down to write this book, which was dedicated to Henry VIII. who ſettled a penſion of 10*l.* per annum on the author. It is admirably well written, and full of learning.

2. *A report and diſcourſe, written by Roger Aſcham, of the affairs and ſtate of Germany, and the emperor Charles his court,* &c. 4to. A valuable curioſity.

3. *The ſchoolmaſter.* Firſt printed in 1573, 4to. Mr. Upton publiſhed an edition with notes in 1711. It has great merit.

4. *Latin epiſtles.* Firſt publiſhed by Mr. Grant in 1576; have ſince paſſed many editions: the beſt is that of Oxford in 1703. Much admired on account of the ſtyle.

5. *Apologia contra miſſam.* 1577, 8vo.

JOHN PALSGRAVE K. HEN. VIII

WAS born in London, and educated in Corpus-Chriſti college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. After leaving the univerſity, he went to Paris, where he ſtudied philoſophy Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 55. Carter's Hiſt. of Cambr. p. 89.

Bale, ix. 18. Pits, p. 703. Bp. Tanner, Lex. ſophy and divinity. Having reſided ſeveral years in France, he became ſo perfectly acquainted with the French language, that when the lady Mary, daughter to our Henry VII. went over to be married to Lewis XII. Palſgrave was employed as her private tutor. When the king died, he returned with that princeſs to England, and, by her intereſt, obtained good preferment in the church. He taught the French language to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. In 1531 he ſettled at Oxford; the following year he was incorporated maſter of arts, having formerly taken that degree at Paris, and immediately after was admitted bachelor of divinity. At this time he was chaplain to Henry VIII. He was ſome time preceptor to the duke of Richmond, and in 1533, was collated to the living of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt. He is ſaid to have been the firſt author who reduced the French language to rules of grammar. He was living, and in great eſteem, in the year 1540.

WORKS.

1. *L' eſclairciſſement de la language François.* Lond. 1530, fol.
2. *Several epiſtles.*
3. *The comedy of Accolaſtus, tranſlated from the Latin for the uſe of ſchools.* Lond. 1540, 4to. It was written by Fullonius in Latin verſe. The tranſlation is in proſe, printed in black letter, and is ſaid to be the third dramatic publication in this kingdom. The ſtory is that of the Prodigal Son.

K. HEN. VIII Q. MARY.

THOMAS ROBERTSON

Bale, xi. 91. Bp. Tan. p. 635.

WAS born at, or near, Wakefield in Yorkſhire,(*a*) and educated at Oxford. He was firſt of Queen's college, afterwards ſemi-commoner of Magdalen, maſter of the ſchool adjoining, and finally fellow of that houſe. In 1532 he was collated to the prebend of Welton-

(*a*) *Yorkſhire.* Bale ſays he was *Eboracenſis urbis alumnus.* On what authority Wood ſays that he was born in or near Wakefield, I know not.

Welton-Weſthall in the cathedral of Lincoln; in the year following, to that of Sleford, and in 1534 to that of Gretton, in the ſame church. He took the degree of doctor in divinity in the year 1539, about which time, ſays Wood, he was eſteemed *flos et decus Oxoniæ*. In 1540 he was made treaſurer of the cathedral of Saliſbury, and archdeacon of Leiceſter the ſame year. He was inſtituted vicar of Wakefield, the place of his nativity, in 1546. In the reign of Edward VI. he was one of the divines appointed, by the council, to compile the Liturgy of the church of England; conſequently he was at this time a Proteſtant. In the year 1557, queen Mary, being then on the throne, he was made dean of Durham; therefore he muſt now have been a Papiſt, and a zealous one; for, Wood ſays, her majeſty would have had him accept of a biſhoprick. He was ejected ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, and there his hiſtory ends.(*b*) Whatever might be his religion, he had the reputation of being one of the beſt grammarians of his time.(*c*)

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 135.

WORKS.

1. *Annotationes in librum Guliel. Lilii de Latinorum nominum generibus, de verborum*, &c. Baſil. 1532, 1552, 4to.
2. *De nominibus heteroclitis opuſculum, cum annot.* Ibid.
3. *De verbis defectivis*, &c. Ibid.
4. *Compendium, ſive de arte verſificandi.* Ibid.
5. *Reſolutions of ſome queſtions concerning the ſacraments.* Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reform. vol. i. app. N. 25.
6. *Reſolutions of ſome queſtions relating to biſhops and prieſts.* Ibid.

(*b*) *Ends.* Some author, whom I have lately read (probably Mr. Walpole) obſerves, that in thoſe days it was neceſſary, in the ſpace of a few years, for a good courtier to change his religion four times. There are very few men in any age, who could do this with a ſafe conſcience.

(*c*) *Time.* Wood mentions an epigram in praiſe of his learning written by Parkhurſt, biſhop of Norwich, who was his ſcholar; but quotes no part of it. Bale and Pits tranſcribe the following, which they ſay was written by one Henry Knowles.

Auſonii ruris ſegetes ſi falce recurva
Carpere fortè velis, hunc pete lector agrum,
Vomere quem docto coluit doctiſſimus ille,
Ille Robertſonus, flos, decus, Oxonii.

Q. ELIZ.

EDWARD GRANT,

Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 310.

IN which he was educated, and from whence he was ſent either to Chriſt-church college or Broadgate hall in Oxford. He completed his degrees in arts in 1572, and about the ſame time, being then not quite thirty years of age, was elected maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1577 he was inſtalled canon of Weſtminſter, and in 1584, was preſented, by the dean and chapter, to the vicarage of South-Bemflete in Eſſex, which he reſigned the year following, and was ſoon after inſtituted to the rectory of Bintre and Folſham in the county of Norfolk. In 1589 he was created doctor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1591, having reſigned Weſtminſter ſchool to his uſher Camden, he was preſented to the living of Barnet in Middleſex, and to the rectory of Toppersfield in Eſſex in 1598. He died in the year 1601, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His character is that of an excellent claſſical ſcholar and Latin poet.

Bp. Tanner, Bibl. 339.

WORKS.

1. *Graecae linguae ſpicilegium.* Lond. 1575. It was dedicated to lord Burleigh, and afterwards epitomized by Camden.

2. *Oratio de vita et obitu Rogeri Aſchami, ac dictionis elegantia, cum adhortatione ad adoleſcentulos.* This was added to our author's edition of Aſcham's epiſtles, &c. Lond. 1577, 8vo.

3. Verſes on the death of biſhop Jewell, and other occaſional Latin and Engliſh poems, prefixed to the works of various authors.

JOHN

JOHN RIDER, Q. ELIZ.

Biſhop of Killaloe in Ireland,

WAS born at Carrington in Cheſhire, about the year 1562, and educated at Jeſus college in Oxford, where he took both degrees in arts, and continued ſome years in the univerſity, chiefly employed in teaching grammar. His firſt preferment in the church was the living of St. Mary Magdalen, at Bermondſey in Surry. His next ſtep was the rectory of Winwich in Lancaſhire. He was afterwards made archdeacon of Meath in Ireland; thence preferred to the deanery of St. Patrick's in Dublin, and in 1612, to the ſee of Killaloe. He died in the year 1632, and was buried in his cathedral. He had the character of a learned and pious prelate.(*a*)

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 577.

Ware, vol. i. p. 594. ii. p. 530.

WORKS.

1. *A dictionary, Engl. and Lat. and Lat. and Engl.* Oxon. 1589, 4to.
2. *A letter concerning the news out of Ireland, and of the Spaniards landing, and the preſent ſtate there.* Lond. 1601, 4to.
3. *Claim of antiquity in behalf of the Proteſtant religion.* Lond. 1608. 4to.

(*a*) *Prelate.* Rider is particularly remembered on account of his dictionary, which was the firſt dictionary publiſhed in this kingdom with the Engliſh before the Latin, and continued for many years in common uſe in our grammar-ſchools. Fuller, in his Worthies of Warwickſhire, ſpeaking of Francis Holyoke, ſays he ſet forth that ſtaple book, which ſchool-boys called Rider's dictionary. This Rider did borrow (to ſay no worſe) both his ſaddle and bridle from Thomas Thomaſius, whoſe executors, entering an action againſt Rider, occaſioned him, in his own defence, to make thoſe numerous additions to his dictionary, that it ſeems to differ rather in kind than degree from his firſt edition.

From the following diſtich however it appears, that Dr. Underhill thought differently of Rider's dictionary.

Quantum Thomaſio Calepinus cedere debet,
Tantum præclaro Thomaſius ipſe Ridero.

JOHN

Q. ELIZ.

JOHN BOND

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 379.

WAS born in Somerſetſhire, in the year 1550, and educated at Wincheſter ſchool. In 1569 he was entered a ſtudent of the univerſity of Oxford, probably in New college, of which he became either one of the clerks or chaplains. He took his bachelor of arts degree in 1573, and that of maſter in 1579; ſoon after which he was appointed, by his college, maſter of the free-ſchool of Taunton in Somerſetſhire. In this employment he continued many years with great reputation: but, being at length weary of his laborious occupation, he commenced phyſician, and, we are told, became eminent in that capacity. He died in the year 1612, poſſeſſed of ſeveral lands and tenements in his neighbourhood; but whether acquired by the practice of phyſic, does not appear. He was buried at Taunton, and the following epitaph was inſcribed on his tomb.

Qui medicus doctus, prudentis nomine clarus,
Eloquii ſplendor, Pieridumque decus,
Virtutis cultor, pietatis vixit amicus,
Hic jacet in tumulo; ſpiritus alta tenet.

WORKS.

1. *Commentarii in poemata Q. Horatii.* Lond. 1606, 8vo. Han. 1621, 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1654, 8vo.

2. *Commentarii in ſex ſatyras Perſii.* Lond. 1614, 8vo.

POLITICIANS.

POLITICIANS.

JOHN BEKINSAU,

K. HEN. VIII.

An Eccleſiaſtic,

WAS born at Broadchalke in Wiltſhire, and deſcended of an ancient family of Bekinſau in Lancaſhire. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and thence ſent to New college in Oxford, where, in 1520, he was admitted perpetual fellow. In 1526 he took the degree of maſter of arts, and ſoon after went to Paris, where he was ſome time Greek lecturer. In 1538 he married, and reſigned his Oxford fellowſhip. Whilſt he continued in that univerſity, he was remarkable for his knowledge of the Greek language, and was intimate with the *literati* of thoſe times, particularly the antiquarian Leland, who has praiſed him in his *Encomia*. We are told that he was eſteemed by Harry VIII. and his ſon Edward VI. but that, when Mary aſcended the throne, he changed his religion with the times, and became a zealous Papiſt. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he retired to an obſcure village in Hampſhire, called Sherebourne, where he died in the year 1559, aged ſixty-three.

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 129.

WORKS.

1. *De ſupremo et abſoluto regis imperio.* Lond. 1546, 8vo. In defence of the king's ſupremacy, and dedicated to Harry VIII. It was reprinted in *Monarchia Romani imperii*, by Goldaſt. Francf. 1621, fol.

EDWARD FOX,

K. HEN. VIII.

Biſhop of Hereford,

WAS born at Durſley in Glouceſterſhire, and educated at Eaton, whence, in 1512, he removed to King's college, Cambridge, of which, in 1528, he was elected provoſt. Being recommended to cardinal

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. p. 355. Ath. Oxon. col. 655.

Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 87.

cardinal Wolſey as a politician, that enterpriſing miniſter took him into his ſervice, and ſent him, with Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, embaſſador to the pope, in order to obtain a bull for the divorce of queen Catharine of Arragon. Having ſucceeded in this affair, they returned to England with cardinal Campegio. He was afterwards ſent embaſſador to France and Germany, and, in 1530, was employed at Cambridge to obtain the conſent of that univerſity to the king's divorce. In the year 1531 he was inſtalled archdeacon of Leiceſter, in 1533 archdeacon of Dorſet, and in 1535 he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Hereford. Soon after his conſecration he was ſent embaſſador to the Proteſtant princes in Germany, at that time aſſembled at Smalcald, whom he exhorted to unite with the church of England, and to approve king Henry's divorce and ſecond marriage; but in vain. He returned home in 1536, and, having enjoyed the epiſcopal dignity about two years and a half, died in London on the 8th of May, 1538. He was, according to his requeſt, buried in the church of St. Mary Monthaw in Thames-ſtreet, where the biſhops of Hereford had then a houſe. No monument was erected to his memory.

He ſhines in hiſtory principally as an able politician: nor were his political talents leſs uſeful to himſelf than to his ſovereign; for, though he was not leſs zealous for the Reformation than Cranmer, yet he had prudence enough to avoid perſecution on that account. Biſhop Goodwin calls him *vir egregiè doctus*, and Burnet tells us that he was reputed one of the beſt divines in the kingdom.

Goodwin de Præſulib. ed. 1616, p. 554.

Hiſt. of Reform. 2d ed. p. 52.

WORKS.

1. *De vera differentia regiæ poteſtatis & eccleſiaſticæ, et quæ ſit ipſa veritas et virtus utriuſque:* Lond. 1534, 1538. This was tranſlated into Engliſh by Henry lord Stafford.

2. *Annotations upon Mantuan the poet.*

3. *An oration:* in the ſtory of lord Tho. Cromwell, in Fox's Acts and Mon. vol. ii.

4. A letter from him to Gardiner, from Cambridge, at the end of biſhop Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation.

SIR RICHARD MORISIN,

Or MORISON,

K. HEN. VIII. K. EDW. VI.

WAS born about the beginning of the ſixteenth century; but in what county is uncertain.(*a*) He was educated at Oxford, where he took a degree in arts, and afterwards travelled to Italy, principally with an intention to ſtudy the Greek and Latin languages. He continued at Padua till the year 1537, and ſoon after his return to England, was made prebendary of Saliſbury. King Henry VIII. about the year 1541, is ſaid to have given him the library belonging to the Carmelites in London. He went embaſſador to the emperor Charles V. both in the reign of Henry VIII. and of Edward VI. by the latter of whom he was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners, who, in 1549, were ſent to reform the univerſity of Oxford.(*b*) From Edward VI. he received the honour of knighthood, and after the death of that prince, being ſtigmatized as a friend to the Reformation, he prudently left the kingdom, and having reſided ſome time in Italy, removed to Straſburg, where he died in the year 1556. His general character is that of a polite ſcholar and accompliſhed gentleman.(*c*)

Bale, viii. 91. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 99. Bp. Tanner, p. 532. Rym. Fœd. xv. 183.

WORKS.

1. *Apomaxis calumniarum convitiorumque, quibus Johannes Cochlæus homo theologus, exiguus artium profeſſor, etc. Henrici* viii. *nomen obſcurare, &c.* Lond. 1537, 4to. Dedicated to Thomas Cromwell, ſecretary of ſtate.

2. *An*

(*a*) *Uncertain.* Bale ſays he was born in Eſſex. Anth. Wood, on the authority of Holinſhed, ſuppoſes him a native of Oxfordſhire.

(*b*) *Oxford.* At which time, ſays Wood, he ſhewed himſelf a great friend to, and protector of, Peter Martyr, when he encountered the *Triumviri* in a ſolemn diſputation in the divinity-ſchool. *Ath. Oxon, ubi ſup.*

(*c*) *Gentleman.* Fuller ſays, that before his exile, he had begun to build a fine houſe at Caſhobery in Hertfordſhire, which was afterwards finiſhed by his ſon Charles, and that his great-grand-daughter was wife to the firſt lord Capell. *Worth. of Engl.* vol. i. p. 327.

2. *An exhortation to ſtir up all Engliſhmen to the defence of their country.* Lond. 1539, 8vo.

3. *Invective againſt the great and deteſtable vice, Treaſon.* Lond. 1539. 8vo.

4. *Comfortable conſolation for the birth of prince Edward, rather than ſorrow for the death of queen Jane.* . . . . 8vo.

Several other books are aſcribed to him by Bale.

He tranſlated the following.

1. *The epiſtle of John Sturmius to the cardinals and biſhops that were choſen by the pope to ſearch out the abuſes of the church.* Lond. 1538, 8vo.

2. *Ludovici Vivis introductio ſapientiæ.* . . . . 12mo.

3. *Lud. Vivis ſimbola.*

4. *Frontini ſtratagemata.* Lond. 1539, 8vo.

Q. ELIZ.

ANTHONY RUSHE,

Dean of Chicheſter,

Ath. Oxon. vol i. col. 187.

WAS born in the dioceſe of Norwich, and educated at the King's-ſchool in Canterbury, from whence he was ſent to Magdalen-college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was admitted probationer fellow in the year 1554. In 1566 he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge, about which time he became chaplain to queen Elizabeth. The year following he was made canon of Windſor. In 1569 he was preſented to the rectory of Orgariſwreek in the patronage of Canterbury: he was afterwards made prebendary of that cathedral, and in 1570, dean of Chicheſter. He died in the year 1577, and was buried in St. George's chapel, at Windſor. He had the character of a very eloquent preacher.

Bp. Tanner, p. 646.

MS. Aſhmol. 850, f. 337.

WORKS.

1. *A precedent for princes, wherein is to be ſeen by the teſtimony of ancient writers, the duty of kings, princes, and governors.* Lond. 1566, 4to. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

TRAVELLERS.

THE WELLERS.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, Q. ELIZ.

A brave Officer, and ſkilful Navigator,

WAS born about the year 1539 in Devonſhire, of an ancient and honourable family.(*a*) Though a ſecond ſon, he inherited a conſiderable fortune from his father. He was educated at Eaton, and afterwards at Oxford, where probably he did not continue long, as he hath eſcaped the notice of the induſtrious Anthony Wood. It ſeems he was intended to finiſh his ſtudies in the Temple; but, being introduced at court by his aunt Mrs. Catharine Aſhley, then in the queen's ſervice, he was diverted from the ſtudy of the law, and commenced ſoldier. Having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral military expeditions, particularly that to Newhaven in 1563, he was ſent over to Ireland to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing a rebellion;(*b*) where, for his ſignal ſervices, he was made commander in chief and governor of Munſter, and knighted by the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, on the firſt day of the year 1570.(*c*) He returned, ſoon after, to England, where he married a rich heireſs. Nevertheleſs, in 1572, he ſailed with a ſquadron of nine ſhips, to reinforce colonel Morgan, who at that time meditated the recovery of Fluſhing.

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. p. 260.

Prince, Worth. p. 326.

Stow's Ann. p. 812.

Lloyd's State Worth.

Hooker, ſup. of Iriſh Chron. p. 132.

Probably

(*a*) *Family.* Weſtcot, in his Diſcourſe of Devonſhire, MS. in the Harleian Col. traces this family to the time of the Saxons. Our author's father was Otho Gilbert, of Greenway, eſq. after whoſe death his mother, who was the daughter of Sir Philip Champernon, of Modbury, married Walter Raleigh, of Fardel, by whom ſhe had the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.

(*b*) *Rebellion.* James Fitzmorris was the ring-leader in this inſurrection. Religion was the pretext; but the real cauſe ſeems to have been the duty on wine. Probably the queen might have taxed their bread, or even their potatoes, without offence.

(*c*) 1570. Prince, in his Worthies of Devonſhire, aſſures us, that he was knighted by queen Elizabeth in 1577. He was miſtaken: Hooker, who relates it as in the text, was perſonally acquainted with Sir Humphrey, and ſat with him in the Iriſh parliament.

Probably on his return to England he reſumed his coſmographical ſtudies, to which he was naturally inclined; for in the year 1576 he publiſhed his book on the North-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt Indies.(*d*) In 1578 he obtained from the queen a very ample patent, empowering him to diſcover and poſſeſs in North America any lands then unſettled. He ſailed to Newfoundland, but ſoon returned to England without ſucceſs: nevertheleſs, in 1583 he embarked a ſecond time with five ſhips, the largeſt of which put back on account of a contagious diſtemper on board. Our general landed on Newfoundland on the third of Auguſt, and on the fifth took poſſeſſion of the harbour of St. John's.(*e*) On the 20th of Auguſt he put to ſea again on board a ſmall ſloop, which on the 29th foundered in a hard gale of wind. Thus periſhed Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a man of quick parts, a brave ſoldier, a good mathematician, a ſkilful navigator, and of a very enterpriſing genius. We learn alſo that he was remarkable for his eloquence, being much admired for his patriotic ſpeeches both in the Engliſh and Iriſh parliament.(*f*)

Hooker, ut ſupra.

WORKS.

1. *A diſcourſe written by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, knight, to prove a paſſage by the North-weſt to Cathaia, and the Eaſt Indies.* Lond. 1576. This treatiſe, which is a maſterly performance, is preſerved in Hakluyt's collection of voyages, vol. iii. p. 11. The ſtyle is ſuperior to moſt, if not to all, the writers of that age, and ſhews the author to have been a man of conſiderable reading. He mentions, at the cloſe of this work, another treatiſe, on Navigation, which he intended to publiſh: it is probably loſt.

(*d*) *Eaſt Indies.* Martin Frobiſher ſailed the ſame year, probably in conſequence of this treatiſe.

(*e*) *St. John's.* By virtue of his patent he granted leaſes to ſeveral people; but, though none of them remained there at that time, they ſettled afterwards in conſequence of theſe leaſes: ſo that Sir Humphrey deſerves to be remembered as the real founder of our vaſt American empire. His half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, was a joint adventurer in this expedition, who upon Sir Humphrey's death took out a patent of the ſame nature, and ſailed to Virginia.

(*f*) *Parliament.* It is very extraordinary that Pits ſhould blunder ſo amazingly as to place Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the reign of Henry VII. but it is ſtill more extraordinary that Bp. Tanner ſhould have tranſcribed his account without diſcovering the miſtake.

JOHN DAVIS, Q. ELIZ.

An inquiſitive and ſkilful Mariner,

WAS born at Sandbridge near Dartmouth in Devonſhire, about the middle of the ſixteenth century. In the year 1585 he was ſent out as chief pilot and conductor of an expedition for diſcovering a north-weſt paſſage to the Eaſt-Indies.(*a*) He ſailed from Dartmouth, on the 7th of June, to which port he returned the 29th of September following, having penetrated about ſixty leagues into the ſtraits which continue to bear his name. The next year, 1586, our adventurer undertook a ſecond voyage in purſuit of the ſame object, inſtigated and chiefly ſupported by ſecretary Walſingham. In this expedition two other veſſels were added to the former, namely, the Mermaid of 120 tons, and a ſmall pinnace, called the North Star. They ſailed from Dartmouth in the month of May, and returned in October following, with no better ſucceſs than before; nevertheleſs he continued to entertain ſuch hopes of ſucceeding at laſt, that he perſuaded the lord treaſurer Burleigh, and the above-mentioned ſecretary, to ſupport him in a third attempt. Accordingly, in May, 1587, he ſailed again, in a ſhip called the Helen, with two other veſſels, to be employed in fiſhing for cod, of which he had diſcovered great abundance in his former

Biogr. Brit.

Prince, Worth. of Devonſh. p. 247.

Hakluyt, voyages, vol. iii. ed. 1600. p. 98

(*a*) *Eaſt-Indies.* This expedition conſiſted only of two ſmall veſſels, one of 50 tons, and the other of 35. The firſt was called the Sunſhine of London, and the other, the Moonſhine of Dartmouth. Trifling as the expence muſt have been, we are told, that it was jointly defrayed by Sir Francis Walſingham, ſecretary of ſtate, ſeveral of the nobility, and merchants of London and the weſt-country. The projector was one Sanderſon, a globe-maker in London. Several unſucceſsful attempts, with the ſame intention, had been made before by Hudſon, Frobiſher, Gilbert, and others.

former voyages. From this expedition he returned in September, having reached 73 degrees of latitude, and fully perſuaded that the north-weſt paſſage was not only practicable, but eaſy: but his patron Walſingham being engaged in matters of more immediate importance,(*b*) and dying ſoon after, Mr. Davis was no more employed in this buſineſs. He did not however continue long inactive; for in 1591, he was captain of the Deſire, in Mr. Cavendiſh's ſecond unfortunate expedition to the South ſeas, and returned, after many diſaſters, in the year 1593. He afterwards performed ſeveral voyages to the Eaſt Indies, in the capacity of pilot, in the laſt of which, in 1605, he was killed in a deſperate engagement with ſome Japoneſe, on the coaſt of Malacca.(*c*) He married the daughter of Sir John Fulford, of Fulford in Devonſhire, knight.

Prince, Worth. of Devonſh. Purchas his Pilgrims, vol. i. p. 432.

WORKS.

1. *An account of his ſecond voyage for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage.* Publiſhed by Hakluyt, vol. iii. p. 103.

2. *A traverſe book, made by Mr. John Davis in his third voyage for the diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage, in the year* 1587. See Hakluyt as above.

3. *The world's hydrographical deſcription.*

4. *Voyage to the Eaſt-Indies in a Dutch ſhip, in the year* 1598. See Harris's collection.

5. *A rutter, or brief directions for ſailing to the Eaſt-Indies, written upon experiment of five voyages thither and home again.* Harris col.

6. *Two letters to Mr. Sanderſon*; printed in Hakluyt.

(*b*) *Importance.* The Spaniſh invaſion was in the following year.

(*c*) *Malacca.* This account of his death reſts ſolely on the credit of Purchas, and may poſſibly be true; nevertheleſs, from the title of his Rutter, or directions for ſailing to the Eaſt-Indies, as quoted by Prince, we learn, that he returned to England after his fifth voyage.

GILES

GILES FLETCHER, Q. ELIZ.

Embaſſador to the court of Moſcovy,

WAS born in Kent, and educated at Eaton-ſchool. In 1565, being elected ſcholar of King's-college, Cambridge, he went to that univerſity, where, having previouſly taken his degrees in arts, in 1581 he was created doctor of laws, at which time, we are told, he was diſtinguiſhed for his poetical talents. By what means he was introduced to the queen, is not mentioned by his hiſtorians; but it was probably by his brother's influence, who was at this time dean of Peterborough, and afterwards biſhop of London. He was firſt employed as a commiſſioner in Scotland, Germany, and the Low-countries. In 1588 he was ſent embaſſador to Theodore Juanowitz, emperor of Ruſſia, with whom he concluded an advantageous treaty of commerce, in favour of the Engliſh Ruſſia company. On his return home, he was made ſecretary to the city of London, and one of the maſters of the court of requeſts; and in 1597, treaſurer of St. Paul's. He died in the pariſh of St. Catharine Coleman, Fenchurch-ſtreet, where probably he was buried.(*a*)

Biogr. Brit. Fuller, Worth. Kent, p. 78. Wood's Faſti, col. 107.

Fuller, ibid. Wood, ibid.

WORKS.

1. *Of the Ruſſe commonwealth; or manner of government by the Ruſſe emperor, (commonly called the emperor of Moſcovia) with the manners and faſhions of the people of that country.* Lond. 1591, 8vo. This ſcarce and curious book was, for certain political reaſons, immediately ſuppreſſed; but it was reprinted in 1643, 12mo. It was alſo inſerted, though ſomewhat abbreviated, in Hakluyt's Navigations, Voyages, &c.

(*a*) *Buried.* Mr. Fletcher left two ſons, both men of learning. Phineas, the younger, was the author of a book entitled *De literatis antiquæ Britanniæ*, &c. Cantab. 1633, 12mo. Alſo Piſcatory Eclogues, Purple Iſland, &c. *Carter's Hiſt. of Cambridge*, p. 147.

Q. ELIZ.

RICHARD HAKLUYT,

A naval Hiſtorian,

Biogr. Brit.

IS ſuppoſed to have been born in London about the year 1553, and deſcended of a genteel family in Herefordſhire, as the name frequently occurs in the liſt of high ſheriffs for that county, in former reigns. He was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and thence, in 1570, removed to Chriſt-church, Oxford, where he applied himſelf particularly to the ſtudy of coſmography, and read public lectures in that ſcience.

Hackluyt's Dedicat. of the 1ſt ed. of his Voy.

Sir Edward Stafford being ſent embaſſador to France in 1583, Mr. Hakluyt was one of his attendants, probably in the capacity of chaplain. He was at this time maſter of arts, and profeſſor of divinity. In 1585 he obtained the royal mandate for the next vacant prebend of Briſtol, to which preferment he ſucceeded during his reſidence at Paris. Conſtantly attentive to his favorite coſmographical enquiries, in ſearching the French libraries, he found a valuable hiſtory of Florida, which had been diſcovered about twenty years before, by Captain Loudonniere, and others: this he cauſed to be publiſhed, at his own expence, in the French language,(*a*) and ſoon after reviſed and republiſhed Peter Martyr's book *De orbe novo.*(*b*)

Ibid.

Le Neve, Faſti Ecc. Ang. fol. 1716, p. 51.

After

(*a*) *Language.* This was the title of the book—*L' Hiſtoire de la Floride, &c. mis en lumiere par M. Baſaniere, gentilhomme François, mathematicien, à Paris,* 8vo. 1586. It is dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh. The work contained the four voyages of Ribault, Loudonniere, and Gourges, whoſe diſcoveries had been during twenty years ſuppreſſed by the Spaniſh faction. Mr. Hakluyt tranſlated this hiſtory of Florida into Engliſh, which he firſt publiſhed ſeparately in the year 1587, and afterwards reprinted in the third vol. of his collection of voyages.

(*b*) *Novo.* This work, which contains the hiſtory of the firſt diſcovery of the Weſt Indies by the Spaniards, was tranſlated, about twenty years after, into Engliſh, by Mr. Lok, and printed at London without date.

After five years reſidence in France, Mr. Hakluyt returned to England in company with lady Sheffield, ſiſter to the lord admiral Howard. In the year 1589 he publiſhed his Collection of Voyages in one folio volume, which in 1598 was republiſhed in three.(*c*) In 1605 our author was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, which, with the rectory of Wetheringſet in the county of Suffolk, ſeems to have been the ſummit of his preferment. He died in 1616, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, bequeathing to his ſon Edmund his manor of Bridge-Place, and ſeveral houſes in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. He was an indefatigable and faithful hiſtorian.

WORKS.

1. *A collection of voyages and diſcoveries.* Lond. 1582. A ſmall volume.

2. *Hiſtory of Florida*, tranſlated from the French, 1587.

3. *The principal navigations, voyages, and diſcoveries of the Engliſh nation, made by ſea or over land to the moſt and fartheſt diſtant quarters of the earth, at any time within the compaſs of theſe* 1500 *years.* 1589, fol. in one vol. 1598, in 3 vols. fol.

4. *The diſcoveries of the world, from the firſt original to the year* 1555, *written in the Portugal tongue by Ant. Galvano, corrected, much amended, and tranſlated into Engliſh by Richard Hakluyt.* Lond. 1601, 4to.

5. *Virginia richly valued, by the deſcription of the main land of Florida, her next neighbour, &c. written by a Portugal gentleman of Elvas, and tranſlated by Richard Hakluyt.* Lond. 1609, 4to.

Beſides theſe, he left ſeveral manuſcripts, which were printed in Purchas's collection.

(*c*) *Three.* Theſe three volumes contain upwards of 200 voyages, beſides 370 patents, inſtructions, orders, &c. of princes, miniſters, admirals, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. ALDHELM,

SAXON HEPTARCHY.

Biſhop of Shireburn in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Biogr. Brit.

HE is ſaid to have been the ſon of Kenred, brother to Ina, king of the Weſt-Saxons; but, in the opinion of William of Malmſbury, his father was no more than a diſtant relation to the king. He was born and educated at Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, where he built a monaſtery, of which he himſelf was the firſt abbot. He was afterwards, in 705, by king Ina, promoted to the ſee of Shireburn, and conſecrated at Rome by pope Sergius I. whom he is ſaid to have reproved for his incontinency. He was the firſt Engliſhman who wrote in Latin, and the firſt who introduced Latin poetry into this iſland. Bale gives him alſo the character of a ſkilful muſician. According to the monkiſh writers, he wrought many miracles. He died May 25, 709.(*a*)

Baleus, de Script. Brit. Cent. i. n. 83.

Angl. Sacra. t. ii. p. 2. &c.

Goodwin, de Præſul. Ang.

W. of Malmſbury.

Camden.

WORKS.

1. *De octo vitiis principalibus.* This treatiſe is extant in *Bibliotheca Patrum of Caniſius.*

(*a*) 709. Malmeſbury ſays that he might be juſtly deemed *ex acumine Græcum, ex nitore Romanum, et ex pompa Anglum.* And an ancient chronicler ſays, that he was an excellent harper, a moſt eloquent Saxon and Latin poet, a moſt expert chanter or ſinger, *doctor egregius*, and admirably well verſed in the ſcriptures, and the liberal ſciences. *Chron. Anon. Leland. collect.* ii. 278. *Wharton Hiſt. of Engl. Poetry. Diſſert.* ii.

Bede ſays of Aldhelm, that "he was a "man of univerſal erudition, having an "elegant ſtyle, and being wonderfully "well acquainted with books." *Bed. Hiſt. Eccl.* l. 5. c. 18. See alſo *Henry's Hiſt. of Great Brit.* vol. i. p. 318.

Aldhelm, conſidering the cloud of ignorance by which he was ſurrounded, and the great difficulty of acquiring knowledge without proper inſtruction, was a very extraordinary man. From one of his letters to Hedda, biſhop of Wincheſter, concerning the nature of his ſtudies whilſt at Canterbury, he appears to have been indefatigably determined to acquire every ſpecies of learning in his power. For a copy of this curious epiſtle, ſee *Henry's Hiſt.* as above.

2. *Ænigmaticum verſus mille.* This, with ſeveral other of his poems, was publiſhed by Martin Delrio at Mentz. 8vo, 1601.

3. A book addreſſed to a certain king of Northumberland, named Alfrid, on various ſubjects..

4. *De vita monachorum.*

5. *De laude ſanctorum.*

6. *De arithmetica.*

7. *De aſtrologia.*

8. A book againſt the miſtake of the Britons concerning the celebration of Eaſter. Printed by Sonius. 1576.

9. *De laude virginitatis.* Manuſcript, in Bennet-college, Cambridge. Publiſhed among Bede's *Opuſcula.*

Beſides many ſonnets, epiſtles, and homilies in the Saxon langnage.

K. EDW. III.

RICHARD AUNGERVYLE,

Biſhop of Durham, and Treaſurer of England, in the reign of Edward III.

Godwin, de Praeſul. p. 129. Biogr. Brit.

BORN at St. Edmundſbury in Suffolk, in the year 1281. He ſtudied at Oxford, became a Benedictine monk at Durham, and was made tutor to the young prince Edward; who, as ſoon as he came to the crown, loaded him with preferment. Firſt, he was made cofferer, then treaſurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, Litchfield, and afterwards keeper of the privy-ſeal. In 1333, he was advanced to the deanery of Wells, and in the ſame year was conſecrated biſhop of Durham. In 1334, he was appointed high-chancellor, and in 1336, treaſurer of England. He died at Auckland, April 24, 1345, and was buried in the cathedral church of Durham. He founded a library at Oxford for the uſe of the ſtudents.(*a*) He was a learned man and a generous patron.

WORKS.

(*a*) *Students.* This library muſt have been very conſiderable; for we are told, he appointed no leſs than five keepers of it. At the diſſolution of religious houſes by Harry

WORKS.

1. *Philobiblos.* Spires, 1483. Paris, 1500. Oxf. 1599, 4to. Leipſ. 1674. It contains directions for the management of his library at Oxford, and a great deal in praiſe of learning, in bad Latin.

2. *Epiſtolæ familiarium:* ſome of which are written to the famous Petrarch.

3. *Orationes ad principes.* Mentioned by Bale and Pits.

Harry VIII. ſome of the books of Durham college were removed to the public library, ſome to Baliol college, and ſome were purchaſed of Edward VI. by Dr. Geo. Owen, phyſician at Gadſtow. *See Camden's Brit. ed.* 1722. *addit. to Oxfordſh.* col. 310.

JULIANA BARNES,

K. HEN. VI. K. EDW. IV.

Or BERNERS,

The Diana of her time. (*a*)

SHE is celebrated by our ancient biographers for her beauty, wit, and ſkill in hawking, hunting, fiſhing, and other polite accompliſhments. She is ſaid likewiſe to have made conſiderable progreſs in the learning of that age. She was born in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was the daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners Roding in Eſſex, and ſiſter of Richard lord Berners. In the year 1460 ſhe was prioreſs of Sopewell nunnery, near St. Alban's, part of the ſhell of which edifice ſtill remains. When ſhe died, is not known. The book which ſhe wrote is among the firſt that were printed in England.

Ballard, p. 5. Bale, viii. 33. Holinſhed. Tanner, p. 76.

Dr. Middleton, Orig. of Printing, p. 14.

WORKS.

(*a*) Time. *Illuſtris fœmina, verè heroina,* ſays biſhop Tanner, p. 76. *Minervam ſtudiis, Dianam imitata venationibus, nè otium ſectata, Veneris implicaretur illecebris. Ferunt enim illam domi ferè ſemper venationes et aucupia ſpeculatam, eademque exercitia non rarò in ſylvis et agris ſecutam. His honeſtis deliciis animum oblectans, corpus exercens, omnem vitæ curſum ita inſtituit, ut illicitas voluptates vel cautè ſemper declinaverit, vel conſtanter certaverit, et fortiter ſuperaverit.* Pits, p. 649.

WORKS.

1. *Julian Barnes her gentleman's academie of hawking, hunting, fiſhing and armorie.*(b) St. Alban's, 1481, fol. 1486, fol. Lond. 1595, publiſhed by G.M.

(b) *Armorie.* This book begins thus. "Inſomuch that gentill men, and honeſt "perſones, have grete delite in hawkyng, "and deſire to have the maner to take "hawkys; and alſo how, and in wat wyſe, "they ſhulde gyde theym ordinateli; and "how to knaw the gentill termys in com-"munying of theyr haukys; and to under-"ſtande theyr ſekeneſs and infirmitees; "and alſo, to knawe medecines for theym "accordyng; and many notabull termys, "that ben uſed in hawkyng, both of their "haukys, and of the fowles, that their "hawkys ſhall ſley. Therefore thys book "folowyng in a dew forme ſhewys veri "knawlege of ſuch pleſure to gentill men, "and parſonys diſpoſed to ſe itt."

The book on heraldry (which conſiſts merely of abſtracts from Nic. Upton, who wrote *De re militari et factis illuſtribus*) begins thus: "Here in thys booke folowyng "is determyned, the lynage of coot armuris, "and how gentylmen ſhal be known from "ungentilmen."

The Colophon ends thus—"And here "now endith the boke of blaſyng of armys, "tranſlatyt and compylyt togedyr at St. "Albons, the yere from thyncarnacyon of "our Lorde Jeſu Chriſt 1486." According to biſhop Bale, ſhe died twenty-ſix years before. At the end are theſe words —"Emprynted at the exempt monaſtry "of St. Albons." *Vide Lewis's Life of Caxton, p.* 148.

K. HEN. VII.

MARGARET,

Counteſs of Richmond and Derby,

Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors, p. 175, vol. ii.

THE learned and pious mother of Henry VII. "to whom," ſays Mr. Walpole, "ſhe ſeems willingly to have ceded her *no*(a) "right to the crown, whilſt ſhe employed herſelf in founding col-"leges,(b) and in acts of more real devotion and goodneſs than gene-"rally

(a) *No.* She was the only daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter.

Baker's Pref. to her Funeral Sermon.

(b) *Colleges.* Her firſt inſtitution was a public divinity lecture at Cambridge, of which John Fiſher was the firſt reader, endowed with 20 marks per annum; likewiſe another at Oxford, with the ſame endowment. She alſo maintained diverſe poor ſcholars at Oxford. In the twelfth year

Mag. Brit. in Oxf. p. 277.

" rally attend ſo much ſuperſtition.(*c*) She was born at Betſhoe in Bedfordſhire, in 1441, and was the ſole heireſs of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, grandſon to John of Gaunt. Her mother was the heireſs of lord Beauchamp of Powick. Whilſt yet very young, the great duke of Suffolk, miniſter to Harry VI. or rather to queen Margaret, ſought her in marriage for his ſon, and ſhe was at the ſame time ſollicited by the king for his half-brother Edmund, earl of Richmond.(*d*) To the latter ſhe gave her hand. Henry VII. was the ſole fruit of this marriage, his father dying when he was but fifteen weeks old. Her ſecond huſband was Sir Henry Stafford, knight, ſecond ſon to the duke of Buckingham, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. Soon after his death, which happened about the year 1482, ſhe ſought conſolation in a third huſband, Thomas lord Stanley, who, in the firſt year of her ſon's reign, was created earl of Derby. He died in the year 1504, without iſſue, being then high conſtable of England. She ſurvived her lord not quite five years, dying at Weſtminſter in June, 1509, in the ſixty-ninth year of her age. She was buried in Henry the VIIth's chapel, on the ſouth ſide of which was erected to her

Fulman, MS. vol. vii. C. C. Col.

Ballard, p. 9.

Walp. Cat.

Ballard.

Biogr. Brit.

year of her ſon's reign ſhe founded a perpetual public preacher at Cambridge, with a ſtipend of ten pounds per annum. In 1506 ſhe founded Chriſt's college in the ſame univerſity, by the advice of biſhop Fiſher, who was appointed viſitor during his life. By the perſuaſion of the ſame prelate, ſhe alſo projected the foundation of St. John's college; but dying before it was accompliſhed, it was left to the management of certain harpies of that age, who, it ſeems, obſtructed the deſign. She founded an alms-houſe, near Weſtminſter abbey, for poor women, which was afterwards converted into lodgings for the ſinging men of the college. She alſo founded a free ſchool at Wymbourn in Dorſetſhire. At Torrington, in Devonſhire, ſhe gave the manor-houſe to the parſon of the pariſh, and his ſucceſſors, together with the lands adjacent.

Ballard. Stow. Weever.

(*c*) *Superſtition.* See the following note.

(*d*) *Richmond.* There cannot be a ſtronger proof of her early ſuperſtition, than the method ſhe took to determine her choice of a huſband. " On ſo nice a " point," ſays Mr. Walpole, " the good " young lady adviſed with an elderly gen- " tlewoman, who, thinking it too great a " deciſion to take upon herſelf, recom- " mended her to St. Nicholas, who, whip- " ping on ſome epiſcopal robes, appeared " to her, and declared in favour of Ed- " mund."

her memory an altar tomb of black marble, with her ſtatue of braſs.(*e*)

From her funeral ſermon preached by her confeſſor, biſhop Fiſher,(*f*) who, ſays Ballard, knew the very ſecrets of her ſoul, we learn, "that "ſhe poſſeſt almoſt all things that were commendable in a woman, "either in mind or body." She underſtood the French language perfectly, and had ſome knowledge of the Latin. She was devout, even to auſterity,(*g*) in humility romantic,(*h*) profuſe in the encouragement of learning, and ſingularly chaſte; but this laſt virtue became conſpicuous only towards the latter end of a third marriage.(*i*) Her life, from the turbulence of the times, and viciſſitude of her ſon's fortune, muſt neceſſarily have been ſubject to infinite diſquiet, which however ſhe is ſaid to have ſupported with ſingular fortitude.

WORKS.

Ballard. 1. *The mirroure of golde for the ſinful ſoule, tranſlated from a French tranſlation of a book called, Speculum aureum peccatorum.* Emprynted at London, in Flete-ſtrete, at the ſigne of St. George, by Richard Pynſon, quarto, with cuts on vellum.

2. *Tranſlation of the fourth book of Dr. Gerſon's treatiſe of the imitation and following*

(*e*) *Braſs.* Round the verge of this monument is a Latin inſcription written by Eraſmus, for which he was paid twenty ſhillings by the univerſity of Cambridge. It contains merely a recital of her benefactions, of which the reader is already informed.

(*f*) *Fiſher.* Beheaded by the Defender of the Faith, for denying his ſupremacy.

(*g*) *Auſterity.* She had ſhifts and girdles of hair, and if ſhe was in health, ſhe never failed to wear one or the other certain days in every week; ſo that ſhe declared to her confeſſor, that her ſkin was often pierced therewith. *Ballard.*

(*h*) *Romantic.* "She would often ſay, "that on condition the princes of Chriſten-"dom would combine themſelves and march "againſt the common enemy the Turks, "ſhe would moſt willingly attend them, "and be their laundreſs in the camp." *Camden's Remains, p.* 271. *ed.* 1651. Probably, when the counteſs made this declaration, ſhe had not determined on her vow of chaſtity.

(*i*) *Marriage,* "In her laſt huſband's "days ſhe obtained a licence of him to "live chaſte, whereupon ſhe took upon "her the vow of celibacy." *Baker.*—"A "boon," ſays Mr. Walpole, "as ſeldom "requeſted, I believe, of a third huſband, "as it probably would be eaſily granted."

lowing the bleſſed life of our moſt merciful ſaviour Chriſt. Printed at the end of Dr. Wm. Atkinſon's Engliſh tranſlation of the three firſt books, 1504.

3. A letter to the king; in Howard's collection.

4. By her ſon's order and authority, ſhe alſo made the *Orders for great eſtates of ladies and noble women, for their precedence, attires, and wearing of barbes at funerals, over the chin and under the ſame.*

WILLIAM HORMAN, K. HEN. VIII.

A Divine, and a Miſcellaneous Writer,

WAS born at Saliſbury, and educated firſt at Wincheſter ſchool, and afterwards in New-college, Oxford, of which he was choſen perpetual fellow in 1477. Having taken his degrees in arts, in 1485 he left the univerſity, being elected maſter of Eaton ſchool, where he continued many years, and at length became vice-provoſt of that college. He died in the year 1535, and was buried in the chapel of Eaton college.(*a*) Bale and Pits ſay that he was of King's college, Cambridge, which Anthony Wood ſays is falſe, and ſuppoſes they were led into that error from one Godfrey Harman, a Cantabrigian, who, being a junior canon of Cardinal college in Oxford, was made fellow of Eaton college, where he died and was buried in 1533.

Bal. viii. 70.

Pits, p. 722.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 35.

Bp. Tanner, Lex.

Fuller, Worth. iii. 156.

WORKS.

1. *Antibofficon ad Gul. Lilium.* Lond. 1521, 4to.

2. *Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittingtoni protavatis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque criminationem.* Lond. 1521, 4to.

3. *Vulgaria puerorum.* Engliſh and Latin ſentences. Lond. 1519, 1520, 4to.

4. *Compendium hiſt. Gul. Malmſburienſis.*

5. *Epitome*

(*a*) *College.* On a braſs plate, on his tomb, is a Latin inſcription, which begins thus:

Hâc Hormannus humo requieſcit, amica viator,
Pene annos numerant luſtra vicena ſuos.

For the remainder ſee Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. ii. p. 135.

5. *Epitome hiſt. Joh. Pici com. Mirandulæ.*
6. *Elegiæ in mort. Gul. Lilii.*
7. *Anatomia membrorum hominis.*
8. *Anatomia corporis humani.*

Beſides many other books on various ſubjects, the titles of which may be ſeen in Bale and Pits.

K. HEN. VIII

RICHARD PAICE,

A polite Scholar and Stateſman,

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 29.

Bp. Tan. Bibl.

WAS born about the year 1480, and educated by Langton biſhop of Wincheſter, who employed him as his *amanuenſis*. The Oxford Antiquary ſuppoſes that he was, ſome time, a ſtudent of that univerſity. Be that as it may, it is certain that the biſhop, concluding, from his early proficiency in muſic, that he had a capacity equal to greater attainments, ſent young Paice to the univerſity of Padua in Italy, where he met with Tonſtall and Latymer, whom he calls his preceptors. After his return to England, he ſpent ſome time at Oxford, patroniſed by Dr. Bainbridge, afterwards cardinal, who introduced him to Henry VIII. The king ſoon became ſenſible of his extraordinary talents, and gradually advanced him to the important office of ſecretary of ſtate. In 1514 he was made prebendary of York, and archdeacon of Dorſet. In 1519 he became dean of St. Paul's, and in 1521, prebendary of Saliſbury. In the ſame year, on the death of pope Leo X. dean Paice was ſent to Rome, to ſupport Wolſey's election to the papal throne; but Adrian VI. was choſen before his arrival. Soon after, he was ſent embaſſador to Venice, where he continued ſome years, much admired by the Italians and approved by the king his maſter: but happening at laſt to incur the diſpleaſure of Wolſey,

Wolſey,(*a*) he was ſo totally neglected by that miniſter, that during two years he received neither inſtructions nor remittance from his court. This uſage drove him to a ſtate of inſanity. He was at laſt recalled; and having, by medical aſſiſtance, after his arrival in England, recovered his ſenſes, he was admitted to an audience of the king, who ſeemed inclined to do him juſtice; but Wolſey's influence prevailed, and Paice was ſent to the Tower. His malady now returned with redoubled violence, and continued to the end of his life. After two years confinement, being releaſed, he retired to Stepney near London, where he died in 1532, in the fiftieth year of his age. His character is that of an accompliſhed gentleman, a polite ſcholar, a ſkilful muſician, an able ſtateſman, an extraordinary linguiſt, a witty companion, and an amiable man.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *De fructu qui ex doctrina percipitur.* Baſil. 1517.
2. *Oratio de pace nuperrime compoſita inter Hen. Angl. regem et Francor. reg. in æde Pauli Lond. habita.* Lond. 1518, 4to.
3. *Epiſtolæ ad Edw. Laeum, et ad Eraſmum.* Baſil. & Lond. 1520, 4to.
4. *Præfacio in eccleſiaſticen recognitum,* &c.
5. *Exemplum literarum ad reg. Hen.* viii. 1526.
6. *De illegalitate matrimonii regis Henrici cum Catharina.* Written in 1527.

Beſides ſome other books, and ſeveral tranſlations.

(*a*) *Wolſey.* The reaſons aſſigned for the cardinal's diſpleaſure, are his readineſs to aſſiſt Charles, Duke of Bourbon, with money, which Wolſey had withheld, and his neglect of the cardinal's intereſt, after the death of pope Adrian VI.

(*b*) *Man.* There are more of Eraſmus's letters written to Paice than to any other perſon. Leland celebrates our author in his Encomium, written after his return from Venice.

SIMEON FISH, K. HEN. VIII.

BORN in the county of Kent, and educated at Oxford. From the univerſity, he removed to Gray's Inn in London, probably with an intention to ſtudy the law. How long he continued there, Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 26. Bp. Tanner. Bibl.

or in what profeſſion he engaged, does not appear; but from the following anecdote, related by Wood, one would ſuppoſe, that he became manager of a playhouſe. One Mr. Roo or Roe, ſays our antiquary, having wrote a play, in which cardinal Wolſey was ſeverely ſatirized, Fiſh, when ſeveral others had refuſed, undertook to act it. This obliged him to leave the kingdom. He retired to Germany, where he wrote a book, entitled *The Supplication of Beggars*, a copy of which was ſent to Ann Boleyn, in the year 1528. She ſhewed it to the king, who, it ſeems, was ſo well pleaſed with the book, that he ordered the author to return to England, and received him graciouſly. He died of the plague in 1531, and was buried in St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt.

WORKS.

1. *The ſupplication of beggars.* Lond. 1546, 2d edit. This book, ſays Ant. Wood, containeth a great deal of bitter ſtuff againſt biſhops, abbots, priors, monks, and friars.
2. *The ſumm of the ſcriptures:* tranſlated from the German. 1530.
3. *The boke of merchants, newly made by the lord Pantapole.* Fox.
4. *The ſpiritual noſegay.* Ibid.

K. HEN. VIII.

JOHN RASTALL,

A Printer, and Miſcellaneous Writer,

Bale, viii. 75.
Pits, p. 725.
Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 44.
Bp. Tanner, Lex. p. 617.

BORN in London, probably about the end of the fifteenth century, and educated at Oxford. Returning from the univerſity, he ſettled in the metropolis, and commenced printer, "then eſteemed," ſays Wood, "a profeſſion fit for any ſcholar or ingenious man." Doubtleſs it was in thoſe days a genteel employment; for this John Raſtall married the ſiſter of Sir Thomas More, with whom, we are told, he was very intimate, and whoſe writings he ſtrenuouſly defended. From the title-page of one of his books he appears to have lived

lived in Cheapſide, at the ſign of the *Mermaid*. He died in the year 1536, and left two ſons, William and John, the firſt of which became a judge in queen Mary's reign, and the latter a juſtice of peace. This John Raſtall, the ſubject of the preſent article, was a zealous papiſt; but Bale ſays, though probably without foundation, that he changed his religion before his death.

WORKS.

1. *Natura naturata.* Pits calls it a copious *(prolixa)* and ingenious *comedy*, deſcribing Europe, Aſia, and Africa, with cuts. What ſort of a comedy this was, is not eaſy to conceive. Probably it is a coſmographical deſcription, written in dialogue, and therefore ſtyled a comedy.

2. *De indulgentiis*, lib. i.

3. *The paſtyme of the people; the cronycles of diverſe realmys, and moſt eſpecially of the realm of England, brevely compiled and emprinted in Cheapeſyde, at the ſign of the Mearmaid next Pollyſgate*, cum previlegio, fol.

4. *Canones aſtrologici*, lib. i.

5. *Dialogues concerning purgatory*, lib. iii. Sir Thomas More's works, p. 355.

6. *Of gentleneſs and nobility.* A dialogue in verſe, 4to.

7. *Eccleſia Johannis Raſtall.* 1542. Was one of the prohibited books in the reign of Henry VIII.

8. *Legum Anglicanarum vocabula explicata.* French and Latin. Lond. 1567, 8vo.

9. *Indices Ant. Fitzherbert*, lib. i. This and the preceding are by ſome aſcribed to John Raſtall the ſon. Ant. Wood poſitively aſſerts it with regard to the firſt; but biſhop Tanner ſays they were written by the father.

10. *Tabula libri magni abbreviamenti librorum legum Anglorum per Ant. Fitzherbert.* Lond. 1517, fol.

11. *Abbreviation of the ſtatutes before Hen.* vii. Tranſlated from the French.

THOMAS

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

THOMAS KEY,

KAY, or CAIUS,

WAS born, as Wood conjectures, in Lincolnſhire, and educated in Univerſity college, Oxford, where he entered about the year 1522. In 1525 he was elected fellow of All Souls, and in that college took his degrees in arts, at which time he was eſteemed an excellent Latin ſcholar, Grecian, orator, and poet. In 1534 he was unanimouſly choſen regiſtrary of the univerſity; which office he held till the year 1552, when he was deprived for negligence: (*a*) but ſoon after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he was made prebendary of Saliſbury. In 1561, he was elected maſter of Univerſity college, to which he was afterwards a conſiderable benefactor, and in 1563 he was inſtituted to the rectory of Tredington in Worceſterſhire. He died in his college in the year 1572, and was buried in the north iſle of St. Peter's in the eaſt, within the eaſt gate of the city of Oxford. Bale ſays he was well verſed both in ſacred and profane learning. Pits allows him to have been a ſcholar, doubts his religion, but, from his flattering king Henry VIII. and his queen, Catharine Parr, ſuſpects that he loved hereſy. Pits would not have doubted, had he known more of his hiſtory.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 173.

Bp. Tanner, p. 146.

Bale, ix. 56.

Pits, p. 738.

WORKS.

1. *Aſſertio antiquitatis Oxonienſis academiæ.* Written in 1566, and preſented to queen Elizabeth at Oxford. Printed with the anſwer, entitled *de antiquitate Cantabrigienſis academiæ*, written by Dr. Caius. Lond. 1568, 1574.

2. *Examen*

(*a*) *Negligence.* The Oxford antiquary aſſigns, as a probable cauſe of Key's negligence, his "being beſotted with a cer-"tain crime, which he could not avoid "till old-age cured it." This is a very ungenerous accuſation, without authority. He ought to have been more explicit, and not to have left the reader to ſuppoſe more than probably he meant to inſinuate. Even marriage in a divine was a crime in Wood's opinion. In his life of David Whithead (vol. i. col. 172) he ſays, "his life was "ſpent in celibacy, as it became a true "theologiſt."

2. *Examen judicii Cantabrigienſis cujuſdam*, &c. Manuſcript.

3. *Eraſmus his paraphraſe on St. Mark.* Lond. 1548, tranſlated by command of queen Catharine Parr.

4. *Sermones Johannis Longlandi epiſcop. Lincoln.* tranſlated from the Engliſh.

5. *Ariſtoteles de mirabilibus mundi:* tranſlated from the Greek.

6. *Tragœdiæ quædam Euripidis:* tranſlated from the Greek.

7. *Iſocratis Nicocles:* tranſlated from the Greek.

SIR THOMAS SMITH,

K. HEN. VIII Q. ELIZ.

An eminent Scholar, and Stateſman,

THE ſon of John Smith, gentleman, of Saffron-Walden in Eſſex, was born in the year 1514. At the age of twelve, or thirteen, he was ſent to Queen's college in Cambridge, of which he was choſen fellow in 1531. Having applied himſelf with uncommon diligence to the ſtudy of the learned languages, in 1535 he was appointed public Greek lecturer,(*a*) and the year following, univerſity orator. In the year 1539 he went abroad, with an intention, as was the cuſtom of the times, to viſit foreign univerſities in ſearch of knowledge. At Padua he ſtudied the civil law, and graduated doctor in that faculty. Having ſpent ſome years in Italy and France, he returned to Cambridge, where, in 1542, he was made king's profeſſor of civil law, with the reputation of an univerſal ſcholar. About this time he was made chancellor of the dioceſe of Ely. Having reformed the Greek language, he now determined to poliſh that of his native country, and publiſhed a treatiſe on the ſubject. He was at this time, at leaſt, in deacon's orders, and obtained

Strype's Life of Sir Tho. Smith. 1698

Biogr. Brit.

(*a*) *Lecturer.* The Greek language being at this time but in its infancy in our univerſities, the pronunciation was extremely erroneous, which Mr. Smith, with the aſſiſtance of John Cheke, determined to reform. They met with ſome difficulties in the attempt; but at laſt carried their point, ſo that their pronunciation was univerſally adopted. *See Biogr. Brit. p.* 3715.

obtained the rectory of Leverington in Cambridgeſhire, alſo the deanery of Carliſle.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. the lord protector, Somerſet, took Mr. Smith into his family, made him one of the maſters of requeſts, provoſt of Eaton college, ſteward of the ſtannaries, and in 1458, the ſecond of king Edward, ſecretary of ſtate, about which time he received the honour of knighthood.(*b*) In the ſame year he was ſent embaſſador, with Mr. Tho. Chamberlayne, to Bruſſels; and in 1551, he went, in the ſame capacity, to France, to treat about the marriage of Edward VI. with the eldeſt daughter of the French king.

The amiable young Edward died in the year 1553, and with him the fortunes of Sir Thomas Smith fell to the ground. Mary had no ſooner aſcended the throne, than he was deprived of his office and preferments, and commanded not to quit the kingdom. Such however was his prudence and addreſs, that he obtained an annual penſion of 100*l.* and was ſheltered under a ſpecial indulgence from the pope.(*c*)

On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas was recalled to court, and reinſtated in his deanery of Carliſle, but not in the office of ſecretary of ſtate: nevertheleſs, he was ſent embaſſador to France in 1559, and again in 1562, and in 1564 concluded a peace with that kingdom. He returned to England in 1566, and the year following went again embaſſador to demand the reſtitution of Calais. Returning once more to his native country, he retired, upon ſome diſguſt, to his ſeat in Eſſex, where, as a juſtice of peace, we are told, not much to his credit, he was particularly active in puniſhing witches.

In

(*b*) *Knighthood.* The rapid progreſs of Mr. Smith, from a private ſtation to the important office of ſecretary of ſtate, is a very extraordinary event: it does honour to the lord protector, as the object of his favour ſeems to have had no intereſt or recommendation, but his own merit.

(*c*) *Pope.* In 1555, one William Smwythwick obtained an indulgence from the pope, for himſelf and any five of his friends and their children. Smwythwick choſe Sir Thomas Smith one of the five.

In the year 1571, we find him again at court, a privy counſellor, and aſſiſtant ſecretary of ſtate. About this time he engaged in a fooliſh project of tranſmuting iron into copper, which proved very expenſive and unſucceſsful.(*d*) In 1572 he was again ſent embaſſador to France, to make an alliance offenſive and defenſive with that kingdom. During his abſence he was appointed chancellor of the order of the garter; and, on his return to England, the queen made him ſecretary of ſtate. He died, at his ſeat called Hill-hall in Eſſex, in the year 1677, in the ſixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the church of Theydon Mount.(*e*)

Strype, Annals of the Reform. and Life of Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith was evidently a man of genius, and application; but, aſpiring to univerſal learning, his knowledge was probably ſuperficial. His belief in the tranſmutation of metals, and his proſecution of old women for witchcraft, are no great proofs of ſound philoſophy. Nevertheleſs, he was an able ſtateſman, and probably an upright man.

WORKS.

1. *De rectâ et emendatâ linguæ Græcæ pronunciatione.* Paris, 1568, 4to.

2. *De*

(*d*) *Unſucceſsful.* We are told that he was drawn into this project by one Medley, who by means of vitriol had in his preſence actually changed iron into copper. Medley's tranſmutation was undoubtedly performed by putting a piece of iron into an acid menſtruum ſaturated with copper, which in a ſhort time would apparently change the iron into copper. This phenomenon is owing to the acid having, in the phraſe of chemiſtry, a greater affinity with, or attraction to, iron than to copper, which, as the iron diſſolves, aſſumes its place, being thus precipitated. It is no great wonder, in times when chemiſtry was ſo little underſtood, that Sir Thomas, and his friends, for he had ſeveral illuſtrious aſſociates, ſhould be thus deceived.

(*e*) *Mount.* At the top of his monument are theſe lines.

What earth, or ſea, or ſkies contain,
What creatures in them be,
My mind did ſeek to know,
My ſoul the heavens continuallie.

The reſt of the inſcription is in Latin; of which I ſhall tranſcribe only the part which comprehends his character.

Juris civilis ſupremo titulo etiamnum adoleſcens inſignitus; orator, mathematicus, philoſophus excellentiſſimus; linguarum Latinae, Graecae, Hebraicae, Gallicae etiam et Italicae callentiſſimus: proborum et ingenioſorum hominum fautor eximius; plurimis commodans, nemini nocens; ab injuriis ulciſcendis alieniſſimus: denique ſapientia, pietate, integritate inſignis: Et in omni vita, ſeu aeger, ſeu valens, intrepidus mori.

2. *De rectâ et emendatâ linguæ Anglicæ ſcriptione.* Publiſhed with the former.

3. *Treatiſe on the commonwealth of England,* 1584, 4to. 1621, 4to. in the old black letter. 1624, 1635, 12mo. It was written both in Latin and Engliſh, and is compriſed in one of the volumes of the *Reſpublicæ.*

4. *Four orations* for and againſt queen Elizabeth's marriage. Publiſhed in the Appendix to his Life by Strype.

5. *Several letters to lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Walſingham.* Printed in the Complete Embaſſador. Many of his diſpatches and letters are preſerved in the paper-office.

6. *Device for the alteration and reformation of religion.* Written in 1558, printed among the records at the end of biſhop Burnet's Hiſt. of the Reformation, part ii. p. 327. Strype ſuppoſes this to be drawn up by Sir Thomas.

K. HEN. VIII.

SIR THOMAS ELYOT,

A Gentleman of univerſal Learning,

Biogr. Brit. Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. col. 67. Baleus, cent. viii. n. 77. Pitſeus, an. 1546. Tanner.

WAS the ſon of Sir Richard Elyot, of the county of Suffolk. He was educated at St. Mary's hall in Oxford, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries. On his return to England he was introduced to king Henry VIII. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and in the year 1532 ſent him to Rome to ſollicit the divorce of queen Catharine. About the year 1536 he went embaſſador to Charles V. emperor of Germany. He died in 1546, and was buried at Carleton in Cambridgeſhire, in which county he was poſſeſſed of ſeveral manors, beſides others in Hampſhire. Such are the few particulars which I have been able to collect from his ſeveral biographers, who unanimouſly celebrate him as a grammarian, poet, rhetorician, philoſopher, phyſician, coſmographer, and hiſtorian. He was

(*a*) *Leland.* In the *Encomia illuſtrorum virorum,* (Oxf. 1715, in app. p. 144) the curious reader will find a copy of verſes addreſſed to our author by Leland. They are alſo reprinted in the Biographia Britannica.

was intimately acquainted with the antiquary Leland,(*a*) and Sir Thomas More.

WORKS.

1. *The caſtle of health.* Lond. 1541, 1572, 1580, 1595, 8vo.
2. *The governor.* Lond. 1544, 1547, 1580, &c. 8vo.
3. *Of the education of children.* Lond. .... 4to.
4. *The banquet of ſapience.* Lond. 8vo. 1545, 12mo.
5. *De rebus memorabilibus Angliæ.*
6. *A defence or apology for good women.* Lond. 1545, 12mo.
7. *Bibliotheca Eliotæ: Elyot's library or dictionary.* Lond. 1538, 1541, 1542, 1545, fol. Republiſhed and augmented by Cooper in 1548.
8. *Of the knowledge which maketh a man wiſe; a diſputation platonic.* Lond. 1533, 1534, 12mo.
9. *Preſervative againſt death.* Lond. 1545, 12mo.
10. *The image of governance.* Lond. 1541, 4to. 1549, 1556, 1594. 8vo. Said to be tranſlated from the Greek; ſome think it original.
11. *St. Cyprian's ſermon of the mortality of man.* Lond. 1534, 1539. Tranſlated from the Latin.
12. *The rule of a chriſtian life. Written by Picus, earl of Mirandula.*
13. *Doctrinale principium ex Iſocrate.*
14. *Paſquilli dialogus.* Lond. 1533, 1540, 12mo.

(*a*) See the preceding page.

SIR JOHN CHEKE,

K. HEN. VIII
K. EDW. VI.

A celebrated Grammarian, Stateſman, and Divine,

OF an ancient family in the iſle of Wight, was born at Cambridge in the year 1514, and educated at St. John's college in that univerſity, where, after taking his degrees in arts, he was firſt choſen Greek lecturer, and in 1540, profeſſor of that language, with a ſtipend of forty pounds a year. In this ſtation he was principally inſtrumental in reforming the pronunciation of the Greek language, which, having been much neglected, was at this time imperfectly underſtood. About

Biogr. Brit.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. p. 100.

Strype's Life of Cheke, p. 27.

the year 1543 he was incorporated maſter of arts at Oxford, where, we are told, he had ſtudied ſome time. In the following year he was ſent for to the court of king Henry VIII. and appointed tutor, for the Latin language, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward, about which time he was made canon of the college newly founded in Oxford; therefore he muſt now have been in orders. In 1547 he married the daughter of Richard Hill, ſerjeant of the wine-cellar to the king.

Ib. p. 44. On the acceſſion of his royal pupil to the crown, Mr. Cheke was firſt rewarded with a penſion of a hundred marks, and afterwards obtained ſeveral conſiderable grants from the crown. In 1550 he was made chief gentleman of the privy-chamber, and was knighted the following year; in 1552, chamberlain of the exchequer for life; in 1553, clerk of the council; and ſoon after, ſecretary of ſtate, and Ib. p. 119. privy-counſellor. But theſe honours were of ſhort duration. Having concurred in the meaſures of the duke of Northumberland for ſettling the crown on the unfortunate Jane Grey, and acted as her ſecretary during the nine days of her reign, on the acceſſion of queen Mary Sir John Cheke was ſent to the Tower, and ſtript of the greateſt part of his poſſeſſions. In September, 1554, he obtained his liberty, and a licence from her majeſty to travel abroad. He went firſt to Baſil, thence to Italy, and afterwards returned to Straſburg, where he was reduced to the neceſſity of reading Greek lectures for ſubſiſtence. In 1556, he ſet out, in an evil hour, to meet his wife at Bruſſels;(*a*) but before he reached that city, he was ſeiſed by order of king Philip II. hoodwinked, and thrown into a waggon, and thus ignominiouſly conducted to a ſhip, which brought him to the tower of London. He ſoon found that religion was the cauſe of his impriſonment; for he was

(*a*) *Bruſſels.* We are told, that before he undertook this journey to meet his wife, he conſulted aſtrology, in which art he was very ſkilful. The ſtars, however, on this occaſion deceived the knight. The ridiculous ſcience of aſtrology was in great vogue at this time, particularly among people of faſhion.

was immediately visited by two Romish priests, who piously endeavoured to convert him, but without success. However, he was at last visited by Fleckenham, who told him from the queen, that he must either *comply or burn*. This powerful argument had the desired effect, and Sir John Cheke accordingly complied in form, and his lands, upon certain conditions, were restored: but his remorse soon put an end to his life. He died in September, 1557, at the house of his friend, Mr. Peter Osborne, in Wood-street, London, and was buried in St. Alban's church.(*b*) He left three sons, the eldest of which, Henry, was knighted by queen Elizabeth.

WORKS.

1. *A Latin translation of two of St. Chrysostom's homilies.* Lond. 1543, 4to.
2. *A Latin translation of six homilies of the same father.* Lond. 1547.
3. *The hurt of sedition.* Lond. 1549, 1576, 1641.
4. *Latin translation of the English communion service.* Printed among Bucer's *Opuscula*.
5. *De obitu Martini Buceri epistolæ duæ.* Lond. 1551, 4to.
6. *Carmen heroicum in Ant. Deneium.* Printed in Strype, p. 219.
7. *De pronunciatione Graecae.* Basil. 1555, 8vo.
8. *De superstitione, ad regem Henricum.* Prefixed to his Latin translation of Plutarch's book on the same subject.
9. *Several letters,* published in his life by Strype.
10. *A Latin translation of Cranmer's book on the Lord's supper.* 1553.
11. *Translation of Leo de apparatu bellico.* Basil. 1554, 8vo.

He wrote a great number of other books, which were never printed.

(*b*) *Church.* On his tomb was the following inscription, written by his friend Dr. Walter Haddon.

Doctrinae lumen Checus, vitaeque magister,
Aurea naturae fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat è multis unus, sed praestitit unus
Omnibus, et patriae flos erat ille suae.
Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER,

A Stateſman, Soldier, and Poet,

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. col. 149.

DESCENDED from a good family of Denbigh in Wales, was born in London, about the year 1515. Having been educated in both univerſities, but chiefly at Cambridge, he was introduced at the court of Henry VIII. who ſent him abroad in the retinue of Sir Henry Knevet, embaſſador to the emperor Charles V. and he had the honour to attend that monarch on his fatal expedition againſt Algiers, in 1541.(a) Mr. Chaloner returned ſoon after to England, and was appointed firſt clerk of the council, which office he held during the remainder of that reign.

Bale, p. 108.

On the acceſſion of Edward VI. he became a favorite of the duke of Somerſet, whom he attended to Scotland, and was knighted by that nobleman after the battle of Muſſelburgh, in 1547. The protector's fall put a ſtop to Sir Thomas Chaloner's expectations, and involved him in difficulties. During the reign of queen Mary, being a determined Proteſtant, he was in ſome danger; but having many powerful friends, he had the good fortune to eſcape.

On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he appeared again at court, and was ſo immediately diſtinguiſhed by her majeſty, that ſhe appointed him embaſſador to the emperor Ferdinand I. being the firſt embaſſador ſhe nominated. His commiſſion was of great importance, and the queen was ſo well ſatisfied with his conduct, that, ſoon after his return, ſhe ſent him in the ſame capacity to Spain: but Sir Thomas

Camden's Annals, p. 21

(a) 1541. In this expedition our young hero narrowly eſcaped death. The emperor's fleet being ſcattered by tempeſt, he was thrown into the ſea, and in the dark buffeted the waves, till at length, his head beating againſt a cable, he caught hold of it with his teeth, and was hauled into the ſhip.

mas was by no means ſatisfied with this inſtance of her majeſty's confidence. The courts of England and Spain being at this time extremely diſſatisfied with each other, he foreſaw that his ſituation would be very diſagreeable; and ſo it proved: but Elizabeth muſt be obeyed. He embarked for Spain in 1561, and returned to London in 1564, in conſequence of a requeſt to his ſovereign, in an elegy written in imitation of Ovid. During his reſidence at the Spaniſh court, he ſpent his leiſure hours in writing his elaborate poem *de Republica, &c.* After his return, he reſided in a houſe built by himſelf, in Clerkenwell-Cloſe, where he died in the year 1565, and was buried in St. Paul's. Sir William Cecil aſſiſted as chief mourner at his funeral. He was a man of conſiderable abilities, and much admired as a ſcholar, and a poet. There is a print of this author engraved by Holler, in 1655, from a painting of Holbein.

WORKS.

1. *Dictionarium parvum pro pueris.*
2. *De republica Anglorum inſtauranda,* lib. x. Lond. 1579, 4to.
3. *De illuſtrium quorundam encomiis, cum epigrammat. ac epitaphiis nonnullis.* Printed with the former.
4. *In laudem Henrici* viii. Lond. 1560, 1579, 4to.
5. *Voyage to Algier with the emperor.* Hakluyt's voyages, vol. i.
6. *The office of ſervants.* Tranſlated from the Latin of Cognatus. Lond. 1543, 8vo.
7. *Praiſe of folly,* from Eraſmus. Lond. 1549.

WILLIAM CECIL,

K. HEN. VIII. Q. ELIZ.

Lord BURLEIGH,

Treaſurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth,

WAS the ſon of Richard Cecil, eſq. maſter of the robes to king Henry VIII. He was born in the houſe of his grandfather, David Cecil, eſq. at Bourn in Lincolnſhire, in the year 1520, and received

Biogr. Brit.

Ld Burleigh's Diary.

received the rudiments of his education in the grammar-ſchool at Grantham. From thence he was removed to Stamford, and about the year 1535, was entered of St. John's college, Cambridge.(*a*) In 1541 he went to London, and became a member of the ſociety of Gray's Inn, with an intention to ſtudy the law; but he had not been long in that ſituation, before an accident introduced him to king Henry, and gave a new bias to his purſuits.(*b*) About this time he married the ſiſter of Sir John Cheke, by whom he was recommended to the earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerſet and protector.

Camden's Annals, p. 774.

His Life by one of his Domeſtics.

Soon after king Edward's acceſſion, Mr. Cecil came into poſſeſſion of his office of *Cuſtos Brevium*, worth about 240*l.* a year. His firſt lady dying in 1543, he married the daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, director of the king's ſtudies. In 1547 he was appointed, by the protector, maſter of requeſts, and ſoon after attended his noble patron on his expedition againſt the Scots, and was preſent at the battle of Muſſelburgh.(*c*) In the year 1548, Mr. Cecil was made ſecretary of ſtate; but in the following year, the duke of Northumberland's faction prevailing,

Camden's Annals, p. 774.

(*a*) *Cambridge.* Mr. Cecil began his ſtudies at the univerſity with a degree of enthuſiaſtic application very uncommon in young gentlemen of family. At the age of ſixteen he read a ſophiſtry lecture, and at nineteen a voluntary Greek lecture, which was the more extraordinary at a time when the Greek language was by no means univerſally underſtood.

(*b*) *Purſuits.* The cauſe of his introduction to the king is thus related. O'Neil, a famous Iriſh chief, coming to court, had brought with him two chaplains, violent bigots to the Romiſh faith; with theſe Mr. Cecil, viſiting his father, happened to have a warm diſpute, in Latin, in which he diſplayed uncommon abilities. The king, being informed of it, ordered the young man into his preſence, and was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, that he commanded his father to find a place for him. He accordingly requeſted the reverſion of the *Cuſtos Brevium*, which Mr. Cecil afterwards poſſeſſed.

(*c*) *Muſſelburgh.* In this battle, which was fought on the 10th of September, 1547, Mr. Cecil's life was miraculouſly preſerved by a friend, who, in puſhing him out of the level of a cannon, had his arm ſhattered to pieces. The ſight and judgement of this friend muſt have been as extraordinary as his friendſhip, to perceive the preciſe direction of a cannon-ſhot; unleſs we ſuppoſe that the ball was almoſt quite ſpent; in which caſe, the thing is not impoſſible. The ſtory is told in *his Life by a Domeſtic.*

prevailing, he ſuffered in the diſgrace of the protector Somerſet, and was ſent priſoner to the tower. After three months confinement, he was releaſed; in 1551, reſtored to his office; and ſoon after, knighted, and ſworn of the privy-council. In 1553, he was made chancellor of the order of the garter, with an annual fee of one hundred marks. Lord Burleigh's Diary. Stow's Annals, p. 604.

On the death of Edward VI. Mr. Cecil prudently refuſed to have any concern in Northumberland's attempt in favour of the unfortunate lady Jane Grey; and when queen Mary acceded to the throne, he was graciouſly received at court; but, not chuſing to change his religion, was diſmiſſed from his employment. During this reign he was twice elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Lincoln, and often ſpoke in the houſe of commons, with great freedom and firmneſs, in oppoſition to the miniſtry. Nevertheleſs, though a Proteſtant, and a *Patriot*, (that is, a courtier out of place) he had the addreſs to ſteer through a very dangerous ſea without ſhipwreck. his Diary, M.S.

Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion, in the year 1558, immediately diſpelled the cloud which had obſcured his fortunes and miniſterial capacity. During the horrid reign of her ſiſter, he had conſtantly correſponded with the princeſs Elizabeth. On the very day of her acceſſion, he preſented her with a paper containing twelve articles neceſſary for her immediate diſpatch, and, in a few days after, was ſworn of the privy-council, and made ſecretary of ſtate. His firſt advice to the queen was, to call a parliament; and the firſt buſineſs he propoſed after it was aſſembled, was the eſtabliſhment of a national church. A plan of reformation was accordingly drawn up under his immediate inſpection, and the legal eſtabliſhment of the church of England was the conſequence. Sir William Cecil's next important concern was to reſtore the value of the coin, which had been, in the preceding reigns, conſiderably debaſed. In 1561 he was appointed maſter of the wards, and in 1571, created baron of Burleigh, as a reward for his ſervices, particularly in having lately ſtifled a formidable rebellion in the north. The following year he was honoured with the garter, and raiſed to the Stow's Annals, vol. i. p. 5. Life by a Domeſtic.

office

office of lord high treaſurer of England. From this period we find him the *primum mobile* of every material tranſaction during the glorious reign of Elizabeth. Notwithſtanding the temporary influence of other favorites, lord Burleigh was in fact her prime miniſter, and the perſon in whom ſhe chiefly confided in matters of real importance. If the execution of Mary queen of Scots be unjuſtifiable, lord Burleigh deſerves cenſure; for he was undoubtedly active in that affair, and probably adviſed the meaſure; but as the general tenor of his conduct ſhews him to have been an honeſt man, and conſcientious miniſter, probably he thought it neceſſary to the peace of the nation and ſecurity of the queen. Having thus filled the higheſt and moſt important offices of the ſtate forty years, and guided the helm of government during the moſt glorious period of our hiſtory, he departed this life on the 4th of Auguſt, 1598, in the 78th year of his age. His body was removed to Stamford, and there depoſited in the family-vault, where a magnificent tomb was erected to his memory.

Camden's Annals, vol iv. p. 334.

Lord Burleigh was doubtleſs a man of ſingular abilities, and prudence; amiable in his private character, and one of the moſt able, indefatigable, and upright miniſters ever recorded in the annals of this kingdom.(*d*)

WORKS.

Cat. of Nob. Auth. vol. i. p. 122.

1. *La complainte de l'ame pechereſſe.* In French verſe. In the king's library.

2. *Carmina duo Latina in obitum Margaretæ Nevillæ, reginae Catharinae à cubiculis.*

3. *Carmen Latinum in memoriam Tho. Challonerii.* Prefixed to his book *De reſtaur. republ.*

4. *Preface to queen Catharine Parr's lamentation of a ſinner.*

5. *Materials*

(*d*) *Kingdom.* Lord Burleigh, notwithſtanding his long enjoyment of ſuch lucrative employments, left only an eſtate of 4000*l.* per annum, 11000*l.* in money, and effects worth about 14000*l.* He lived, indeed, in a manner ſuitable to his high rank and importance. He had four places of reſidence, viz. his lodgings at court, his houſe in the Strand, his ſeat at Burleigh park near Stamford, and his ſeat at Theobalds. The laſt of theſe was his favorite place of retirement, where he frequently entertained the queen at a vaſt expence.

5. *Materials for Patten's diarium exped. Scoticae.* Lond. 1541, 12mo.

6. *The firſt paper of Sir William Cecil, anno primo Eliz.* Printed among Somer's tracts. vol. i. p. 158.

7. *Slanders and lies maliciouſly, groſly, and impudently vomited out, in certain traiterous books and pamphlets, againſt two counſellors, Sir Francis Bacon, and Sir William Cecil.* Manuſcript.

8. *A ſpeech in parliament.* 1562. Strype's Mem. vol. iv. p. 107.

9. *Inſtructions for the ſpeaker's ſpeech.* Ib. p. 124.

10. *Precepts or directions for the well-ordering of a man's life.* 1637. Harl. Cat. vol. ii. p. 755.

11. *Meditations on the death of his lady.* Ballard's Mem. p. 184.

12. *Meditations of the ſtate of England during the reign of queen Elizabeth.* Manuſcript.

13. *The execution of juſtice in England for maintenance of public and chriſtian peace, &c.* Lond. 1581, 1583. Somer's tracts, 4th collect. vol. i. p. 5.

14. *A declaration of the favorable dealing of her majeſty's commiſſioners appointed for the examination of certain traytors, &c.* 1583. Ib. p. 1.

15. *Advice to queen Elizabeth in matters of religion and ſtate.* Ib. p. 101.

16. *A great number of letters.* See Peck's *Deſiderata curioſa*, Howard's collections, &c.

17. *Several pedigrees*, ſome of which are preſerved in the archbiſhop of Canterbury's lib. at Lambeth, No. 299. 747.

WILLIAM THOMAS

K. EDW. IV, Q. MARY.

WAS born in Wales, or was, at leaſt, of Welſh extraction, and educated at Oxford. Anthony Wood ſays, that one of both of his names was, in the year 1529, admitted bachelor of canon law, but does not affirm it to have been this perſon. In 1544, being obliged to quit the kingdom on account of ſome misfortune, he went to Italy. In 1546 he was at Bologna. He reſided ſome time alſo at Padua. In 1549 he was in London, and in that year, on account of his knowledge of modern languages, he was made clerk of the council to king

Bal. par. poſt. p. 110.

Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 90.

Strype's Life of Grindal, p. 5.

Edward VI. who ſoon after gave him a prebend of St. Paul's, and the living of Preſthend in South-Wales. On the acceſſion of queen Mary, he was deprived of his employment, probably on account of his religious ſentiments, and diſmiſſed the court. Having thus loſt all hopes of preferment, he determined to be revenged by murdering the queen.(*a*) In what manner he intended to execute his plot, or how his deſign tranſpired, I know not; but he was committed to the tower in February, 1544, together with William Winter and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. About a week after his commitment, he ſtabbed himſelf with a knife; but the wound not proving mortal, he was arraigned at Guildhall, on the 9th of May, and on the 18th hanged at Tyburn.(*b*)

WORKS.

1. *The hiſtory of Italy.* Lond. 1549, 1561, 4to.

2. *The principal rules of the Italian grammar, with a dictionary for the better underſtanding of Boccace, Petrarche, and Dante.* Lond. 1550, 1567, 4to.

3. *Le peregrynne; or a defence of king Henry* viii. *to Aretine the Italian poet.* MS. Cott. Veſp. D. 18.---MS. Bodl. Lib. qu. D. 23. Th. fol. 71. Ant. Wood ſays, that this book was about to be tranſlated into Latin, and publiſhed in the third volume of Edward Brown's *Faſciculus.*

4. *Common-place of ſtate.* Written for the uſe of king Edward VI. MS. Cott. Veſp. D. 18.

5. *Of the vanity of the world.* Lond. 1549, 8vo.

6. *Tranſlation of Cato's ſpeech, and Valerius's anſwer, from the 4th decad of Livy.* lib. iv. by W. Thomas. Lond. 1551, 12mo.

He alſo tranſlated from the Italian, *The laws of republics—Of the Roman pontifs—Barbara's voyage to Tana and Perſia.* King's lib. 17. C. x.

(*a*) *Queen.* Bale ſays, it was Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, whom he intended to murder; and others ſay, he ſuffered for being concerned in Wyat's rebellion. See *Ep. Tanner*, p. 710. *Stow*, 623. *Hollinſh.*

(*b*) *Tyburn.* "He was a man of a hot fiery ſpirit, had ſuck'd in damnable principles by his frequent converſation with Chr. Goodman, that violent enemy to the rule of women." *Ath. Oxon.* vol. i. col. 90.

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH,

Queen of England,

Daughter of Henry the Eighth, and Anna Boleyn,

WAS born at Greenwich, September the ſeventh, 1533. According to the humour of the times, ſhe was early inſtructed in the learned languages, firſt by Grindal, who died when ſhe was about ſeventeen, and afterwards by the celebrated Roger Aſcham. She acquired likewiſe conſiderable knowledge of the Italian, Spaniſh, and French languages.(*a*) Doctor Grindal was alſo her preceptor in divinity, which ſhe is ſaid to have ſtudied with uncommon application and induſtry. That Elizabeth became a Proteſtant, and her ſiſter Mary a Papiſt, was the effect of that cauſe which determines the religion of all mankind; namely, the opinion of thoſe by whom they were educated; and this difference of opinion, in their tutors, is not at all ſurpriſing, when we recollect, that their father Harry was of both religions, or of neither. Ballard.

But the ſtudies of our illuſtrious princeſs were not confined merely to languages and theology: ſhe was alſo inſtructed in the political hiſtory of the ancients,(*b*) and was ſo well ſkilled in muſic, as to ſing and play "artfully and ſweetly." Nevertheleſs, in the early part of

(*a*) *Languages.* Bizari, in his Hiſtory of the wars of Hungary, ſpeaking of queen Elizabeth, ſays, "She is a perfect miſtreſs "of our polite and elegant language, in "the learning of which Signior Giovanni "Caſtiglioni, now gentleman of her privy "chamber, was her principal maſter."

(*b*) *Ancients.* Aſcham, in a letter to his friend Sturmius, tells him that he was now reading over with the princeſs Elizabeth the orations of Æſchines and Demoſthenes *de corona*, in Greek; and that ſhe underſtood, at firſt ſight, not only the force and propriety of the language, and the meaning of the orator, but the whole ſcheme of the cauſe, and the laws, cuſtoms, and manners of the Athenians. *Epiſt.* ii. *lib.* i.

Camd. Introd. to the Annals of Q. Eliz.

her life, religion ſeems to have been her principal concern; for, whilſt ſhe continued with her preceptors, we find her buſied in tranſlating books of piety; probably by way of ſchool-exerciſes, which, if ſhe had not been a princeſs, would have ſerved only to light her maſter's pipe.(*c*)

After the ſhort reign of her brother Edward, our heroine being then about twenty years of age, her ſiſter *firebrand* acceding to the crown, Elizabeth experienced a conſiderable degree of perſecution, ſo as to be not a little apprehenſive of a violent death.(*d*) She was

Ballard.

accuſed of I know not what, impriſoned, and, we are told, inhumanly treated. At laſt, by the interceſſion of king Philip of Spain, ſhe was ſet at liberty, which ſhe continued to enjoy till, on the death of her *pious* ſiſter, ſhe, on the 17th of November, 1558, aſcended the throne of England. Her political hiſtory, as a queen, is univerſally known, and admired: but her attention to the government of her kingdom did not totally ſuſpend her purſuit of learning.(*e*) Doubtleſs

(*c*) *Pipe.* There was no tobacco in England till the year 1586; ſo that, I mean, her preceptor would probably have uſed the tranſlations of a girl of eleven years old as waſte paper.

(*d*) *Death.* Caſtelnau ſays, queen Elizabeth often told him, that ſhe was by queen Mary's order impriſoned, and in great danger of her life; and that her ſiſter was ſo enraged, that ſhe procured information againſt her, and accuſed her of holding a private correſpondence with Henry II. of France. "She likewiſe aſſured me (ſays "he) that her hopes of living were once "ſo ſmall, that ſhe requeſted of her ſiſter, "in caſe ſhe was to be beheaded, it might "be done after our way, and that an exe-"cutioner might be brought from France "for that purpoſe." *See his Memoirs*, p. 59.

(*e*) *Learning.* Aſcham, in his *School-maſter*, tells us, that about the year 1563, five years after her acceſſion, ſhe being then at Windſor, beſides her perfect readineſs in Latin, Italian, French, and Spaniſh, read more Greek every day, than ſome prebendaries of that church did read Latin in a whole week, p. 21.—She employed Sir John Forteſcue to read to her, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Euripides, Æſchines, and Sophocles. *Ballard*, p. 219.—That the Latin language was tolerably familiar to her, is evident from her ſpeech to the univerſity of Oxford, when ſhe was near ſixty; alſo from her ſpirited anſwer to the Poliſh embaſſador in the year 1598. And that ſhe was alſo ſkilled in the art of poetry appears, not only from the ſeveral ſcraps which have been preſerved, but likewiſe from the teſtimony of a cotemporary writer,

Doubtleſs ſhe was a woman of ſingular capacity, and extraordinary acquirements; and, if I could forget the ſtory of the Scotiſh Mary, and of her favorite Eſſex, together with the burning a few *Anabaptiſts, I ſhould not heſitate to pronounce her the moſt illuſtrious of illuſtrious women.(f) She died in her palace at Richmond, the 24th of March,

* See the Life of John Fox.

ter, Puttenham, in his *Art of Engl. Poetry* (a very ſcarce book). Theſe are his words —"But laſt in recital and firſt in degree is "the queen, whoſe learned, delicate, noble muſe, eaſily ſurmounteth all the reſt, "for ſenſe, ſweetneſs, or ſubtilty, be it "in ode, elegy, epigram, or any other "kind of poem," &c. In this author are to be found only a ſpecimen of ſixteen verſes of her Engliſh poetry. "But," ſays Mr. Walpole, "a greater inſtance of her "genius, and that too in Latin, was her "extempore reply to an inſolent prohibition delivered to her from Philip II. by "his embaſſador, in this tetraſtic.

Te veto ne pergas bello defendere Belgas:
Quæ Dracus eripuit, nunc reſtituantur oportet:
Quas pater evertit, jubeo te condere cellas:
Religio papæ fac reſtituatur ad unguem.

"She inſtantly anſwered with as much "ſpirit as ſhe uſed to return his invaſions,"

Ad Græcas, bone rex, fient mandata calendas.

Being earneſtly preſſed by a Romiſh prieſt, during her perſecution, to declare her opinion concerning the real preſence of Chriſt's body in the wafer, ſhe anſwered,

Chriſt was the word that ſpake it;
He took the bread, and brake it;
And what that word did make it,
That I believe, and take it.

Fuller's Holy State.

She gave the characters of four knights of Nottinghamſhire in the following diſtich:

Gervaſe the gentle, Stanhope the ſtout,
Markham the lion, and Sutton the lout.

Walp. Cat.

Coming into a grammar-ſchool, ſhe characteriſed three claſſic authors in this hexameter:

Perſius a crab-ſtaff; bawdy Martial; Ovid a fine wag.

Full. Worth. of Warw. 126.

Sir Walter Raleigh having wrote on a window,

Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall;

She immediately wrote under it,

If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all.

Worth. of Devonſh. 261.

(f) *Women.* That her majeſty was a Proteſtant, there can be no doubt; nevertheleſs, as there are many ſpecies of Proteſtants, her religion ſeems to have been of that kind which verges cloſe upon the church of Rome. She was ſo offended with dean Nowel (ſee his Life) for not ſpeaking of the ſign of the croſs with ſufficient reverence, that ſhe ſtopped him in the middle of his ſermon, and bad him ſtick to his text.

It is well known that in her own chapel, ſhe had crucifixes and lighted tapers. See *Strype's Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 44, 46, 96.

Sir John Harrington, in his View of the Church, p. 4. tells us that the queen "miſliked

March, 1602, aged 70, having reigned 44 years, and was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Weſtminſter abbey. Her ſucceſſor James erected a magnificent monument to her memory.

WORKS.

1. *The mirrour, or glaſs of the ſinful ſoul.* This was tranſlated out of French verſe into Engliſh proſe, when ſhe was eleven years old. It was dedicated to queen Catharine Parr. Probably it was never printed; but the dedication and preface are preſerved in the *Sylloge epiſtolarum*, in Hearne's edition of *Livii Foro-Julienſis*, p. 161.

2. *Prayers and meditations*, &c. Dedicated to her father, dated at Hatfield, 1545. Manuſcript, in the royal library.

3. *Meditations of Margaret, queen of Navarre, concerning the love of her ſoul towards Chriſt*, book i. tranſlated from the French. Lond. 1548.

4. *A dialogue out of Xenophon, in Greek, between Hiero, a king, yet ſome tyme a private perſon, and Simonides a poet, as touching the life of the prince and private man.* Firſt printed, from a manuſcript in her majeſty's own hand-writing, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1743.

5. Two orations of Iſocrates, tranſlated into Latin.

6. Latin oration at Cambridge. Preſerved in the king's library: alſo in Hollinſhed's Chron. p. 1206; and in Fuller's Hiſt. of Cambr. p. 138.

7. Latin oration at Oxford. See Wood's Hiſt. & Antiq. of Oxf. lib. i. p. 289. alſo in Dr. Jebb's Append. to his Life of Mary, Queen of Scots.

8. A

" miſliked marriage in biſhops." Having once been ſplendidly entertained by archbiſhop Parker, ſhe thanked him, and then, turning to his lady, ſaid, " And you, " *Madam* I may not call you, and *Miſ-* " *treſs* I am aſhamed to call you; ſo I " know not what to call you; but yet I " thank you."

Soon after the queen's acceſſion, biſhop Parker, in conjunction with ſome other biſhops, exhorted her to remove images entirely out of the churches, which ſhe was inclined to retain. See *Annal of the Reformation*, vol. i. ch. 18. Biſhop Sandys, in a letter to his friend Peter Martyr, ſays, *De imaginibus jampridem nonnihil erat controverſiæ. R. majeſtas non alienum eſſe in verbo Dei, immo in commodum eccleſiæ fore putabat ſi imago Chriſti crucifixi, una cum Maria & Johanne, ut tales in celebriori eccleſiæ loco poneretur, ubi ab omni populo facile conſpiceretur.* It is ſomewhat remarkable that biſhop Burnet, who publiſhes this letter among his records at the end of his Hiſtory of the Reformation, ſhould ſo far miſunderſtand it as to confine the queen's intention to the retaining theſe images in her own chapel only.

8. A comment on Plato.

9. *Boëthius, de conſolatione philoſophiae*, tranſlated into Engliſh. anno 1593.

10. *Saluſt. de bello Jugurthino*, tranſlated into Engliſh, an. 1598.

11. A play of Euripides, tranſlated into Latin. *Cat. of Royal Auth.*

12. Another Latin oration at Oxford. See A. Wood: alſo Peck's *Deſid. Cur.* vol. ii.

13. A ſpeech to her laſt parliament. In lord Somer's coll. of tracts, by Cogan, vol. iv. p. 130.

14. A prayer. In Ant. Bacon's papers, vol. ii. p. 18.

15. A prayer for the uſe of her fleet in the great expedition in 1596. Ib.

16. Part of Horace's Art of Poetry, tranſlated into Engliſh, an. 1598.

17. Plutarch, *de curioſitate*, tranſlated into Engliſh.

18. Letters on various occaſions, to different perſons, and ſeveral ſpeeches to her parliament. See Strype's Annals, vol. iii. p. 166.—Biogr. Brit. Life of Lord Burleigh.—Strype's Mem. vol. ii. p. 234.—Bickerton's Col. of Letters, p. 53.—Deſid. Curioſa, vol. i. & ii.—Fuller's Worth. Lanc. p. 163.—Howard's Coll. p. 246.—Fuller's Worth. Oxf. p. 336.—Prince's Worth. of Devonſh. p. 205.—Cabala.—State papers, &c.

LADY JANE GREY. Q. MARY.

THE writings of this learned, amiable, and unfortunate young Lady, are ſo few and inconſiderable, that, merely as an author, ſhe is ſcarce entitled to a place in this volume: but her erudition was ſo extraordinary, and her character ſo exceedingly amiable,(*a*) that the ſmalleſt Biogr. Brit. Holinſhed.

(*a*) *Amiable.* "She diſcovered an early "propenſity to all kinds of good literature; "and having a fine genius, improved un- "der the tuition of Mr. Elmer, ſhe made "a moſt ſurpriſing progreſs in the lan- "guages, arts, and ſciences. She under- "ſtood perfectly both kinds of philoſophy; "and could expreſs herſelf, very proper- "ly at leaſt, in the Latin and Greek "tongues: and we are informed by Sir "Thomas Chaloner (in Strype's Memorials, "vol. iii. p. 93.) that ſhe was well verſed "in Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, French, "and Italian: and," he adds, "ſhe "played well on inſtrumental muſic, writ "a curious hand, and was excellent at her "needle." *Ballard*, p. 98. Chaloner alſo "tells us, that ſhe accompanied her muſi- "cal inſtruments with a voice exquiſitely "ſweet in itſelf, aſſiſted by all the graces "that art could beſtow." *Deploratio acerbæ necis D. Janæ Grayæ.*

Stow. Burnet. Heylin. Strype. Collier. Ballard. Ld Herbert's Harry VIII. Ballard.

ſmalleſt pretenſions are ſufficient to gain her admittance any where: and yet, for the credit of human nature, one would wiſh to forget that ſhe ever exiſted. She was the eldeſt daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorſet, and Frances, the daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the dowager of Lewis the twelfth of France, who was the youngeſt daughter of our Henry the ſeventh. That ſhe had no title to the crown of England, is very evident: nevertheleſs, the ambitious duke of Northumberland, with an intention to make her queen, obtained her in marriage for his fourth ſon, lord Guilford Dudley; which marriage was ſolemnized in May, 1553. The young king, Edward the ſixth, died in July following; and our fair ſcholar, with infinite reluctance, overpowered by the ſollicitations of her ambitious friends, conſented to be proclaimed queen of England. Her regal pageantry continued but a few days. Queen Mary's undoubted right prevailed; and the unfortunate Jane Grey, with her huſband, were committed to the tower, and on the 13th of November, arraigned, and found guilty of high-treaſon. On the 12th of February following, they were both beheaded on Tower-hill. Her magnanimity in this dreadful cataſtrophe was aſtoniſhing. Immediately before her execution, ſhe addreſſed herſelf to the weeping multitude with amazing compoſure and coherency: ſhe acknowledged the juſtice of the law, and died in charity with that wretched world which ſhe had ſo much reaſon to execrate.(*b*) Thus did the pious Mary begin her reign with the murder of an innocent young creature of eighteen, who for ſimplicity of manners, purity of heart, and extenſive learning, was

(*b*) *Execrate.* Having aſcended the ſcaffold, ſhe turned herſelf to the people, and ſpoke the following words—"My "lords, and you good chriſtian people, "which come to ſee me die; I am under "a law, and by that law, as a never-erring "judge, I am condemned to die; not for "any thing I have offended the queen's "majeſty, for I will waſh my hands guiltleſs thereof, and deliver to my God a "ſoul as pure from ſuch treſpaſs, as innocence from injuſtice; but only for that "I conſented to the thing I was inforced "into, conſtraint making the law believe, "I did that which I never underſtood," &c.

was hardly ever equalled in any age or country. But, alas! Jane was an obſtinate heretic! (*c*)

WORKS.

1. *Four Latin epiſtles:* three to Bullenger, and one to her ſiſter the lady Catharine. The laſt was written, the night before her execution, in a blank leaf of a Greek teſtament. Printed in a book entitled *Epiſtolæ ab eccleſiæ Helveticæ reformatoribus, vel ad eos ſcriptæ, &c.* Tiguri, 1742, 8vo.

2. *Her conference with Fleckenham.* Ballard.

3. *A letter to Dr. Harding, her father's chaplain.* Printed in the *Phœnix* vol. ii. p. 28.

4. *A prayer for her own uſe, during her confinement.* Fox's Acts and Monum.

5. *Four Latin verſes.* Written in priſon with a pin.(*d*)

6. *Her ſpeech on the ſcaffold.* Ballard.

Hollinſhed, Sir Richard Baker, Bale, and Fox, tell us that ſhe wrote ſeveral other things, but do not mention where they are to be found.

(*c*) *Heretic.* A few days before her execution, Fleckenham, the queen's chaplain, with a pious intention to reſcue her poor ſoul from eternal miſery, paid her frequent viſits in the tower, and uſed every argument in his power to convert her to the true religion; but he found her ſo much his ſuperior in argument, that he gave up the conteſt, reſigning her body to the block, and her ſoul to the devil. See *Ballard.*

(*d*) *Pin.* Theſe verſes were as follows.

Non aliena putes homini, quae obtingere poſſunt:
Sors hodierna mihi, tunc erit illa tibi.
Jane Dudley.

Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus:
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis.
Poſt tenebras ſpero lucem.

MARY, Q. ELIZ.

Queen of Scotland,

THE hiſtory of this illuſtrious woman hath been ſo often written, and the particulars of her life are ſo generally known, that I ſhall delineate a mere outline of her ſtory, referring the curious reader to thoſe authors, where a more circumſtantial detail of events may be found.

Dr. Jebb's Life of Mary, queen of Scots.

Ballard.

Mary was born in December, 1542, the daughter and heir of king James the fifth of Scotland, and Mary, his ſecond queen, dowager of Longueville. Her father dying a few days after her birth, ſhe ſcarce exiſted before ſhe was hailed queen of Scotland. Violent were the diſputes among the nobility, who ſhould obtain the guardianſhip of her infant-majeſty, and government of the kingdom. It was however at length adjudged to the earl of Arran, as the heir-apparent and firſt peer of the realm. Whilſt yet in her infancy, Henry the VIIIth of England demanded her in marriage for his ſon Edward; but her guardian refuſed his conſent, and the famous battle of Muſſelburgh was the conſequence.(*a*) The Scots being defeated, ſhe was conveyed by the queen mother to the iſle of Inchemahom, where, we are told, ſhe was inſtructed in the Latin, French, Spaniſh, and Italian languages.

Ballard, p. 155.

At ſix years old ſhe was ſent to France, where, after continuing a few days with the king and queen, ſhe was removed to a monaſtery, and was there educated with the daughters of the French nobility.(*b*) In this ſeminary ſhe acquired a taſte for poetry, (*c*) and alſo became a notable proficient in muſic, dancing, and the art of ſitting gracefully on horſeback: but needle-work was her favorite amuſement, in which ſhe

(*a*) *Conſequence.* The politic Harry no ſooner heard of the death of James V. of Scotland, than he conceived a deſign of uniting that kingdom to his own by means of this marriage. The two nations were then at war. He made immediate propoſals of peace, and bribed ſeveral of the Scotiſh nobility, who were then his priſoners, to forward this alliance. All he wanted, was to get poſſeſſion of the infant queen; and the reſt, he foreſaw, would eaſily follow: but the Papal and French intereſts in Scotland were too powerful.

(*b*) *Nobility.* In this convent, beſides other acquirements, ſhe is ſaid to have become ſo perfect a miſtreſs of the Latin, that, on her return to the French court, ſhe ſpoke an oration in that language, of her own compoſition, before the royal family, and many of the nobility. *Rapin's preface to his compariſon between Thucydides and Livy.*

(*c*) *Poetry.* From Brantôme's memoirs we

ſhe particularly excelled(*d*). On the 20th of April, 1558, ſhe was married to the young dauphin, who dying in December, 1560, ſhe returned to her native country.(*e*) She had not been long in Scotland, before ſhe received propoſals of marriage from Charles, archduke of Auſtria. Queen Elizabeth of England diſapproved the match, and recommended Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, ſon to the earl of Lenox. To this nobleman ſhe gave her hand, and by him ſhe had one ſon, James the firſt of England. They had not been many months married before Darnley was barbarouſly murdered, and, in three months after, ſhe eſpouſed the earl of Bothwell, a man of no eſtimation, and who is generally ſuppoſed to have been the murderer of her late huſband. From that fatal moment her life was a continued ſeries of misfortunes: Scotland became a ſcene of confuſion; her ſubjects rebelled; her huſband fled to Denmark; and ſhe herſelf was made a priſoner, and treated with the utmoſt indignity. She found means to eſcape from the perſecution of her ſubjects, and fled to England for ſafety: but ſhe was too beautiful to find a friend in Elizabeth; who, with conſtant profeſſions of eſteem, after keeping her in confinement during eighteen long years, at laſt brought her head to the block. In this unneceſſary act of cruelty, the ſiſter of Mary, and the daughter of Harry, broke forth in our great Elizabeth.

we learn, that her poetical compoſitions were much admired by Ronſard, a celebrated poet of that age.

(*d*) *Excelled.* An impalement of the arms of France and Scotland, embroidered under an imperial crown, on the valence of the canopy in the preſence chamber at White-hall, is ſaid to be chiefly *her* performance. *Sandf. Gen. hiſt.* p. 529.

Embroidery probably made a conſiderable part of her employment during her tedious impriſonment, the laſt almoſt twenty years of her life; for one of her hiſtorians informs us, that about the year 1579, ſhe ſent, with other preſents, to her ſon, a magnificent ſtate-bed, "one of the moſt curious "pieces of workmanſhip that either that "or any age has produced, embroidered "with gold and ſilk, deſigned and finiſhed "all by her own hand." The principal figures, 29 in number, were emblematical, with Latin mottos, alluding to her unhappy ſituation, and the ſeparate arms of England, Scotland, and France. See *Mackenzie's Lives*, vol. iii. p. 328.

(*e*) *Country.* King Francis her huſband reigned about ſix months. He died of an impoſthume in his ear.

The fair heroine received her ſentence of death with great compoſure; wrote her will the day before her execution, for which, on the ſucceeding morn, ſhe prepared with religious ſolemnity, and perfect reſignation. She was executed on the 8th of February, 1587, in the forty-ſixth year of her age, in the caſtle of Fotheringhay, where ſhe had been long confined, and on the firſt of Auguſt, was interred in the cathedral church at Peterborough, with great pomp. Twenty-five years after, her remains were, by order of her ſon, king James the firſt, removed to Henry the Seventh's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey, and a magnificent monument erected to her memory.*(f)*

WORKS.

1. *Poems on various occaſions, in the Latin, French, and Scotch languages.* One of her poems is printed among thoſe of A. Blackwood; another in Brantôme's *Dames illuſtres*, written on the death of her firſt huſband, Francis.

2. *Conſolation of her long impriſonment, and royal advice to her ſon.*

3. *A copy of verſes, in French, ſent with a diamond ring to queen Elizabeth.* There is a tranſlation of theſe verſes among the Latin poems of Sir Thomas Chaloner.

4. *Genuine letters of Mary queen of Scots, to James earl of Bothwell, tranſlated from the French, by E. Simmonds*, 1726. Contains eleven letters.

There are beſides many other of her epiſtles to queen Elizabeth, ſecretary Cecil, Mildmaye, &c. which are preſerved in the Cotton, Aſhmolean, and other libraries.

(f) Memory. Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, exhibits ſo ſtriking a picture of this unfortunate queen, in contraſting her with Elizabeth, that I cannot help tranſcribing the entire paſſage, eſpecially as the book is become ſo extremely rare.—"It were idle to dwell "on the ſtory of this princeſs, too well "known from having the misfortune to be "born in the ſame age, in the ſame iſland "with, and to be handſomer than Eli-"zabeth. Mary had the weakneſs to "ſet up a claim to a greater kingdom than "her own, without an army; and was, at "laſt, reduced by her crimes to be a ſaint in "a religion which was oppoſite to what her "rival profeſſed out of policy. Their diffe-"rent talents for a crown appeared even in "their paſſions as women: Mary deſtroyed "her huſband, for killing a muſician that "was her gallant, and then married her "huſband's aſſaſſin. Elizabeth diſdained to "marry her lovers, and put one of them to "death, for preſuming too much on her "affection. The miſtreſs of David Rizio "could not but miſcarry in a conteſt with "the queen of Eſſex. As handſome as "ſhe was, Sextus the fifth never wiſhed "to paſs a night with Mary.—She was no "mould to caſt Alexanders."

SIR THOMAS BODLEY, Q. ELIZ.

Founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford,

WAS born at Exeter in Devonſhire, in the year 1544. When he was about twelve years of age, his father, Mr. John Bodley, being a Proteſtant, was obliged to leave the kingdom. He ſettled at Geneva, with his family, and continued there till the death of queen Mary. In that univerſity, then in its infancy, young Bodley ſtudied the learned languages, &c. under ſeveral eminent profeſſors. On the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, he returned with his father to England, and was, ſoon after, entered of Magdalen college in Oxford. In 1563, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and the year following, was admitted fellow of Merton college. In 1565, he read a Greek lecture in the hall of that college. He took a maſter of arts degree the year after, and read natural philoſophy in the public ſchools. In 1569 he was one of the proctors of the univerſity, and, for ſome time after, officiated as public orator. In the year 1576, he quitted Oxford, and made the tour of Europe; but returned to his college after four years abſence. Biogr. Brit. Life, written by himſelf, p. 1.

He became gentleman uſher to queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583; and in 1585 he married the widow of Mr. Ball, daughter of Mr. Carew, of Briſtol, a lady of conſiderable fortune. Mr. Bodley was ſoon after ſent embaſſador to the king of Denmark, and other German princes. He was next charged with an important commiſſion to Henry III. of France, and, 1588, went embaſſador to the United Provinces, where he continued till the year 1597.

On his return to England, finding his preferment obſtructed by the jarring intereſt of Burleigh and Eſſex, he retired from court, and could never afterwards be prevailed on to accept of any employment.(*a*) He now

(*a*) *Employment.* The lord treaſurer Burleigh intended to raiſe Mr. Bodley to the office of ſecretary of ſtate; but finding him recommended by the earl of Eſſex, in oppoſition

now began the foundation of the Bodleian library, which was completed in 1599. Soon after the acceſſion of king James I. he received the honour of knighthood, and died in the year 1612. He was buried in the choir of Merton college.(*b*) Sir Thomas Bodley was a polite ſcholar, an able ſtateſman, and a worthy man.

WORKS.

1. *Reliquiæ Bodleianæ.* Lond. 1703, publiſhed by Mr. Thomas Hearne: containing his life, written by himſelf in 1609, the firſt draught of his ſtatutes for his library, and a collection of his letters.

oppoſition to his ſon Cecil, he oppoſed his advancement, repreſenting Mr. Bodley to the queen as one of Eſſex's creatures.

(*b*) *College.* His monument is of black and white marble, on which ſtands his effigy in a ſcholar's gown, ſurrounded with books. At the four corners are the emblematical figures of Grammar, Rhetoric, Muſic, and Arithmetic; two angels, &c. with a ſhort inſcription, ſignifying his age and time of his death.

Q. ELIZ.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH,

Biogr. Brit.
Cibber's Lives of the Poets, vol. i.
Prince, Worth. of Devonſh.
Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 435.

THE fourth ſon of Walter Raleigh, eſq. of Fardel, in the pariſh of Cornwood in Devonſhire, was born in 1552, at Hayes, in the pariſh of Budley, a farm belonging to his father. About the year 1568 he was ſent to Oriel college in Oxford, where he continued but a ſhort time; for in the following year he embarked for France, being one of the hundred volunteers, commanded by Henry Champernon, which, with other Engliſh troops, were ſent by queen Elizabeth, to aſſiſt the queen of Navarre in defending the Proteſtants. In this ſervice he continued five or ſix years,(*a*) after which he returned to

(*a*) *Years.* How theſe Engliſh troops were employed, or by what means our young ſoldier eſcaped the general maſſacre of the Proteſtants, which began on the eve of St. Bartholomew in the year 1572, is not known.

to London, and probably reſided in the Middle Temple:(*b*) but his enterpriſing genius would not ſuffer him to remain long in a ſtate of inactivity. In 1577 or 78 he embarked for the Low Countries with the troops ſent by the queen to aſſiſt the Dutch againſt the Spaniards; and probably ſhared the glory of the deciſive victory over Don John of Auſtria in 1578. On his return to England a new enterpriſe engaged his attention. His half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, having obtained a patent to plant and inhabit ſome parts of North America, Mr. Raleigh embarked in the adventure; but meeting with a Spaniſh fleet, after a ſmart engagement they returned, without ſucceſs, in 1579.*

* Not 1599, as in Biogr. Brit.

The following year, the king of Spain, in conjunction with the pope, having projected a total conqueſt of the Engliſh dominions, ſent troops to Ireland to aſſiſt the Deſmonds in the Munſter rebellion. Raleigh obtained a captain's commiſſion, under lord Grey of Wilton,(*c*) then deputy of Ireland, and embarked for that kingdom; where, by his conduct and reſolution, he was principally inſtrumental in putting an end to the rebellious attempt. He returned to England in 1582; and was ſoon noticed by queen Elizabeth,(*d*) who admitted him of her court, and employed him firſt as an attendant on the French embaſſador Simier on his return home, and afterward to eſcort the duke of

Cox, Hiſt. of Ireland, an. 1580.

(*b*) *Temple.* His reſidence in the Temple appears from the date of a ſhort commendatory poem prefixed to a ſatire publiſhed by Geo. Gaſcoigne in 1576. Hence ſome have ſuppoſed that Mr. Raleigh ſtudied the law; but on his trial he declared the contrary.

(*c*) *Wilton.* Spenſer, the poet, went over ſecretary to this lord Grey, which was the cauſe of his ſettling in Ireland, where he had a grant from the crown of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork. At this time he became acquainted with captain Raleigh, whom he afterwards celebrated in his *Colin Clout's come home again*, in the character of the Shepherd of the Ocean.

(*d*) *Elizabeth.* We are told in Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, p. 29, that an accidental piece of gallantry was the cauſe of Raleigh's being noticed by the queen. It ſeems, as ſhe was one day taking a walk, being ſtopped by a *ſplaſhy* place in the road, our gallant young ſoldier took off his new pluſh mantle, and ſpread it on the ground. Her majeſty trod gently over the fair footcloth, ſurpriſed and pleaſed with the adventure. He was a handſome man, and remarkable for his gentility and addreſs.

of Anjou to Antwerp. During this excurſion he became perſonally known to the prince of Orange, from whom, at his return, he brought ſpecial acknowledgements to the queen, who now frequently converſed with him: but the inactive life of a courtier did not ſuit the enterpriſing ſpirit of Mr. Raleigh. In the year 1583 he embarked with his brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a ſecond expedition to Newfoundland, in a ſhip, called the Raleigh, which he built at his own expence; but was obliged to return on account of an infectious diſtemper on board.(*e*) He was, however, ſo little affected by this diſappointment, that he now laid before the queen and council a propoſal for exploring the continent of North America, and in 1584 obtained a patent empowering him to poſſeſs ſuch countries as he ſhould diſcover in that part of the globe. Accordingly Mr. Raleigh fitted out two ſhips at his own expence, which ſailed in the month of April, and returned to England about the middle of September, reporting that they had diſcovered and taken poſſeſſion of a fine country, called Wingandocoa, to which the queen gave the name of Virginea. About this time he was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Devon, and ſoon after received the honour of knighthood; and, to enable him to carry on his deſigns abroad, the queen granted him a patent for licenſing the venders of wines throughout the kingdom. In 1585 he ſent a fleet of ſeven ſhips to Virginia, commanded by his relation Sir Richard Greenville, who left a colony at Roanah of 107 perſons, under the government of Mr. Lane.(*f*) In the ſame year Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a grant of 12,000 acres of the forfeited lands in the county of Cork, in Ireland. About the ſame time he was made

Hackluyt's Voyages.

ſeneſchal

(*e*) *Board.* For the fate of this expedition ſee the Life of Sir H. Gilbert in this work.

(*f*) *Lane.* Sir Richard Greenville, when he left Virginia, promiſed the colony to return with freſh ſupplies by the following Eaſter at fartheſt; but he not returning at the time appointed, they were obliged by ſickneſs and other inconveniencies to embark for England on board the fleet commanded by Sir Francis Drake, which arrived at Plymouth in July, 1586. This colony firſt imported tobacco into England.

seneschal of the duchy of Cornwall, and warden of the stannaries, and grew into such favour with the queen, that even Leicester was jealous of his influence. Hooker, in dedic. to Hist. of Ireland.

In 1587 he sent another colony of 150 men to Virginia, with a governor, Mr. John White, and twelve assistants. About this time we find our knight distinguished by the titles of captain of the queen's guards, and lieutenant-general of Cornwall. From this period to the year 1494, he was continually engaged in projecting new expeditions, sending succours to colonies abroad, defending the kingdom from the insults of the Spaniards, and transacting parliamentary business with equal ability and resolution. Whilst thus employed, he was publicly charged, in a libel written by the infamous Jesuit Parsons, with being an Atheist; a groundless and ridiculous imputation. In 1594 he obtained from the queen a grant of the manor of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, where he built a magnificent house: but Sir Walter fell under the queen's displeasure on account of an intrigue with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of the maids of honour; however, he married the lady, and lived with her in great conjugal harmony. During his disgrace at court, he projected the conquest of Guiana, in South America, and in 1595 sailed for that country, of which having taken possession, after defeating the Spaniards who were settled there, he returned to England the same year, and soon after published an account of his expedition.(g) In the following year he was one of the admirals on the successful expedition against Cadiz, under the command of Howard and the earl of Essex; and in 1597 he sailed with the same commanders against the Azores. Soon after these expeditions, we find him assiduously engaged in parliamentary business, and a distinguished personage in jousts and tournaments. In 1600 he was sent on a joint embassy with lord Cobham to Flanders, and at his return made governor of Jersey.

(g) *Expedition.* Raleigh at his return brought with him some gold ore, which, we are told, he had helped to dig out of the rocks with his dagger. To those who are acquainted with gold mines, this story will not seem very probable.

Queen Elizabeth died in the beginning of the year 1603, and with her Raleigh's glory and felicity ſunk, never to riſe again. The contemptible James was an enemy to every ſpecies of virtue and heroiſm. He was ſcarce ſeated on the throne, before this valuable ſubject was ſtripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high-treaſon: (*h*) but after a month's impriſonment, in daily expectation of his execution, he was reprieved, ſent to the Tower, and his eſtates given to Car, earl of Somerſet, the king's favorite. During this confinement he wrote many of his moſt valuable pieces, particularly his *Hiſtory of the World*. In March, 1615, after ſixteen years impriſonment, he obtained his liberty, and immediately began to prepare for another voyage to Guiana. (*i*) In Auguſt, 1616, the king granted him a very ample commiſſion for that purpoſe; and in July, the year following, he ſailed from Plymouth: but, ſtrange as it may appear, it is moſt certain, that the whole ſcheme was revealed to the Spaniards by the king himſelf, and thus neceſſarily rendered abortive.

He returned to England in July, 1618, and was ſoon after ſeized, impriſoned, and beheaded, not for any pretended miſdemeanor on the late expedition, but in conſequence of his former attainder. (*k*) The truth

(*h*) *Treaſon.* He was arraigned at Wincheſter, and, on his trial, inſulted with the moſt ſhocking brutality, by the famous Coke, attorney-general, whoſe ſophiſtical vociferation influenced the jury to convict him, without the leaſt proof of guilt. Coke was no ſtranger to Raleigh's ſervices, virtues, innocence; but the king diſliked the priſoner, and Coke was attorney general. Such was our great oracle of the law! who, for his brutality to ſuch a man, in ſuch a ſituation, deſerved to be hanged. *See Harris's Life of King James*, p. 200.

(*i*) *Guiana.* It is pretty certain Sir Walter paid 15,000*l.* to Sir William St. John and Sir Edward Villers for their intereſt with the king on this occaſion, and that the mines in Guiana was the argument by which they prevailed with James to give him his liberty.

(*k*) *Attainder.* He was executed in Old Palace-yard, and buried in St. Margaret's adjoining. His behaviour on the ſcaffold was manly, unaffected, chearful, and eaſy. Being aſked by the executioner which way he would lay his head, he anſwered, "So "the heart be right, it is no matter which "way the head lies." He was beheaded in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age.

truth of the matter is, he was ſacrificed by the puſillanimous monarch to appeaſe the Spaniards, who, whilſt Raleigh lived, thought every part of their dominions in danger. Who can, with patience, behold this paltry pedant of a king murdering his beſt ſubject to pleaſe his worſt enemy! Raleigh was indeed a man of admirable parts, of extenſive knowledge, of indefatigable perſeverance, of undaunted ſpirit and reſolution, of ſtrict honour and perfect honeſty. He was an elegant and judicious hiſtorian, an able politician, a good poet, a rational philoſopher, a brave ſoldier, a polite gentleman, and a real patriot;(*l*) the ornament of Elizabeth's reign, and the glory of his country.

WORKS.

1. Poems, viz. *On Gaſcoigne's ſteel-glaſs. The excuſe. The ſilent lover. Anſwer to Marloe's paſtoral. Poems to Cynthia.* Two, on *Spenſer's fairy queen. The lover's maze. Farewell to court. The Advice.* A ſmall poem, in the London Magazine for Auguſt, 1734. Several in the Aſhmolean library at Oxford. *The Pilgrim. Epigram, on the ſnuff of a candle. Epitaph*; printed in his Remains. *Satirical elegy on the death of the lord treaſurer Cecil,* printed by Oſborne in the Mem. of James I.

2. *Letters,* of which Oldys ſays he had ſeen 27, printed and manuſcript.

3. *Notes of direction for the defence of the kingdom.* Written three years before the Spaniſh invaſion.

4. *A direction for the beſt and moſt orderly retreat of an army.*

5. *A diſcourſe on the invention of ſhipping.* Printed among his Eſſays in 1650, 8vo.

6. *Obſervations and notes concerning the royal navy, and ſea ſervice.* Alſo printed among his Eſſays.

7. *Letter to prince Henry, concerning the model of a ſhip.* Printed among his Remains.

(*l*) *Patriot.* Such was the real character of Sir Walter Raleigh, notwithſtanding the ridiculous attempt of David Hume to filch from him his good name. What could be the deſign of this Scotiſh hiſtorian in taking ſo much pains to blacken one of the brighteſt characters in the annals of this kingdom, is difficult to conceive; unleſs he meant thus obliquely to exculpate his murderer, James, *by the grace of God,* the ſixth of Scotland.

8. *Report of the truth of the fight about the iſles of Azores.* 1591, 4to.

9. *Relation of the action at Cadiz.* Among the Remains, 1700, 8vo.

10. *Memorial touching Dover port.* 1701, 4to.

11. *Diſcourſe of a maritimal voyage.*

12. *The art of war by ſea.* Both theſe were written to prince Henry.

13. *Diſcourſes and papers, concerning the diſcovery, planting, and ſettlement of Virginia.*

14. *Treatiſe of the Weſt Indies.*

15. *Conſiderations on the voyage for Guiana,* 4to. Manuſcript in Britiſh Muſeum.

16. *Diſcovery of the large, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana.* Lond. 1596, 4to.

17. *Journal of his ſecond voyage to Guiana.* Manuſcript.

18. *The ſeat of government,* &c. Among his Remains, 1652.

19. *Obſervations on the cauſes of the opulence of cities.* Remains.

20. *The prince.* Lond. 1642, 4to.

21. *The cabinet council.* Publiſhed by Milton, 1658, 8vo.

22. *Dialogue between a Jeſuit and a Recuſant.* Remains, 1700.

23. *Prerogative of parliaments.* 1628, 4to. 1642.

24. *The ſceptic.* Remains.

25. *Inſtructions to his ſon and poſterity.* 1632, 12mo.

26. *Hiſtory of the world.* Lond. 1614, and frequently reprinted.

Beſides ſeveral tracts on various ſubjects, manuſcripts in the Aſhmolean and other libraries.

Q. ELIZ. K. JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD,

Earl of Northampton,

SECOND ſon of the celebrated earl of Surrey, whoſe life the reader will find among the poets of this century.(*a*) He was born in the county of Norfolk, about the middle of the 16th century, and educated

Faſti Oxon. vol. i. col. 102.

(*a*) *Century.* The mother of this earl of Northampton was the daughter of Sir John de Vere, fifteenth earl of Oxford, knight of the garter in the reign of Henry VIII.

educated at Oxford.(*b*) After leaving the univerſity, he ſpent ſome time in travelling on the continent, and, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſeems to have endeavoured to make his fortune at court, but without ſucceſs.(*c*) After the execution of the earl of Eſſex, Cecil became the object of his adulation, and he had the good fortune to be employed by that miniſter as the inſtrument of his correſpondence with the king of Scotland.(*d*) His majeſty was ſcarce ſeated on the throne of England, when Howard was ſworn of his privy-council, made warden of the cinque-ports, and conſtable of Dover-caſtle. He was ſoon after created baron Howard of Marnhill, and earl of Northampton. He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl-marſhal, and in 1605, was inſtalled knight of the garter. He was made lord privy-ſeal in 1608, and died in the year 1614, at his houſe near Charing-croſs.(*e*) He was buried in the church of Dover-caſtle.

Cat. of Nob. Auth. vol. i. p. 176.

Collins's Peer. vol. i. p. 94.

The

(*b*) *Oxford.* Ant. Wood ſays, firſt in King's-college, and afterwards in Trinity-hall.

(*c*) *Succeſs.* "He firſt," ſays Mr. Walpole, "founded his hopes of preferment "on the earl of Eſſex, to whom he ſeems "to have made unbounded court. In one "of his letters he tells that favorite—*ſo* "*God deal with me* in die illo, *as I would* "*loſe of my own blood to ſave yours; and hold* "*all thoſe given over utterly* in ſenſum repro- "biſſimum, *whoſe malice can diſtinguiſh at* "*this day between the ſafe-guard of your wor-* "*thy perſon and the life of your country.* In "another, *When I ſee you not, yet I think* "*of you, and with the moſt divine philoſo-* "*phers will ever ſettle my beatitude in con-* "*templation of that ſhining object, unto which* "*hypocriſy or flattery can add no grace, be-* "*cauſe the rare worth of itſelf hath made it* "*very truly and ſingularly ſuper-excellent.* "*My hope of your ſafe return is anchored in* "*heaven. I believe that God himſelf is not* "*only pleaſed with his own workmanſhip in* "*you, as he was when* vidit omnia quæ crea- "vit, et erant valde bona; *but withal that* "*he is purpoſed to protect that worthy perſon* "*of your lordſhip's under the wings of his* "*cherubims.*"—How a man of Eſſex's ſpirit and genius muſt have deſpiſed this ſycophant! Vide *Bacon-papers*, vol. ii. p. 501. & *Cat. of Nob. Auth.* vol. i. p. 173.

(*d*) *Scotland.* King James, as a reward for his ſervices on this occaſion, ſent our author a fine ruby, which he afterwards bequeathed to his nephew the earl of Suffolk. *Collins's Peerage*, vol. iii. p. 90.

(*e*) *Charing-croſs.* The houſe in which this lord expired, was built by himſelf, on the ruins of a convent called Rouncivall. It is now called Northumberland-houſe.

The Oxford antiquary gives his lordſhip the character of a learned gentleman, of excellent wit and fluent eloquence. Lloyd ſays he was no flatterer, nor ambitious; and it is moſt certain that he was the pious founder of three hoſpitals: *(f)* nevertheleſs it is very evident, that he was a contemptible ſycophant, and a villain.(g)

WORKS.

1. *A defenſative againſt the poiſon of ſuppoſed prophecies.* Lond. 1583, 4to. 1620. Vide Britiſh librarian.

2. *An apology for the government of women.* Manuſcript, in the Bodleian, and in Mr. Walpole's library.

3. *An abſtract of the frauds of the officers of the navy.* Manuſcript, in the king's library.

4. *A devotional piece, with the judgement of primitive interpreters.* Mentioned by his lordſhip in a letter to lord Burleigh, to whom he ſent it.

5. *Forms of prayer.* Sent, with a letter, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in March, 1596-7.

(f) Hoſpitals. One at Greenwich, commonly called the Duke of Norfolk's college, for 30 poor men and a governor; another at Glyn in Shropſhire, for 12 poor men and an overſeer; a third at Caſtle-riſing in Norfolk, for 12 poor women and a governeſs.

(g) *Villain.* His lordſhip died unmarried, conſequently there are no deſcendants to take offence at hiſtorical truth. That he was a contemptible ſycophant, the reader is already convinced. That he was a villain, is obvious from his concern in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. "As "every riſing favorite (ſays Mr. Walpole,) "was the object of Northampton's baſe-"neſs, he addicted his ſervices to the earl "of Somerſet, (Robert Car) and became a "chief and ſhocking inſtrument in that "lord's match with Northampton's kinſ-"woman, the counteſs of Eſſex, and of "the ſucceeding murder of Sir Thomas "Overbury. Northampton, the pious en-"dower of hoſpitals, died luckily before "the plot came to light; but his letters "were read in court—not all, for there "was ſuch a horrid mixture of obſcenity "and blood in them, that the chief juſtice "could not go through them in common "decency." *Cat. of Noble Auth.* Vol. I. p. 177.

His lordſhip very prudently died a Papiſt: he ſtood no chance for heaven in any other religion.

THOMAS

THOMAS NEWTON, Q. ELIZ.

A Latin Poet, a Divine, a Schoolmaſter, and a Phyſician,

WAS the eldeſt Son of Edward Newton, of Butley, near Preſbury in Cheſhire. He received the rudiments of his education at Macclesfield in the ſame county, under Brownſwerd, a ſchoolmaſter of conſiderable fame.(*a*) From this ſchool he was firſt ſent to Oxford; but removed ſoon after to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he acquired the reputation of an excellent Latin poet. In his return to his native country he took Oxford in his way, where, Wood ſays, he continued ſome time. He was patroniſed by Robert earl of Eſſex, and, probably through his influence, was elected maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Macclesfield. But that was not his ſole dependence: he likewiſe practiſed phyſic; and was probably in orders; for he was afterwards preſented to the living of Little Ilford in Eſſex, where he alſo taught ſchool, and practiſed the art of healing, with ſo much ſucceſs, to himſelf at leaſt, that he acquired a conſiderable eſtate. He died in the year 1607, and was buried in the church of Little Ilford; to which church he bequeathed a legacy for the purchaſe of certain ornaments. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 337.

WORKS.

1. *A notable hiſtory of the Saracens, &c. drawn out of Auguſt. Curio.* Lond. 1575, 4to.

2. *A ſummary, or brief chronicle, of the Saracens and Turks.* Printed with the former.

3. *Approved*

(*a*) *Fame.* Newton had ſo great a regard for his ſchoolmaſter, that, in the church of Macclesfield where he was buried, he erected a monument to his memory, with an inſcription, which concludes with theſe lines,

Alpha poetarum, Coryphæus grammaticorum,
Flos pedagogum, hac ſepelitur humo.

In his Encomia, ſpeaking of Brownſwerd, he ſays,

Rhetora, grammaticum, polyhiſtora, teque poetam
Qui negat; is lippus, luſcus, obeſus, iners.

3. *Approved medicines, and cordial precepts, with the nature and ſymptoms, &c.* Lond. 1580, 8vo.

4. *Illuſtrium aliquot Anglorum encomia.* Lond. 1589, 4to. At the end of Leland's *Encomia.*

5. *Atropoion Delion: a poetical excuſive diſcourſe on the death of our late queen Elizabeth.* Lond. 1603, 4to.

6. *A pleaſant new hiſtory; or a fragment poſie made of three flowers, Roſa, Roſalynd, and Roſemary.* Lond. 1604.

He alſo tranſlated the *Thebais* of Statius, and ſeveral books on various ſubjects.

Q. ELIZ.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER,

The Younger,

Biogr. Brit. Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 398.

THOUGH inconſiderable as an author, deſerves to be recorded as a ſkilful naturaliſt, in an age when natural hiſtory was very little underſtood in this, or in any other kingdom; and particularly as the founder of the alum-works in Yorkſhire, which have ſince proved ſo exceedingly advantageous to the commerce of this nation. He was the only ſon of Sir Thomas Chaloner, (of whom in a preceding article) and was born in the year 1559. Being very young at the time of his father's death, the lord treaſurer Burleigh, taking charge of his education, ſent him to St. Paul's ſchool, and afterwards to Magdalen college in Oxford, where, like his father, he diſcovered extraordinary talents for Latin and Engliſh poetry. About the year 1580, he made the tour of Europe, and returned to England before 1584, for in that year I find him a frequent attendant in the court of queen Elizabeth. About this time he married the daughter of Sir William Fleetwood, recorder of London. In 1591 he was knighted, and ſome time after, diſcovered the alum-mines on his eſtate at Giſborough, near the river Tees in Yorkſhire.(*a*)

Towards

(*a*) *Yorkſhire.* Sir Thomas, during his reſidence in Italy, being particularly fond of natural hiſtory, ſpent ſome time at Puzzoli, where he was very attentive to the art of

Towards the latter end of the queen's reign, Sir Thomas viſited Scotland, and returning to England in the retinue of king James I. found ſuch favour in the ſight of his majeſty, that he was immediately appointed governor to prince Henry, whom he conſtantly attended, and, when his royal pupil viſited Oxford, was honoured with the degree of maſter of arts. How he was employed after the death of the prince, is not known. Some years before that event, he married a ſecond wife, the daughter of Mr. William Blount of London, by whom he had ſome children. He died in the year 1615, and was buried at Chiſwick in Middleſex. His eldeſt ſon William was created a baronet in the 18th of James I. anno 1620. The title was extinct in 1681.

WORKS.

1. *Dedication to lord Burleigh, of his father's poetical works.* Dated 1579.
2. *The virtue of nitre, wherein is declared the ſundry cures by the ſame effected.* Lond. 1584, 4to.

of producing alum. This attention proved infinitely ſerviceable to his country, though of no great benefit to himſelf or family, his attempt being attended with much difficulty and expence. It was begun about the year 1600, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; but was not brought to any degree of perfection till ſome time in the reign of Charles I. by the aſſiſtance of one Ruſſel, a Walloon, and two other workmen, brought from the alum-works at Rochelle. By one of the arbitrary acts of Charles, it was then deemed a mine royal, and granted to Sir Paul Pindar. The long parliament adjudged it a monopoly, and juſtly reſtored it to the original proprietors.

HENRY CUFF, Q. ELIZ.

The unfortunate Secretary of the unfortunate Earl of Eſſex,

WAS born at Hinton St. George in Somerſetſhire, about the year 1560, of a genteel family, who were poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in that county. In 1576 he was entered of Trinity college, Visitation book of Somerſetſh. 1537.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 307.

Oxford, where he ſoon acquired conſiderable reputation as a Grecian and diſputant. He obtained a fellowſhip in the above-mentioned college; but was afterwards expelled for ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the founder.(*a*) He was however ſoon after admitted of Merton college; of which, in 1586, he was elected probationer, and in 1588, fellow. In this year he took the degree of maſter of arts. Some time after, he was elected Greek profeſſor, and in 1594, proctor of the univerſity.

Lib. niger.

Wood's Ath.

When he left Oxford, is uncertain; nor are we better informed as to the means of his introduction to the earl of Eſſex. When that nobleman was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Cuff was appointed his ſecretary, and continued intimately connected with his lordſhip, until his confinement in the tower; and he is generally ſuppoſed to have adviſed thoſe violent meaſures which ended in their mutual deſtruction. The earl indeed confeſſed as much before his execution, and charged him, to his face, with being the author of all his misfortunes. Mr. Cuff was tried for high-treaſon, convicted, and executed at Tyburn on the 30th of March 1601. Lord Bacon, Sir Henry Wotton, and Camden, ſpeak of him in very harſh terms. He was certainly a man of learning and abilities.

State Trials.

WORKS.

1. *The differences of the ages of man's life, together with the original cauſes, progreſs, and end thereof.* Lond. 1607.—1638, 8vo. 1640, 12mo.

Ant. Wood ſays this book was written in the year 1600.

2. *De rebus geſtis in ſancto concilio Nicæno, ex Græco in Latino verſus.* Manuſcript, in the Cotton library, Nero. D. X.

(*a*) *Founder.* The founder of Trinity college was Sir Thomas Pope, who, it ſeems, would often take a piece of plate from a friend's houſe, and carry it home, concealed under his gown; out of fun, no doubt. Cuff, being merry with ſome of his acquaintance at another college, happened to ſay, alluding to Sir Thomas Pope's uſual joke above mentioned, "A pox on this beggarly houſe! why, our founder ſtole as much plate as would build ſuch another." This piece of wit was the cauſe of his expulſion. The heads of colleges in thoſe days did not underſtand humour. Anthony Wood was told this ſtory by Doctor Bathurſt.

ROBERT

ROBERT DEVEREUX,

Q. ELIZ.

Earl of Eſſex,

THE ſon of Walter Devereux, viſcount Hereford,(*a*) was born at Netherwood in Herefordſhire, in the year 1567. He ſucceeded to the title of earl of Eſſex at ten years of age, and about two years after, was ſent, by his guardian, lord Burleigh, to Trinity college in Cambridge. He took the degree of maſter of arts in 1582, and ſoon after retired to his ſeat at Lampſie in South-Wales. He did not however continue long in this retreat; for we find him, in his ſeventeenth year, at the court of queen Elizabeth, who immediately honoured him with ſingular marks of her favour.(*b*) Towards the end of the following year, 1585, he attended the earl of Leiceſter to Holland, and gave ſignal proofs of his perſonal courage during

Milles, Cat. of Hon. p. 863.

Reliq. Wottonianae, p. 172. ed. 1685,

E. of Clarend. Diſp. in Reliq. Wott. p. 184.

(*a*) *Hereford.* This Walter Devereux ſucceeded to the title of viſcount Hereford, in the year 1557, and was created earl of Eſſex in 1572. He was deſcended, by his great-grand-mother, from Bourchier earl of Eſſex.

The mother of our author, who, after his father's death, married Robert earl of Leiceſter, was the daughter of Katherine the wife of Sir Francis Knolles; which Katherine was the daughter of Mary, the wife of lord Hunſdon, and ſiſter to Ann Boleyn, the wife of Henry VIII. So that the mother of our Robert earl of Eſſex was ſecond couſin to queen Elizabeth.

His father, who was earl-marſhal of Ireland, died at Dublin, in the year 1576. There are many reaſons for believing that he was poiſoned by his butler, under the influence of the queen's powerful favorite the earl of Leiceſter; and this ſuſpicion was much increaſed by Leiceſter's marrying the widow ſoon after. Nevertheleſs, from Mr. Waterhouſe's account of his diſeaſe, (printed in Hearne's preface to Camden's Annals of Eliz.) there ſeems but little foundation for this ſuſpicion. He continued twenty-two days in violent pain, attended with other uſual ſymptoms of a dyſentery. I know of no poiſon that will produce a dyſentery of three weeks continuance.

(*b*) *Favour.* Authors ſeem very unneceſſarily perplexed to account for this young earl's gracious reception at the court of Elizabeth. The reaſons are obvious: he was her relation, the ſon of one of her moſt faithful ſervants, the ſon-in-law of her favorite Leiceſter, and a very handſome and accompliſhed youth.

during the campaign of 1586, particularly at the battle of Zutphen, where the gallant Sidney was mortally wounded. On this occaſion the earl of Leiceſter conferred on him the honour of knight banneret.(*c*)

In the year 1587, Leiceſter being appointed lord ſteward of the houſehold, Eſſex ſucceeded him in the honourable poſt of maſter of the horſe; and the year following, when the queen aſſembled an army at Tilbury to oppoſe the Spaniſh invaſion, Eſſex was made general of the horſe, and knight of the garter. From this time he was conſidered as the happy favorite of the queen.(*d*)

Camd. An. of Eliz. p. 429.

The gallant Eſſex however was not ſo entirely captivated with his ſituation, as to become inſenſible to the allurements of military glory. In 1589, Sir John Norris and Sir Francis Drake having ſailed on an expedition againſt Spain, our young favorite, without the permiſſion or knowledge of his royal miſtreſs, followed the fleet, which he joined as they were ſailing towards Liſbon,(*e*) and acted with great reſolution in the repulſe of the Spaniſh garriſon of that city. The queen wrote him

(*c*) *Banneret.* In Holinſhed's Chronicle (vol. ii. p. 1434.) we are told, that our young hero was at this time general of horſe: he was now only nineteen. But the author of *the Catalogue of Noble Authors* tells us, that he was made general of horſe at the age of twenty-one, at the camp of Tilbury, which is more probable. Yet lord Clarendon, in his *Diſparity, &c.* confirms Holinſhed's account.

(*d*) *Queen.* That ſo young a man ſhould be a little intoxicated with his rapid fortune, is not at all ſurpriſing. In Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia* we are told, that about this time a duel was fought between the earl of Eſſex and Sir Charles Blount, (afterwards earl of Devonſhire) in conſequence of a trifle which Sir Charles had received from the queen as a preſent. Eſſex received a ſlight wound in the knee; and her majeſty was ſo far from being offended with his antagoniſt, that, ſwearing a round oath, ſhe ſaid, "it was fit ſomebody ſhould "take him down, elſe there would be no "ruling him."

(*e*) *Liſbon.* The *Biographia Britannica* tells us, that this expedition was undertaken with a deſign of reſtoring don Antonio to the crown of Portugal. This however appears to have been only a ſecondary object; elſe why did they make their firſt attack upon the Groign in Gallicia? The principal intention of this expedition ſeems to have been, to return the inſult intended by the Spaniards the preceding year. See *Camd. An. Q. Eliz.* p. 429.

him a very ſevere letter on the occaſion; but ſhe was, after his return, ſoon appeaſed. Yet it was not long before he again incurred her diſpleaſure by marrying the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1591 he was ſent to France with the command of 4000 men to the aſſiſtance of Henry IV. In 1596 he was joined with the lord high-admiral Howard in the command of the famous expedition againſt Cadiz, the ſucceſs of which is univerſally known. In 1597 he was appointed maſter of the ordnance, and the ſame year commanded another expedition againſt Spain, called the Iſland voyage, the particulars of which are alſo well known.

Soon after his return, he was created earl marſhal of England; on the death of the great lord Burleigh, in 1598, elected chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge,(f) and the following year appointed lord deputy of Ireland.(g) He proſecuted the war againſt the rebels in Biogr. Brit.

(f) *Cambridge.* About this time happened the great *fracas* between her majeſty and this petulant earl. The matter in debate was, who ſhould be ſent deputy to Ireland? Eſſex, finding the queen obſtinate in her choice, turned his back upon her; and ſhe, giving him a box on the ear, bad him *go and be hanged.* Eſſex, like a blockhead, put his hand to his ſword, and ſwore revenge. Where was his gallantry on this occaſion? Could a ſtroke from an angry woman tinge the honour of a gallant ſoldier? This violent ſtorm however ſoon ſubſided, and they were again reconciled, at leaſt apparently.

(g) *Ireland.* Mr. Walpole, after enumerating the accumulated dignities heaped upon this young nobleman, exclaims—"Lofty diſtinctions from a princeſs ſo "ſparing of her favours—Of what ſhe was "ſtill more ſparing, he obtained to the "value of 300,000*l.*" *Cat. of Nob. Auth.* vol. i. p. 130.

Lofty diſtinctions they certainly were; nevertheleſs, it is very evident, from the following letter, that he accepted his laſt preferment with great reluctance.

To the Queen.

"From a mind delighting in ſorrow; "from ſpirits waſted with paſſion; from a "heart torn in pieces with care, grief, "and travel; from a man that hateth himſelf, and all things elſe that keep him "alive; what ſervice can your majeſty "expect, ſince any ſervice paſt deſerves no "more than baniſhment and proſcription "to the curſedeſt of all iſlands?" &c. This ſufficiently proves that he went to Ireland with reluctance. The remainder of this genuine epiſtle is of no importance. It was firſt incorrectly printed in the *Cabala.*

See

in that kingdom with no great ſucceſs; and being, in the courſe of a few months, totally diſguſted with his ſituation, he returned to England without leave. He burſt into her majeſty's bedchamber as ſhe was riſing, and ſhe received him with a mixture of tenderneſs and ſeverity: but ſhe, ſoon after, thought fit to deprive him of all his employments, except that of maſter of the horſe. He was committed to the cuſtody of the lord-keeper, with whom he continued ſix months. No ſooner had he regained his liberty, than he was guilty of many extravagancies, to which he was inſtigated by knaves and fools, but perhaps more powerfully by his own paſſions.(*h*) He was at laſt beſieged, and taken in his houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet; committed to the Tower, tried by his peers, condemned, and executed.

Thus did this very brave man, this very loyal ſubject, this favorite of his queen, this idol of the people, fall a ſacrifice to his want of that diſſimulation, that cunning, that court-policy, by which his enemies were enabled to effect his ruin. He was a polite ſcholar, and a generous friend to literature.(*i*)

WORKS.

See *Oldys's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, and *Biogr. Brit.* p. 1670.—Eſſex was evidently flattered into the acceptance of this hateful commiſſion by his enemies. They told him that no man in England, except himſelf, could reduce the rebels in Ireland. They meant to ruin him, and he fell into the ſnare.

(*h*) *Paſſions.* He firſt determined to obtain an audience of the queen by force. He refuſed to attend the council when ſummoned. When the queen ſent the lord-keeper, the lord chief-juſtice, and two others, to know his grievances, he confined them, and then marched with his friends into the city, in expectation that the people would riſe in his favour; but in that he was diſappointed.

(*i*) *Literature.* To thoſe, who have not taken the trouble to conſult and compare the ſeveral authors who have related the ſtory of this unfortunate earl, it muſt appear wonderful, if, as hath been ſuggeſted, he was really beloved by queen Elizabeth, that ſhe could conſent to his execution. Now, that ſhe had conceived a tender paſſion for him, is proved beyond a doubt by Mr. Walpole in his very entertaining and inſtructive *Catalogue of Noble Authors.*—"I "am aware," ſays that author, "that it "is become a mode to treat the queen's "paſſion for him as a romance. Voltaire "laughs at it, and obſerves, that when her "ſtruggle about him muſt have been the "greateſt (the time of his death) ſhe was "ſixty-eight.—Had *he* been ſixty-eight, it "is

"is probable ſhe would *not* have been in "love with him."——"Whenever Eſſex "acted a fit of ſickneſs, not a day paſſed "without the queen's ſending often to ſee "him; and once went ſo far as to ſit long "by him, and order his *broths and things*. "It is recorded by a diligent obſerver of "that court, that in one of his ſick moods "he took the liberty of going up to the "queen in his night-gown. In the height "of theſe fretful fooleries, there was a "maſk at Black Fryars on the marriage of "lord Herbert and Mrs. Ruſſel. Eight "lady-maſkers choſe eight more to dance "the meaſures. Mrs. Fitton, who led "them, went to the queen, and wooed her "to dance. Her majeſty aſked, what ſhe "was?—*Affection*, ſhe ſaid. *Affection!* "ſaid the queen; *Affection is falſe*. Were "not theſe the murmurs of a heart ill at "eaſe? Yet her majeſty roſe, and danced. "She was then ſixty-eight. Sure it was as "natural for her to be in love."

Mr. Walpole farther obſerves, that her court and cotemporaries had an uniform opinion of her paſſion for Eſſex, and quotes ſeveral inſtances from a letter written by Sir Francis Bacon to the earl, in which, among other things, he adviſes him to conſult her taſte in his very apparel and geſtures, and to give way to any other inclination ſhe may have. Sir Francis adviſed the queen herſelf, knowing her inclination, to keep the earl about her for *ſociety*. What Henry IV. of France thought of the queen's affection for Eſſex, is evident from what he ſaid to her embaſſador—"*Que ſa majeſté ne laiſſeroit jamais ſon couſin d' Eſſex eſloigner de ſon cotillon.*"—After his confinement, on hearing he was ill, ſhe ſent him word, with tears in her eyes, that if ſhe might with her honour, ſhe would viſit him.

"If," ſays Mr. Walpole, "theſe in-"ſtances are problematic, are the follow-"ing ſo? In one of the curious letters "of Rowland White, he ſays, *the queen* "*hath of late uſed the fair Mrs. Bridges* "*with words and blows of anger*. In a "ſubſequent letter, he ſays, *the earl is* "*again fallen in love with his faireſt B.* "*It cannot chuſe but come to the queen's ears,* "*and then he is undone.*"—Eſſex himſelf ſays, that her fond parting with him when he ſet out for Ireland, pierced his very ſoul.

Probably the reader has now very little doubt as to queen Elizabeth's affection for the unfortunate Eſſex; but in proportion to our belief of the exiſtence of this affection, her motives for conſenting to his execution become more inexplicable. Queen Elizabeth had a very high opinion of her beauty and perſonal attractions, and probably expected more entire adoration than the earl's paſſion for variety would ſuffer him to pay. Towards the latter end of her life, ſhe was certainly an object of diſguſt. He had too much honeſt ſimplicity in his nature, to feign a paſſion which he did not feel. She fooliſhly gave credit to the ſtories of his ambitious projects incompatible with her ſafety; and was informed that he had once inadvertently ſaid, that *ſhe grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcaſe*. If this be true, where is the woman that would not ſacrifice ſuch a lover to her reſentment?

In Mr. Oldys's copy of *Fuller's Worthies*, I find the following manuſcript note, written by himſelf.—"Old parſon Colling-"burn, who had been bred at St. Omer's,

"and

" and was an ingenious man, but the very " beſſwagger of Yorkſhire, inſomuch that " he was deprived of his living, I think, " at or near Fountain-abbey, by the late " biſhop of York, about 1728, for his " rampant exploits with the female ſex; " once told me, he had it from the late " Sir Nicholas Carew, that there was an " inſcription upon a pane of glaſs, in the " ſummer-houſe at Beddington, where " queen Elizabeth, in the time of old Sir " Nicholas, was often entertained, which " was many years preſerved: it was this, " I. C. S. X. O. Q. P. U."

Notwithſtanding the earl's many virtues and accompliſhments, notwithſtanding his conſtant indulgence in *diet and luxury*, Sir Harry Wotton ſays, " he was by nature of " ſo indifferent a taſte, that I muſt tell a " rare thing of him, that he would ſtop " in the middle of a phyſical potion, and " after he had licked his lips, he would " drink off the reſt." If Sir Harry Wotton had lived in our preſent times of *bon-ton*, when rhubarb and aſſafœtida are conſiderable ingredients in our ſauces, he would have inſtanced the earl's method of taking phyſic as an indiſputable proof of his taſte.

Before I finiſh this account of the earl of Eſſex, I cannot avoid taking ſome notice of my friend the author of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*, whom, in the courſe of this work, I have had frequent occaſion to correct. In his life of Eſſex he ſeems to have been particularly unfortunate. The firſt incident he relates of this earl, is, that he firſt attracted the notice of queen Elizabeth as ſhe was walking in a garden, by ſpreading his cloak, embroidered with gold, on a wet ſpot of ground over which ſhe was to paſs. This ſtory is related by Fuller, not of the earl of Eſſex, but of Sir Walter Raleigh. It was a new pluſh cloak, but Fuller ſays nothing of its being embroidered. Our French author next informs us, that her majeſty very ſoon conceived a liking for him, *que ſon age*, 58, *mettoit à l'abri de ſupçons*. Now queen Elizabeth was born in 1533, and Eſſex in 1567. He was introduced at court at the age of 17, that is, in 1584, in which year ſhe was only 51: and ſo far from there being no ſuſpicion of an amour between them, it was then univerſally believed. The next thing he relates, is, that Eſſex demanded permiſſion to conquer a province in Ireland at his own expence, and that he frequently ſignalized himſelf as a volunteer; not one word of which has the leaſt foundation in hiſtory. After this, we are informed, with as little truth, that he was the cauſe of reviving the ancient ſpirit of chivalry, and that he conſtantly wore the queen's glove in his hat. We are then told, by this ſtrange hiſtorian, that in 1599, he was ſent to Ireland with an army of 20,000 men, *et qu'il la laiſſa dépérir entierement*.

WORKS.

1. *A memorial on the apprehenſion of an invaſion from Spain.* Bacon-papers, vol. i. p. 292.
2. *A narrative of the expedition to Cadiz.* 1596.
3. *To Mr. Anthony Bacon, an apology of the earl of Eſſex*, &c. 1598, 1729.
4. *Advice to the earl of Rutland for his travels.* Lond. 1633, 8vo.

5. Verſes

5. Verſes in his trouble, and meditations. In the king's library.

6. A letter, with a ſonnet to the queen. Biogr. Brit.

7. Another ſonnet, ſung before the queen.

8. His darling piece of Love and Self-Love. Mentioned by Wotton, p. 174.

9. *A pretious and moſt divine letter from that famous and ever to be renowned earl of Eſſex, to the earl of Southampton.* 1641.

10. A letter to the lord chamberlain. Vide Howard's col. p. 232.

11. Several elegant Latin epiſtles to Antonio Perez. In Bacon-papers.

12. A letter to the queen, written from Ireland: much admired.

13. Several other letters in the *Cabala*, Bacon-papers, and in manuſcript.

THE END.

ERRATUM.

Page 5, line 7, for 633, read 733.

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